

American journal of numismatics.

New York, American Numismatic and Archæological Society, 1866-

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo.31924093044430>

HathiTrust

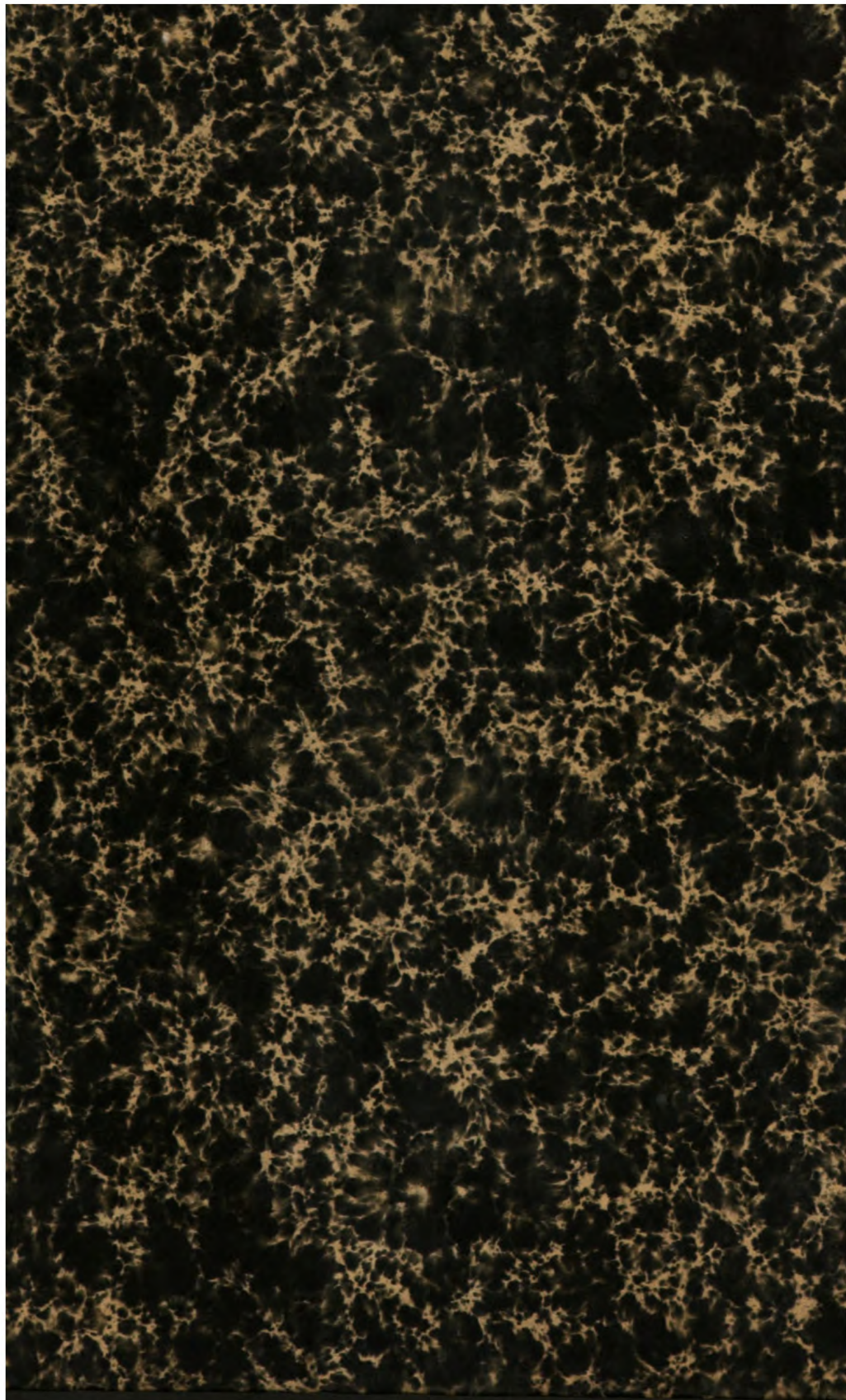


www.hathitrust.org

Creative Commons Zero (CC0)

http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#cc-zero

This work has been dedicated by the rights holder to the public domain. It is not protected by copyright and may be reproduced and distributed freely without permission. For details, see the full license deed at <http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>.





Cornell University Library
Ithaca, New York

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME OF THE
SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND
THE GIFT OF
HENRY W. SAGE
1891

The date shows when this volume was taken.
To renew this book copy the call No. and give to
the librarian.

HOME USE RULES

All Books subject to Recall

All borrowers must register in the library to borrow books for home use.

All books must be returned at end of college year for inspection and repairs.

Limited books must be returned within the four week limit and not renewed.

Students must return all books before leaving town. Officers should arrange for the return of books wanted during their absence from town.

Volumes of periodicals and of pamphlets are held in the library as much as possible. For special purposes they are given out for a limited time.

Borrowers should not use their library privileges for the benefit of other persons.

Books of special value and gift books, when the giver wishes it, are not allowed to circulate.

Readers are asked to report all cases of books marked or mutilated.

Do not deface books by marks and writing.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1924 093 044 430

AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.
— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

VOL. XXXI.

JULY, 1896—JULY, 1897.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

BOSTON:

T. R. MARVIN & SON, PUBLISHERS,
M · DCCC · XCVII.

12 1/2 17

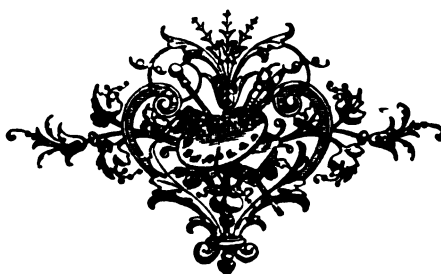
A.370532

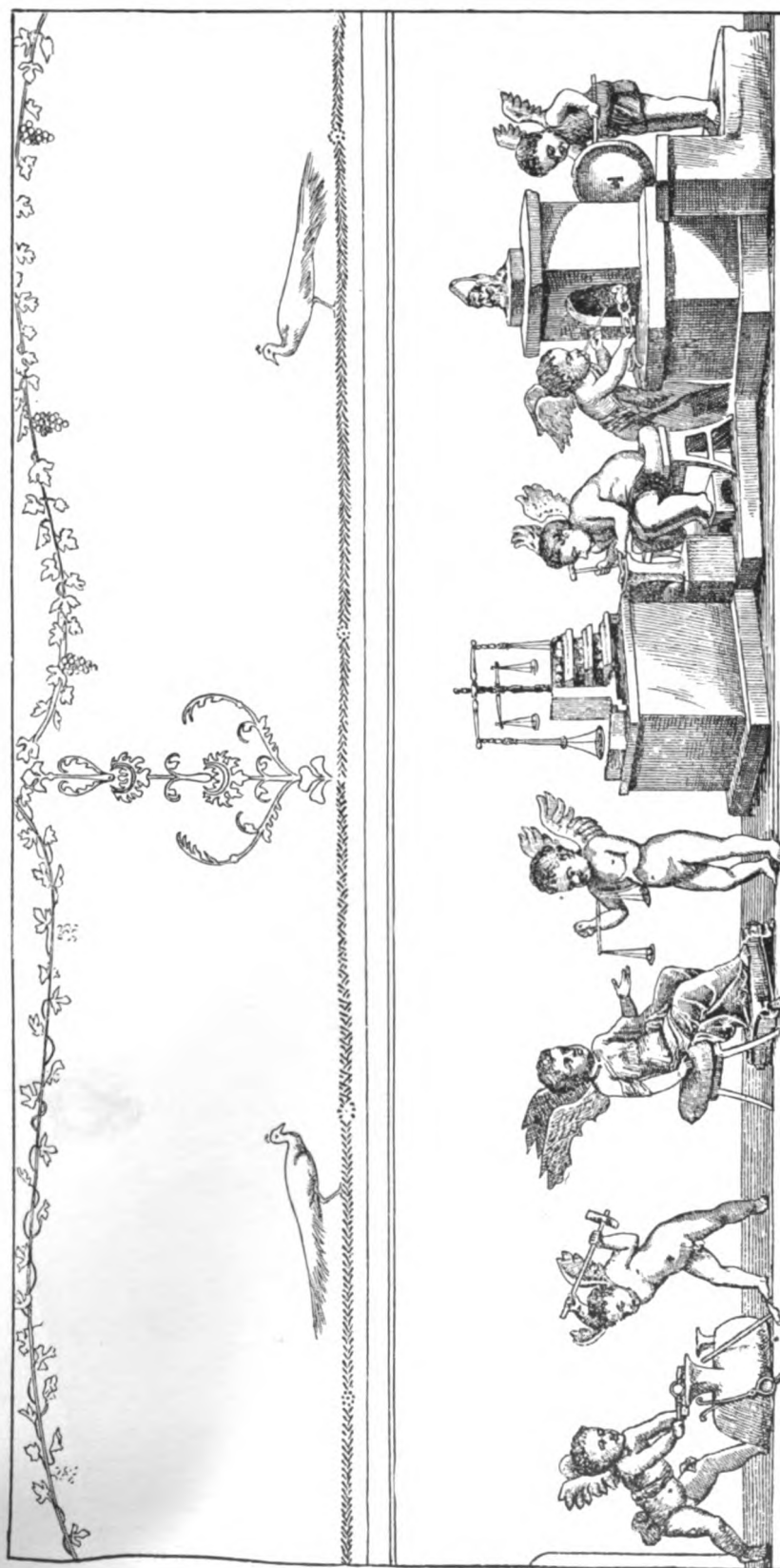


CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
A Florida Proclamation Piece	119	Indian Medals	7, 20, 51, 84, 119
American Indian Literary Medal	51	Indians, L'Arbre Croche	78
American Numismatic and Archaeological Society	28, 119	Italo-American Medal	43
An Italo-American Medal	43	Jeton of Louis XV	27
Analogy between Pieforts and Roman Bronze Medallions	4	Jones, John Paul, Second Issue of Medal of	58
Another American Historical Medal (?)	26	L'Arbre Croche Indians	78
British-Indian Medals	7	Literary Medal given to an American Indian	51
Campaign Tokens	112	Lucky Pennies	52
Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Soc'y	21	Maria Theresa Thalers	60
Cents of 1793	40, 61, 97	Masonic Medals	22, 53, 85, 117
Coin Cabinet of the Sultan	115	MEDALS:	
Coinage at Popayan, S. A.	116	American Historical (?)	26
Coinage of the Confederate States with U. S. Dies	11	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company	70
Coin-find near Genoa	19	Bartram	20
Coining, Ancient, as shown at Pompeii	1, 60, 92	British Indian	7
Coins of Morelos	56	Contorniate	29, 93
Columbian Medal (Mexican)	24	Curtis-Phillips Medal	119
Commemorative Medal of Ancient and Hon- orable Artillery	70	Dutch-American	26
Contorniate Medals and their Purpose	29, 93	Eliot, Anglo-American, 1792	6
Curious Use of a Legend on Two Typo- graphic Medals	39	Franco-Russian	91
Dutch-American Medals	26	Indian Literary	51
EDITORIAL:		Italo-American	43
A Numismatic Political Argument	92	John Paul Jones	58
American Numismatic and Archaeological Society	28, 119	Masonic	22, 53, 85, 117
Cents of 1793	28, 59	Medical	13, 44, 79, 107
Maria Theresa Thalers	60	Mexican Columbian Medal	24
Mural Painting, House of the Vettii	60, 92	Nansen	104
Political Tokens	92	Olympic Games	49
The New French Coins	120	Presidential Indian	20
The St. Gaudens Columbian Medal	28	Red Jacket	84, 119
Florida Proclamation Piece	119	St. Luke's Hospital, New York	90
French Coins, New Designs for	12, 120	Typographic	39
Further Notes on Contorniates	93	West Frisian Admiralty	25
I. H. S. on Kashmir Rupee	27	Mexican Coinage	71
		Mexican Mints	95
		"Money Talks," Practical Example of	52
		Morelos, Coins of	56
		Nansen, Gold Medal for	104
		New Designs for French Coinage	12, 120

	PAGE		PAGE
NOTES AND QUERIES:		Proceedings of the American Numismatic	
Black Doggs	91	and Archaeological Society	119
Curtis-Phillips Medal	119	Red Jacket Medals	84, 119
Dutch-American Medals	26	"Sir Original" English Token	51
Founders and Patriots, Order of	91	Spanish-American Coinage	71
Franco-Russian Medal	91	St. Luke's Hospital Medal	90
I. H. S. on Kashmir Rupee	27	Sultan, Coin Cabinet of	115
Jeton of Louis XV	27	The Bartram Medal	20
Red Jacket Medals	119	The Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian	
OBITUARY:		Society	21
Alexander Boutkowski	88	The Cents of 1793	40, 61, 97
Charles Henry Wright	58, 89	The Eliot Anglo-American Medal of 1792	6
Olympic Games, Medals of	49	The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative	
Pieforts and Roman Bronze Medallions,		of the Science of Medicine	13, 44, 79, 107
Analogy between	4	The Medals of the Olympic Games	49
Political Tokens of Presidential Campaigns	112	To an Old Coin	90
Pompeian Wall-painting, showing Process		U. S. Dies used for Confederate Coinage	11
of Coining	1, 60, 92	Vettii, Mural Painting in the House of	1, 60, 92
Popayan, Coinage at	116	Who is the Author of "Sir Original" Token?	51
Presidential Medal given to an Indian	20		





WALL-PAINTING FROM THE HOUSE OF THE VETTII AT POMPEII.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—Horatii, *Sat. I, ii. 66.*

VOL. XXXI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1896.

No. I.

THE PROCESS OF COINING AS SEEN IN A WALL-PAINTING AT POMPEII.

[From the London Numismatic Chronicle.]



IN the course of the past year the explorers of Pompeii have brought to a successful conclusion their labors on the *Casa dei Vetti*, a mansion that may vie with the foremost among the luxurious dwellings of that fossil municipality. While its peristyle is crowded with marble fountains and statuettes, its walls are covered with far greater treasures, frescoes that reflect the glories of that Hellenic painting of which, without such aid, we could hardly form the vaguest estimate. The reflection may indeed be dim, and blurred by the copyist's lack of skill, and by the destructive agencies of weather and of time; but, imperfect as it may be, it is all that we are likely to obtain to eke out the scanty notices of Pliny and Pausanias as to the pictorial art of their own and of earlier days.

It is not, however, my intention here to discuss these more ambitious efforts of the Campanian artists. For the present purpose the inquiry may be limited to the less pretentious specimens of decorative art, forming the frieze in one of those gaily painted chambers that now again sees the sun after eighteen centuries of darkness.

Those who have read Helbig's *Untersuchungen über die campanische Wandmalerei* may remember that he divides Campanian wall-painting into two great classes, *Realistic* and *Ideal*.

Under the former head are classed certain pictures showing the processes of various trades, as that of the fuller or the baker — banaisic enough,

perhaps, yet of the highest importance, not only for classical scholars, but for the wider research of those who study the history of civilization in general.

These prosaic specimens of realism contrast forcibly with the airy grace of a series of decorative friezes which repeat, from the ideal point of view, the panorama of industrial pursuits.

The ordinary mortals—often very ordinary—of the Forum are replaced by dainty Loves, who hover over the amphora or the oil-press with a zeal that would well become the most praiseworthy artisan.

These plump and rosy infants have no doubt degenerated from the slender pensive youths depicted by the verse of Anacreon and the chisel of Praxiteles. Their long noses and chubby cheeks are innovations on the canon of regular features established in an epoch of purer taste; and they belong rather to the false Anacreon than to the true. Yet they have their attractions, and the student of ancient art is tempted to trace back these graceful flutterers to the Erotes of Aetion,¹ but we must not yield to such a temptation; we must confine our attention to one of these scenes, and in that direct it to the technical process rather than to the fairy craftsmen.

Putting aside, then, the fullers, the wreath-makers, the workers at the wine-press and the oil-mill, let us fix our attention on a picture representing the process of coinage, discovered within the last few months in the *triclinium* of the newly excavated Pompeian house.

On the extreme right we may see a Cupid with upraised wings, and anxious, not to say ludicrous expression of countenance, energetically working at something to reach which he has to stand on a raised platform.

At first sight he would seem to be working bellows, but more probably he is stoking, the circular object being the furnace door opened for that purpose. On the top of the furnace is a bearded head of Vulcan wearing his conical cap.

Facing the Cupid, on the other side of the blazing furnace, is his colleague, wearing the professional apron, presumably of leather. With his right hand he grasps the smith's tongs, holding a lump of metal in the fire, and heating it by means of the blow-pipe held in his left. His cheeks are swollen with vigorous puffing.

Back to back with him, and seated comfortably on a cushioned stool, with his feet on a footstool, a third winged artisan is intent on fashioning the ingot on a small anvil with a hammer of moderate size.

In front of him stands a solid table, or rather plinth, with certain trays or shelves upon it, the use of which it is not easy to determine. Perhaps they contain ingots, or, more probably, weights, for above them rise two balances, a larger and a smaller. It is to secure the accuracy of these balances that

¹ Lucian (or his imitator) in his *Herodotus*, sect. 5, says Aetion's picture of the Wedding of Rhoxana and Alexander was in Italy in his time.

the solid support is required. A third balance is poised by the right hand of the next Cupid, who, standing erect, touches with his left one of the scales to steady it. His expression of accurate examination is excellent.

Superintending his operations, with a gesture of authority, sits a somewhat solemn dignitary, whose full face and portly, serious look, imply a seniority in age as well as rank. Both are suggested by the extra size of his wings; while rank is clearly intimated by the ample, well-cushioned seat on which he sits, with his large and decorated footstool. In the arrangement of his drapery he reminds us of a seated Jove; and we feel that we are face to face with an official personage who is not to be trifled with. No doubt he is the *monetalis*, or officer responsible for the coinage.

Withdrawing from the presence of the *monetalis*, we come across a figure engaged in vigorous action. With right foot planted in advance, he is preparing to deliver an effective blow with a ponderous sledge-hammer swung with both hands.

The blow is directed to an object—presumably the upper die—lying on a large anvil and held in place by the last figure in our series. Against the anvil rest another hammer and a huge pair of tongs. The size of these hammers is probably not exaggerated; the number of cracked and damaged specimens in collections of coins, and the frequent change of die, suggest that heavy hammers were usually and necessarily employed.

It appears that there is no representation of casting the blank.

If we view the composition as a whole, it seems that the various steps of the process are placed quite in their proper order. This grouping is characteristic of Roman art, which was more matter-of-fact than the Greek, and represented things as they really occurred.

The two peacocks above the scene are the well-known symbols of Juno, and indicate that the minting operations represented are those of the Roman mint, first set up in the temple of Juno Moneta.

In any case we are gainers by the unearthing of this picture, which, with its varied action and expressive features, is of great interest to the artist and the archæologist. Its value to the numismatist, however, is far higher, for no such complete representation of the processes of coinage has, I believe, hitherto come down to us from antiquity.

Most of the labors and pastimes of the Greeks and Romans are well represented on their various monuments. The realistic paintings of the amphitheatre of Pompeii, and the stucco-reliefs on the tombs, bring vividly before us the sports and struggles of the arena.

Preparations for war and actual warfare are chronicled on monuments of every kind and date, from the Mycenæan potsherd to the balustrade of Athena's temple at Pergamos and the arches and columns of Imperial Rome.

Greek vases introduce us to the sculptor's studio, the school, and the exercises of the palaestra.¹

The wholesale baker Eurysaces has left in the carvings on his tomb a panorama of his craft, from the reception of the corn to the sending out of the loaves; and this is supplemented by the paintings of his retail brethren at Pompeii. With the art of coining it has been far otherwise.

The number of Greek and Roman coins that have come down to us far exceed all other classes of monuments put together, and have the advantage over many of bringing us face to face with the original artist and the original composition. Yet, with regard to the process by which these coins were brought into existence, our monumental evidence has been of the most meagre description. The tongs and anvil and hammer are to be found on a denarius of the Carisia gens,² but for any satisfactory view of the method of coining we have had to wait for this Pompeian wall-painting.

TALFOURD ELY.

ANALOGY BETWEEN "PIÉFORTS" AND ROMAN BRONZE MEDALLIONS.

BY F. PARKES WEBER, M. D., F. S. A.

[Member of the London Numismatic Society.]

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

In Monsieur H. Hoffman's *Monnaies Royales de France* (Paris, 1878, p. 24) it is stated that piéforts made their appearance in the reign of Philippe IV, Le Bel (1285-1314), and probably served as patterns to the moneyers. Since the publication of Hoffman's book it is said that piéforts have been discovered of as early a date as the reign of Philip Augustus (1180-1223). That such pieces were originally intended as patterns or models for the use of engravers or moneyers, rather than to serve as presentation pieces, appears probable from the fact that they occur in base silver or billon.

Gradually, as Art progressed, the purpose of the piéforts apparently somewhat changed. They came to be "pattern pieces" in our modern sense of the term (the sense in which the term is used when speaking of Thomas Simon's "Petition crown" etc.), and probably served the double purpose of being specimens of the engraver's skill and of being beautiful and curious presentation-pieces. The "piéfort" form in which the pieces continued to appear was doubtless retained (especially so in the case of the piéforts of 1848) as a mere relic of the time when the thickness of the flan was the only sign which distinguished pieces intended to be kept as models from the ordinary current coins.

¹ For examples, see two red-figured kylikes in the Berlin *Antiquarium*; for the studio, No. 2,294; for the school, No. 2,285 (by Duris). For athletes training, see the third Vase Room in the British Museum, *passim*.

² See Prof. Gardner's *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 18.

The number and variety of the later piéforts and patterns depended doubtless on the artistic taste and skill of the engravers, and on the patronage of the sovereign and mint authorities, and the attention paid by them to such subjects. Thus fine piéforts exist of Henry II, Charles IX, Henry III and Henry IV, during whose reigns the medallic art was much patronized, and skillful engravers existed.

In a paper "On Some Rare or Unpublished Roman Medallions" (*Num. Chronicle*, 1896, p. 45), Sir John Evans suggests that Roman Bronze Medallions may have served the purpose of moneyers' patterns for securing uniformity in the Emperor's portraits, and indeed, the facility with which coins may so often be assigned at once to the proper emperor, merely by a glance at the portrait, though they were issued at mints far distant from each other, makes it probable that some such models were employed.

It is equally probable that some of the Roman bronze medallions owe their existence [like some later piéforts and pattern pieces, such as Simon's famous Petition crown] to the desire of ambitious engravers, at their own initiative or not, to show off their skill in die-engraving to the greatest possible advantage, and so to obtain for themselves the special patronage of those in power. Doubtless the medallions afforded much greater opportunity for practicing and displaying the art than did the smaller pieces. The art-loving emperors probably took an especial interest in the production of medallions, which moreover glorified themselves; and this may be the real reason why most of the bronze medallions differ from the ordinary Roman bronze coins, in being struck at the Imperial, instead of at the Senatorial mint, as the absence on the medallions of the letters S. C., seems to show was the case.

The suggestion that Roman bronze medallions were "proofs" or "pattern pieces" is of course not new, and as Sir John Evans has pointed out, is especially probable in the case of those medallions struck in two metals, but I do not know if the comparison with piéforts has been likewise made. This analogy is certainly worth considering, though it can only be partially true; for the early piéforts did not of course serve as models for a portrait, but for a type; and later on, in the 16th century, when they became more artistic, the introduction of struck medals had taken place, and medals already shared with piéforts and pattern-coins in affording die-engravers scope to show their skill.

That Roman bronze medallions were also employed by the Emperors as presentation-pieces, is, I believe, generally allowed, and it is not my purpose to discuss it.

THE ELIOT ANGLO-AMERICAN MEDAL OF 1762.

By the kindness of Mr. Edmund J. Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., we have received the description of a Medal which escaped the notice of Mr. Betts in his "Historical Medals of America." As will be seen by Mr. Cleveland's comments below, it was struck in England for presentation to an American, by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, established at London in 1754; several of the medals given by this Society are mentioned by Betts — see his 417, 421 and 429. — Eds.

Obverse, A group of three figures, viz. : to the right Britannia seated, with shield, etc., facing left. Approaching her and facing right are two standing figures; Mercury in the centre typifying Commerce, holds in his right hand a caduceus and in his left what appears to be a well-filled purse which he offers to Britannia; the other figure is Minerva holding in her right hand a spear; with her left hand uplifted she holds a laurel wreath; the group is partly encircled by the legend: ARTS . AND . COMMERCE . PROMOTED. In the exergue in two lines: SOCIETY INST. LONDON | MDCCLIII. All within a circle of dots. Reverse, The legend: TO . THE . REV. JARED ELIOT. M. A. OF N. ENGLAND. MDCCLXII. the legend completely encircling a wreath of two laurel branches joined at bottom; within the wreath is the inscription in six horizontal lines: FOR | PRODUCING | MALLEABLE | IRON FROM THE | AMERICAN | BLACK SAND. In a line parallel to last named inscription, and just below the junction of the branches, the letters: N. XVIII, presumably the date of award: N[ovember] 18, 1762. All within a circle of dots. Gold, probably unique. Size 28 American scale, or 44 millimetres.

An illustration of both the obverse and the reverse of this medal appears on page 149 of the "Genealogy of the Eliot Family, originally compiled by William H. Eliot, Jr., revised and enlarged by William S. Porter, 1854." If we may judge from the illustration, it would seem that no part of the Medal is engraved in sunken letters, etc.; but that it is struck from regularly prepared dies.

[Dr. Storer mentions in a letter to the Editors that this medal is also figured in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, II, 1887, p. 324, which says the Society which gave it was the "London Institute." An engraving is also given in "The Century" for January, 1884, Vol. xxvii, p. 448.]

The Rev. Jared Eliot, D. D., M. D., to whom this Medal was awarded, was born at Guilford, Conn., November 7, 1685, and graduated from Yale College 1706; he was the well-remembered minister and physician at Killingworth (Clinton), Conn., and an intimate friend of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whom he frequently visited at Philadelphia. He was a member of the Royal Society of London. Some considerations had led him to believe that the black sand, which appears on the beach of the Sound, might be wrought into iron. He made an experiment upon it in 1761, and succeeded. For this

discovery he was honored with a medal by the Society instituted in London for the Promotion of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

On page 67 of the work cited, Horace William Eliot adds: "I have, as a sort of heir-loom, a gold Medal of about the weight of thirty or five-and-thirty dollars, granted to him by the Royal Society of London' for the discovery of 'Making Malleable Iron from American Black Sand,' dated 1762." Rev. Jared Eliot died April 22, 1763. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Eliot, and a grandson of the celebrated Rev. John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, publisher of Eliot's Indian Bible, etc.

E. J. C.

Dr. Storer also writes to the Editors that he thinks the medal was, not very long ago, in the possession of Mr. Charles G. Eliot, of Goshen, N. Y., and that he has received a description which differs very slightly from that above. Appleton's Cyclopedia (*ut supra*) has a notice of Dr. Eliot, who besides being eminently skillful as a physician, so that he was regarded as the leading man of his day in that profession, — was also noted as a botanist and scientific agriculturist. He was the author of several essays on agriculture, and of various published sermons, etc. We judge from his letter that Dr. Storer believes the inscription on the reverse was engraved, not struck.

BRITISH INDIAN MEDALS.

MR. BETTS, in his "Historical Medals of America," and Mr. McLachlan, in "Canadian Numismatics," describe several medals struck by the British Government for presentation to their Canadian Indian Allies, in the Revolutionary War. The employment of Indians, whose barbaric warfare on the border elicited the famous protest of Pitt, in the House of Commons, doubtless did more to embitter that contest than any other act of the British Crown; but the French had long before been guilty of the same cruelty, and had bestowed medals on prominent chiefs and warriors, to attach them to their cause. We have lately received a rubbing of the largest of the British Indian medals, and with it a copy of an interesting document, somewhat in the nature of a commission or appointment confirming the authority of the "Grand Chief" on whom it was bestowed.

The medal itself is of silver, three inches in diameter (size 48, American scale), having a loop at the top for suspension. The obverse has an armored bust of the King to right, in profile, very similar to Betts 600, but a younger face; Legend, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA; the reverse is also similar to that, having the royal arms as described by Betts, viz.: Quarterly, 1, England impaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland, and 4, Hanover; they are surrounded by a garter with the motto of the Order, HONI SOIT, etc., with a large crown above and the customary supporters standing on small platforms, which are sustained by the ends of the ribbon which falls below and is in-

¹ This reference to the Royal Society is an error of the writer. The two Societies were distinct — the Royal Society dating from 1660, while that for Promoting Arts and Commerce was established in 1754, — as appears on the Medal. — Eds.

scribed DIEU ET MON DROIT; intertwined with the ribbon are the rose, thistle and shamrock. The device, it will be observed, is nearly identical with the smaller medals used for the same purpose, the difference in size being doubtless intended to show the relative rank of the wearer.

Betts describes (Nos. 435-438) several varieties of these, but the differences are chiefly minute details — rivets in the armor — and the variations in sizes are trifling, at most two-sixteenths; hence we cannot certainly assign this piece from the rubbing, but it resembles most closely 438; possibly it may be his 512, of which the size is not given, but which, as appears from Tancred (cited in the note on that number) is found as large as 48; we suspect, however, that 512 is size 39 or 40, since it is known that medals with this device were struck of that size, with youthful bust, but which are not mentioned by Betts though he gives similar medals of size 38, 39, struck considerably later for the same purpose (see his 601, 602). No date appears on these pieces; some of them are said to have been struck probably as early as 1762 (see Betts, p. 195), and others in 1764, but there is some doubt on this point. Possibly there may be English records extant which would fix the date.

The piece under notice has a greater interest than others, because of the document which accompanied the gift. This was printed on parchment, with blanks for the insertion of the name and rank of the recipient, which were evidently written in as occasion required, and these written insertions are noted below by italics. The substance of the commission is printed in parallel columns, in English at the left and French at the right; we give only the English portion, which is as follows: —



FREDERICK HALDIMAND Captain-General and Governor in Chief
of the Province of Quebec &c. &c. &c. General Commander
in Chief of his Majestys Forces in said Province & Frontier
&c. &c. &c.

To Quiwoiscouchecamme Grand Chief of Lherbe Croche

In consideration of Fidelity, zeal, & attachment, testified by *Quiwoisebuchecamme Grand Chief of Lherbe Croche* to the Kings Government, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested I do hereby confirm the said *Quiwoisebuchecamme Grand Chief of Lherbe Croche* aforesaid, having bestowed upon him the *Great Medal*, willing all and singular the Indians Inhabitants thereof, to obey him as *Grand Chief*, and all officers & others in his Majestys Service to treat him accordingly. Given under my hand & Seal at Arms, at Montreal this *seventeenth* day of *August* One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy *Eight* in the *Eighteenth* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Fred Haldimand

By his Excellencys Command

E. Foy.

It will be noticed that the name of the "Grand Chief" is spelled differently in the heading and in the body of the document; whether this is an accident in copying or a pardonable error of a clerk whose knowledge of Indian names was probably less extensive than his familiarity with the art of war, we cannot determine. The warrant is enclosed by a border. So far as we have been able to discover, this is the only known instance where the document which accompanied the gift has been preserved.¹

General Haldimand was the author of the voluminous Reports on Canadian affairs, preserved in the British Museum, and was the hero of the famous interview between the Boston school-boys and officers of the British forces in Boston, just before the outbreak of the Revolution,—which by the way is usually but erroneously said to have been with General Gage—when the Latin School pupils complained because their coast had been spoiled by one of the General's servants who had thrown ashes upon it.

In this connection we may mention that Mr. Henry Stuebing, of Berlin, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, has kindly sent us a photograph of one of the "Happy while united" pieces belonging to the group of British Indian Medals described by Betts (509, etc.), with laureated and armored bust in profile to right of George III, on which the King is shown wearing a broad ribbon across the breast. Like that in Mr. Appleton's collection, which is size 46 and a cast (Betts 510), it has DCF counterstamped on the reverse; but from the fineness of detail, the sharpness of the lines, and other indications, this piece appears by the photograph to have been struck, not cast. It has the wing and pipe at the top, pierced for suspension, and the object at the left of the tree on reverse is clearly a hill-top, not the gable of a house; there are two ships on the sea, not three, and it is of silver, size 36; hence it conforms most nearly to Betts 513, of the several varieties which he describes. The date in exergue is 1764 in italic figures; it would seem therefore that this was one of the first of the Indian Medals struck with the portrait of King George III.

¹ Beside the various references to Betts given in the text, we may add that McLachlan, in his "Canadian Numismatics," describes two of these large medals, differing slightly in the dies and by two millimetres in size (see his CCXCII and CCXCIII, printed also in the *Journal*, XVII, p. 11); two were sold in the Hart Collection (Scott S. & C. Co.'s 132d Sale, lots 112 and 113, and the Catalogue has an engraving of the obverse of one), where they brought \$69 and \$56, the prices varying on account of the condition of the medals; there were also two in an earlier sale of the Hart Cabinet (Frossard's 89th Sale, Dec. 26-28, 1888, lots 969 and 970). See also Leroux, 832. Incidentally the document would seem to show that a considerable number of these medals were struck, to cause so formal a paper to be printed. We should naturally suppose that the largest of the series would be the rarest, but Mr. McLachlan informs us that such is not the case; of this largest size, 48 and 50, (American Scale,) he writes

us, he has two varieties in his own cabinet and has seen ten or twelve others; a few are known to be in England, one in the British Museum; while of the smaller sizes—those of 38 and 60 *mm.*, he only knows of two or at most three examples of each. In reference to the accompanying document he thinks it shows that the medals were struck before the Revolution, as they were given out during the war, and not after its close, as was the case with those of 1814. They were bestowed in recognition of services by the Indians as guides and canoe-men, as well as for aid in war. What particular service was rendered in this case does not appear. Mr. McLachlan makes the happy suggestion that the terminal *chicamme* of the Chief's name, is the Huron-Iroquois word *sacham* or sachem, meaning Great Chief, and he also thinks, from the name of the tribe—*L'herbe croche*—that the owner "probably belonged to the Wyandots, cousins to the Hurons, who inhabited the western peninsula of Canada."

The piece is curious, inasmuch as it has the singular counterstamp which appears on the larger cast medals, and for which no explanation has yet been proposed, to our knowledge, except that it has been suggested that the letters DC are probably the initials of the person who cast the larger medals, like that in Mr. Appleton's cabinet. If this be admitted, it may be that in Mr. Stuebing's piece we have the original which served as the type-model for the moulds of the large medal, since, if we are correctly informed, this is the only one of the "Happy while united" medals of size 36 which has this counterstamp, that has yet been described. Betts 513, which is the same as that mentioned in the *Journal*, X, p. 54, makes no mention of a counterstamp.

These same letters are found on a Montreal Indian medal, issued in 1760 (Betts 431), and described at length by McLachlan in the *Journal*, XVIII, p. 85. Mr. McLachlan, probably because N. YORK appears on Betts 510 near the other counterstamp, as it does in the piece under notice, thinks they may be the initials of some New York workman, who seems to have cast a number of such pieces for use among the Indians, soon after the capture of Montreal. The word MONTREAL on the older medals — of which Betts describes three, differing only in their reverses which are all engraved, and of which it is probable that quite a number were issued, — may throw some doubt on the name of the settlement shown on the "Happy while united" piece, which is called New York, with a query, by Betts: whether that locality is New York or Montreal, however, does not necessarily affect the question of the place where it was cast, and the two counterstamps give strong probability to Mr. McLachlan's theory. In either case the scene is no doubt a fanciful one.

The particular occasion of striking the "Happy while united" medal does not seem to have been discovered. Great Britain adopted the custom of decorating her Indian allies certainly as early as 1714, in the reign of George I, or if we reckon the "Pamunkee" medals, which were engraved, and though bestowed under the guise of a gift, were required to be worn by the Indians who received them, when visiting the white settlements in Virginia, the practice may be carried back at least forty years earlier, to the time of Charles II. It is well established that France adorned her loyal Indians with the portraits of her princes as early as 1690, and she gave them with a liberal hand, judging from the number that have come down to us. When, by the Treaty of Paris, in 1764, the possessions of France in America were ceded to England, the policy of bestowing medals on the native chiefs was continued by the English officials with like generosity; this was done with the double object of winning the friendship of their former foes, and of preserving peace between hostile tribes; and the motto which the medal bears enforced the idea of safety to both, which would be derived from the new alliances.

In view of what has been gathered, therefore, it seems a not improbable theory that the number sent out from England, after the conquest of Canada, was insufficient to supply the need; the medallic art had not made progress enough in America at the time to make it possible to reproduce the dies and strike others here, and resort was therefore had to casting — a much speedier method — to meet the deficiency; that this was done at New York is inferred from the letters which appear on the piece. Whether this theory is accepted or not, it is evident that there is much yet to be learned concerning the origin and history of these Indian Medals.

COINAGE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES WITH U. S. DIES.

THERE are a large number of coins struck by the State of Louisiana, and by the Confederate States authorities, from dies made by the United States Mint, which it has been considered by some should properly be regarded as Confederate issues, and not those of the United States. In response to recent inquiries made of the Editors concerning these coins, we have made some investigations, and find it stated in the Report of the U. S. Mint Director for 1887 (p. 7), that

The work-books of the mint at New Orleans show that a coinage was executed at that institution in 1861, between January 26 and May 31, by the State of Louisiana, after the mint was closed against the United States, amounting to \$195,000 in double eagles; and a coinage by the Confederate States of \$59,820 in double eagles: — a total gold coinage during the sequestration of the mint of \$254,820.

In the second and third months of the same year there was also executed by the State of Louisiana at the United States mint in the city of New Orleans a silver coinage of \$620,000 in half dollars; and by the Confederate States in the following months of April and May, \$481,316.50: — a total silver coinage of half dollars by the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States of \$1,101,316.50, from regular dies of the United States supplied late in 1860 for the following year. For obvious reasons, *neither of the coinages executed at the United States mint at New Orleans, while out of the control of the Government, has ever been taken up in statements of the coinage of the United States.*

Thirty-two pairs of dies of the date of 1861, more or less complete, and of all denominations of United States coins, were found at the mint by the agent of this Bureau in January, 1885, and by him destroyed on the 15th of that month.

It is presumed that the larger part, if not the whole, of the gold coin struck, as above described, from United States coinage dies under other than legal auspices, was applied to purchases abroad, and that accordingly it has long since been melted down without ever having appeared in any form in domestic circulation.

It would seem to be a fair inference from these statements, that the entire coinage of double eagles and of half dollars, with the date 1861 and

the New Orleans mint-mark, were actually Confederate and not United States issues, for, as appears from a letter written by Dr. Bonzano, Melter and Refiner at New Orleans during the period in question, printed on page 8 of the report cited, the branch mint with "its contents and all other property of the United States were 'taken in trust' by the Secession Convention in December, 1860;" and it is clear, therefore, that nothing was done there by the lawful authority of the United States in 1861.

Of the 2,202,633 half dollars of 1861, with the o mint-mark, 962,633 pieces were Confederate and 1,240,000 State issues; while of the gold double eagle, 9,750 were State and 2,991 Confederate pieces. Of course it would be an impossible task to attempt to assign any coin of that date and mint to its particular issue, whether "State" or "Confederate." L. H. L.

NEW DESIGNS FOR FRENCH COINAGE.

MONS. DOUMER, French Minister of Finance, has commissioned the three well known medal engravers, MM. Chaplain, Roty and Daniel Dupuis, to design three new models for French money. M. Chaplain is to make the models for the gold pieces, M. Roty those for the silver, and M. Dupuis for the bronze. The design for the Five and Ten Centime pieces has recently been submitted for approval to the Government. The type is to be the same on each of these, varying only in size and denomination. The obverse has an ideal head of the Republic, which is more refined, and the expression of the face is sweeter than on the present coinage: around the drapery of the neck is twined a laurel branch which is prolonged to the top of the head, giving a happy effect. On the reverse is a symbolic figure representing France, wearing a helmet and holding in her right hand the national flag, while in her left is an olive branch.

M. Chaplain had not completed his design for the gold pieces, at last advices, but had submitted preliminary sketches. On one of these the obverse has a profile figure of the Republic rising up from the ground on the right; the head is in the shade of the branches of an olive tree. In the background on the left there is a "perspective of house roofs, indicating a French town, and on the right a minaret, symbolizing the colonies." The reverse shows the Gallic cock, crowing defiantly, on either side of which is indicated, by letters and figures, the value of the piece.

For the silver coinage M. Roty has not yet submitted his sketches.

The device of the reverse of the gold, as described — the emblem of the cock — seems to savor too much of a pun (*gallus*, a Gaul or a cock), for the principal coin of a great nation. The strutting fowl did well enough to place on the boasting jetons of Louis, and was often used by his enemies, but it appears to lack dignity as well as propriety, here.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 113.)

I have still again to insert as yet unpublished medals.

I. CANADA.

F. d. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

In addition to Nos. 70, 132-3, 472, and 619, there is the following :

1006. *Obverse.* ST. LEON WATER | IS A | SURE CURE | FOR | DYSPEPSIA | AND |
(scroll) KIDNEY TROUBLES (scroll) | — | H. E. LA FORCE | SOLE AGENT | 3 PORT DAU-
PHIN ST. | * | (scroll) QUEBEC (scroll).

Reverse. A mirror.

Plated shell with card. 30. 45mm. In my collection.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Venezuela.

B. 2. *Hospitals, etc.*

1007. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross, raised, with perpendicular lines (heraldically denoting red) upon a similar cross. In centre, crossed laurel and palm branches, enclosing the letters A V (Asociacion Venezuela), in monogram.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 24 x 24. 38 x 38mm. Attached by ring and pin to a white watered silk ribbon, with the Geneva cross worked upon it in red.

Sent to me for inspection by Surg.-Gen. J. R. Tryon, U. S. N., to whom it was awarded for services rendered at La Guayra, with the U. S. S. "Chicago" in 1892. It is from the Red Cross Society of Venezuela.

V. UNITED STATES.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Powers College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.

1008. *Obverse.* Within scroll, a caduceus, transversely upright ; at left, an owl upon book ; at right, a druggist's mill and a mortar. Above, an antique lamp ; below, upon suspended band : MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO

17 x 22. 27 x 35mm. I owe engraving of this to Dr. F. E. Stewart, of Detroit, Michigan.

B. 2. *Hospitals, etc.*

Military Order of Surgeons of New Jersey.

1009. *Obverse.* A Greek cross of red enamel, upon a quadrilateral of chased bright gold. At its centre, a shield of white, bordered by red enamel ; upon this, a caduceus (emblem of Mercury and not Aesculapius) ; on its border : MILITARY ORDER | OF SURGEONS | OF NEW JERSEY

Reverse. Blank.

Above, suspended by loop, a plicated band of bright gold, with central shield of blue enamel, upon which the arms of New Jersey. Upon its border : NOVA CÆSAREA | SEMPER PARATUS · | SEMPER FIDELIS · With pin attachment.

Gold (value \$16). 28. 43mm. In the collection of Dr. Disbrow, from whom I have drawing. The Order was organized in 1890, by the medical officers of the New Jersey National Guard.

National Order of Military Surgeons.

1010. Similar to preceding, with but slight variations, as to inscriptions, etc.

I know of this also from Dr. Disbrow.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y.
See below, No. 1017, Jenner.

F. a. *Dentists' Tokens.*

The following, though struck in France, is of interest in connection with the American series.

1011. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: HYGIENE ET-PROPRETE PARIS | * * *
Reverse. Within circle: ——— SYSTEME | AMERICAIN ——— Inscription: EX-
POSITION UNIVERSELLE | (rosette) 1867 (rosette)
Bronze. 15. 23mm. In my collection.

F. b. *Irregular Practitioners.*

1012. *Obverse.* DR. BOHANNAN'S MEDICAL OFFICE . 63 PINE ST. ST LOUIS, MO. * |
ENTRANCE | FRONT & REAR | WHERE ALL SECR- | ET DISEASES, SUCH | AS SYPHILIS, IN
ITS | FIRST & SECOND ST- | AGES, GONORRHOEA, | GLEET, STRICTURE | INFLAMMATION |
OF THE | BLADDER

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel: IMPOTENCY | DISEASES OF THE | BONES, MER-
CURIAL | DISEASE, SCROFULA | ERUPTIONS OF ALL | KINDS NO MATTER | HOW LONG
STAND- | ING, ALL EFFECT- | UALLY CURED | BY DR. B

White metal. 21. 33mm. In the Betts collection. I owe rubbings to Mr.
Lyman H. Low.

1013. *Obverse.* DR. WILLIAM'S (*sic*) | -- ANTI- | DYSPEPTIC | ELIXIR. | — | F. G.
WILLIAMS & CO | — * — | 1301 & 3 | MARKET ST. PHILA. (As in Nos. 273-276.)

Reverse. Building. Inscription: PUBLIC BUILDINGS | PHILA.

White metal. 14. 23mm. Edges milled. In my collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. *Personal.*

Dr. Edward Jenner, of Berkeley.

Besides Nos. 747-757, and 880, there are:

1014. *Obverse.* Bust. Beneath: BARRE Inscription: NAPOLEON III. EMPEREUR

Reverse. Bust, facing. At sides, a draped and a nude female, with laurel wreath.
Beneath, a cow. Inscription: EDWARD JENNER Upon rim: COMITE DE VACCINE DE
LA SEINE INF.

Silver. 27. 41mm. By Hamel. Pfeiffer, Zur Jennerfeier des 14. Mai 1896,
Medaillen, etc., p. 6, No. 415c.

1015. *Obverse.* As that of No. 756.

Reverse. Also as that, save that inscription is absent.

Silver. 23. 36mm. *Ibid.*, p. 7, No. 417a.

1016. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: FENWICK SC. F. BIRM^m Inscription:
EDWARD JENNER, M. D. L. L. D. F. R. S. & C. | BORN 17 MAY 1749 . DIED 26 JAN . 1823 .
BERKELEY, GLOSTERSH :

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: MAY 14TH 1896 | IN | COMMEMORATION OF | THE
CENTENARY OF | D^R EDWARD JENNER'S | FIRST & SUCCESSFUL | EXPERIMENT | IN VACCIN-
ATION | MAY 14TH 1796

Silver. 24. 38mm. Brettaner, *Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz und Medaillen
Freunde in Wien*, May, 1896, p. 55.

1017. *Obverse.* Bust, with queue, to left. Inscription: VACCINATION, MAY
14TH | 1796-1896 | . JENNER .

Reverse. Within circle, the staff of Aesculapius, upright. Inscription: MEDICAL
SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS | (rosette)

Silver (but four struck), bronze. 24. 37mm. *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, July,
1896, p. 461, fig. In my collection, the gift of Dr. Joseph H. Hunt. It is to be re-

gretted that the locality, Brooklyn, N. Y., should through inadvertence while reproducing upon the reverse the seal of the Society, have been omitted.

Centennial medals of Jenner have also been struck by the Epidermological Society of London, and at Berlin and St. Petersburg. I have not as yet obtained their description.

Dr. Charles Lucas (1713-1771), of Dublin.

1018. *Obverse.* Justice preventing Anarchy from destroying Liberty, which it has thrown down and is about to kill. T. PINGO F. Inscription: MAY GEORGE PROTECT WHAT JUSTICE TRY'S TO SAVE.

Reverse. THE GLORIOUS ATTEMPT OF LXIV TO PRESERVE THE CONSTITUTION MDCCXLIX Above, a harp; below, the regalia of Dublin.

Bronze, brass. Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations*, II, p. 654.

Struck by the aldermen of Dublin to commemorate a majority, 64 votes to 37, not to allow Dr. Lucas's "Fifth letter to the Commons and Citizens of Dublin," to be read.

To resume.

B. 2. *Hospitals* (continued).

London, Middlesex.

Brompton.

1019. *Obverse.* Heads of Prince Albert and Victoria, to left, jugate. Inscription: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE ON THE 11TH OF JUNE 1844 (rosette).

Reverse. Building. Below, at left: J. DAVIS; at right, BIRM^M. Exergue: THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR | CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES | OF THE CHEST. BROMPTON. | — • — | PATRON THE QUEEN.

White metal, bronze. 34. 54mm. Storer, *Sanitarian*, Sept., 1889, No. 1139. In the U. S. Government collection, and my own.

Charing Cross.

1020. *Obverse.* Within a double rope line, a Maltese cross, with beads upon the eight corners and fleurs-de-lis in the angles. Around centre, between the two circles: CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

Reverse. Blank. With ring.

For the nurses at the hospital. I owe description to Dr. F. P. Weber, of London. See also under Medical Colleges, No. 913.

Chelsea. Asylum for military invalids.

1021. *Obverse.* Building. Inscription: CHELSEA HOSPITAL Exergue: ERECTED. | MDCXC.

Reverse. As that of Greenwich Hospital, No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 38mm. Neumann, No. 23,420; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 152; Conder, p. 71, No. 22; Prattent, No. 137; Atkins, p. 74, No. 41; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1890, No. 1360. In the Government collection, and my own.

1022. *Obverse.* Britannia seated upon a bale, with lance and shield, receives a petition from a cripple with wooden leg. Inscription: CHELSEA. Exergue: HALF PENNY

Reverse. A female leaning upon an anchor. Inscription: THE SUPPORT OF OUR ENDEAVOURS. Exergue: 1795.

Copper. 18. 28mm. There are three varieties of this. Neumann, No. 23,080; Batty, I, p. 130, Nos. 771-3; Conder, p. 83, No. 119; Pye, p. 13, No. 12; Prattent, No. 73; Atkins, p. 84, Nos. 151, 151b; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1890, No. 1361. In my collection.

Christ's Hospital. This is a secular school, and therefore not within our enumeration. There are several medals and tokens, two of which are in the Government collection, and two in my own. The following also refers to this institution.

Obverse. A shoe. Inscription: SIBBI¹ THEAM² CHRIST

Reverse. ASPETAL . SHO.MAK^{ER} | S.T.

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 566, No. 634.

The device upon the next two, however, would seem to give them a different attribution.

1023. *Obverse.* A cripple with one leg and crutches. JOHN BANNISTER. AT. THE. MATRONS

Reverse. SELLER . IN . THE . HOSPITALL | HIS HALFE PENNY.

Akerman, Tradesmen's tokens current in London and vicinity, 1648-72, p. 245, No. 2453; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 566, No. 632.

1024. *Obverse.* As preceding. JOHN . BANNISTER . AT . THE .

Reverse. MATRONS . SELLER . IN . THE | HOSPITALL . (Farthing.)

Akerman, p. 245, No. 2454; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 566, No. 633.

City of London Lying-in Hospital.

1025. *Obverse.* A building, with central tower; near this: B¹ (Built) -1771
Inscription: CITY-OF-LONDON-LYING-IN-HOSPITAL . Exergue, a cross and anchor irradiated, beneath a dove flying to left.

Reverse. Crowned armorial shield. Inscription: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER PENNY | 1797 Upon rim: I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY X

Bronze. 22. 35mm. Neumann, No. 23,563; Conder, p. 78, No. 88; Prattent, No. 191; Batty, I, p. 22, No. 248; Atkins, p. 81, No. 116; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1510; *Ibid.*, Medals of Obstetrics, No. 40. In the Government collection.

Foundling Hospital.

1026. *Obverse.* Building and grounds. Inscription: FOUNDLING HOSPITAL | LAMB'S CONDUIT FIELDS . Exergue: COMPLETED | 1741 .

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,423; Conder, p. 71, No. 25; Prattent, No. 135; Atkins, p. 75, No. 44; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 155; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Oct., 1890, No. 1514; *Ibid.*, Medals of Obstetrics, No. 46.

1027. *Obverse.* Bust (of Capt. Thomas Coram), facing. Beneath: PORTER .
Inscription: IN . MEMORY . OF . THE . FOUNDLING'S . FRIEND . 1805 .

Reverse. Within three serpents linked together: FOUNDLING HOSPITAL | INSTITUTED | 17TH OCTOBER . 1739 | THOMAS CORAM | FOUNDER .

Silver, bronze, gilt. 24. 38mm. Grueber, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d Series, X, 1890, p. 77, pl. IV, fig. 12, of obverse; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Oct., 1890, No. 1515. In the Government collection, and my own.

French Protestant Hospital, Victoria Park Road. In reality an asylum for the poor.

Seal. *Obverse.* Within a circle, Elijah and the ravens. Legend, above: DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT Inscription: HOPITAL . DES . PAUVRES . PROTESTANTS . FRANÇOIS .

Guy's Hospital.

1028. *Obverse.* Building, with wings. Inscription: GUY'S HOSPITAL. Exergue: ERECTED | MDCCXXII

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,427; Conder, p. 71, No. 30; Prattent, No. 172; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 159; Atkins, p. 75, No. 48; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1582. In the Government collection, and my own.

1029. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and to right. Inscription: THOMAS GUY . FOUNDER OF GUYS HOSPITAL | 1720

Reverse. Within field: TO | | CERTIFICATED NURSE | ON COMPLETING | FIVE YEARS | SERVICE Inscription: MEDAL INSTITUTED BY JOSHUA BATTERWORTH F. S. A. A. GOVERNOR Exergue: 1889

Silver. 20. 32mm. I have impressions from Dr. A. E. Tyng, of Chicago.

See also G. Bird, No. 605, and under Medical Colleges, Nos. 914-916.

London Hospital.

See under Medical Colleges, Nos. 917-919.

Mary Adelaide Nurses.

1030. *Obverse.* A Latin cross, with crown above. Upon it : M A in monogram. Inscription : FOUNDED 1881 MARY — ADELAIDE NURSES At top and bottom, a small Maltese cross.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. Pointed oval. I have an impression from Dr. A. E. Tyng, of Chicago.

Middlesex Hospital.

1031. *Obverse.* The building. Inscription : MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL Exergue :
ERECTED | (elongated rosette) | MDCCLV

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,431; Conder, p. 72, No. 33; Prattent, No. 136; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 163; Atkins, p. 75, No. 52; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1583. In the Government collection, and my own.

See also Lyell, No. 784.

Nurses' Co-operation.

1032. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross, in red enamel, with gold edges. Upon it, in gold, within a white enamel circle : NURSES CO-OPERATION LONDON

Reverse. Blank.

27. 43mm. I have an impression from Dr. A. E. Tyng, of Chicago.

Princess Christian Trained Nurses.

1033. *Obverse.* Beneath a crown, surmounted by a cross, H C in monogram. Inscription : H. R. H. PRINCESS (HELENA?) CHRISTIAN TRAINED NURSES

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 25. 38mm. I have the description from Dr. A. E. Tyng, of Chicago.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.

1034. *Obverse.* Beneath a crown : V I R (Victoria Imperatrix Regina) in monogram. Inscription : QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBI — LEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES | 1887

Reverse. Blank.

Gold, silver, bronze. Pointed oval. I have impression from Dr. Tyng.

Royal Bethlehem Hospital, for the insane.

1035. *Obverse.* Building, with three domes. Inscription : BETHLEM HOSPITAL
Exergue : ERECTED (within twigs) | MDCLXXV

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 38mm. Neumann, No. 23,418; Conder, p. 70, No. 20; Prattent, No. 172; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 150; Atkins, p. 74, No. 39; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1543. Of the Gaskell medal of this hospital, I have not yet been able to obtain the description.

Royal British Nurses' Association.

1036. *Obverse.* Upon a circle, a Maltese cross; between its extremities, a thistle, rose, shamrock, and leek. Upon the cross, a crown. Around it, in a circle : ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCⁿ.

Reverse. Blank. A cross bar attached, upon which : STEADFAST & TRUE

Gold, silver, gold and silver, bronze. 20. 32mm. I have an impression from Dr. Tyng, of Chicago.

Royal Free Hospital.

1037. *Obverse.* — | ROYAL FREE | HOSPITAL | —

Reverse. Blank.

White metal. 15. 25mm. Edge of obverse beaded. Neumann, No. 26,308; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1584.

1038. *Obverse.* Arms; a heart-shaped shield, upon which a lion holding a oval, bearing R. F. H. Inscription : ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL | LON-DON

Reverse. PRESENTED TO | | FOR THE HIGHEST NUMBER | OF MARKS | GAINED
AT | THE NURSES' EXAMINATION

Gold. 18. 28mm. I owe impressions to Dr. Tyng.

Royal Infirmary for Children.

1039. *Obverse.* Hygieia, with staff of Aesculapius, gives chalice to seated mother, with three children, at breast, behind, and at side.

Reverse. ROYAL | INFIRMARY | FOR CHILDREN | ESTABLISHED | 26 APRIL | 1820 .

Bronze. 24. 37mm. Edges milled. Neumann, No. 26,244; Duisburg Cat., 1869, No. 861; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1537. In the Government collection, and my own.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

See Saunders, No. 813.

Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

1040. *Obverse.* Buildings and court yard. Inscription: S^T BARTHOLOMEW'S |
HOSPITAL Exergue: ERECTED | MDCCXXIX.

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 33mm. Neumann, No. 23,417; Conder, p. 70, No. 19; Prattent, No. 142; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 149; Atkins, p. 74, No. 138; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1585. In my collection.

1041. *Obverse.* The hospital arms, on oval scrolled shield. Inscription: ST .
BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPITAL | NURSES' PRIZE .

Reverse. Within field, recipient's name and date. Inscription: THE GIFT OF
THE CLOTH-WORKERS' COMPANY

Gold. 20. 28mm. With loop. Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1893, No. 2095. I have description from Dr. Weber, of London, and an impression from Dr. Tyng.

See also Duncan, No. 637; Kirkes, No. 760; and Lawrence, No. 761.

Saint George's Hospital.

1042. *Obverse.* Building. Inscription: S^T GEORGE'S HOSPITAL . ERECTED .
Exergue: MDCCXXXIV

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,424; Conder, p. 71, No. 26; Prattent, No. 136; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 156; Atkins, p. 75, No. 45; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1586. In the Government collection, and my own.

See also Wm. Hunter, No. 732, and under Medical Colleges, No. 921.

Saint Luke's Hospital, for the insane.

1043. *Obverse.* Building. Inscription: S^T LUKE'S HOSPITAL Exergue: INSTI-
TUTED | MDCCCL .

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,430; Conder, p. 72, No. 32; Prattent, No. 180; Batty, I, p. 15, No. 162; Atkins, p. 75, No. 51; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1544. In the Government collection, and my own.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

1044. *Obverse.* Building and court yard. Inscription: S^T THOMAS'S HOSPI- |
TAL COMPLEAT^D Exergue: MDCCVIII .

Reverse. As that of No. 999.

Bronze. 21. 34mm. Neumann, No. 23,436; Conder, p. 72, No. 38; Prattent, No. 180; Batty, I, p. 16, No. 171; Atkins, p. 75, No. 57; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1587. In the Government collection.

See also Bristowe, No. 799; Cheselden, No. 625; Mead, No. 790; Solly, No. 889; and under Medical Colleges, No. 921.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.

1045. Seal. *Obverse.* A woman pouring out wine for another, prostrate, with child at her breast. Inscription: SUPPORTED ENTIRELY BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS |
+ ESTABLISHED 1847 +

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1510a.

Small-Pox Hospital.

1046. *Obverse.* Building. Beneath: JACOBS. Inscription: THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL NEAR | ST. PANCRASS

Reverse. Arms. Inscription: P. SKIDMORE. MEDAL. MAKER. COPPICE - ROW. CLERKENWELL. Above: LONDON. Upon rim: I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY X

Bronze. 23. 35mm. Neumann, No. 23,461; Conder, p. 77, No. 77; Prattent, No. 194; Batty, I, p. 19, No. 212; Atkins, p. 78, No. 90; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 895.

Westminster Hospital.

See F. Bird, No. 604.

To these may be added:

1047. *Obverse.* The arms of London. THIS. HALFPENY. BELONGS TO Y^R

Reverse. Device as on obverse. HOSPITALL. OF. BRIDEWELL. LONDON
Akerman, p. 42, No. 304; Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 547, No. 428.

There are also the following additional nurses' medals.

1048. *Obverse.* Upon a Maltese cross, within which B C H in monogram.

Reverse. Blank, for dates and name of recipient. (1882 | Agnes Douglas | 1885)
Silver. 35. 55mm. I have the description from Dr. A. E. Tyng, of Chicago.

1049. *Obverse.* A saint, erect. Inscription: GUILD OF SAINT BARNABAS | SON OF CONSOLATION

Reverse. The Virgin seated, with the dead Christ on her knees. In background, a cross. Inscription: INASMUCH AS YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO THE LEAST OF THESE MY BRETHREN YE HAVE DONE IT UNTO ME

Bronze. Oval. 20 x 27. 30 x 42mm. I have impressions from Dr. Tyng.

1050. *Obverse.* A female, erect. Inscription in Greek (?).

Reverse. TO SISTER MACKEY IN APPRECIATION OF SPECIAL SERVICE FROM NOV. 1890 TO APRIL 1891 FROM SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Silver. Irregular oval. I have learned of this from Dr. Tyng.

There is a London token (by Denton), in four varieties, bearing: HOSPITAL GATE SMITHFIELD

Conder, p. 114, Nos. 360-363; Prattent, Nos. 130-132; Atkins, p. 142, Nos. 753-756.

[To be continued.]

A COIN-FIND NEAR GENOA.

FOR centuries it has been the belief of the common people of Genoa that treasures were hidden in the bed of the Pocavera, a stream that runs by the city. Not long ago a carter, in digging for sand in the bed of the dried-up torrent, came upon a quantity of hidden treasure, of which, so far, coin of the face value of 60,000 francs has been found and the supply is not yet exhausted. By the Italian law half of this goes to the State and half to the finder. The value of the coins, from a numismatic point of view, is far beyond the sum mentioned. Many of them are rare and of great artistic merit. The are chiefly gold and belong to the period between 1460 and 1550; that is, the reigns of Louis XI, Charles VIII, Louis XII and Francis I, and are either French or Genoese. The Genoese ducats are specially rare and will bring high prices. The search for treasure was still going on under police supervision, at last accounts.

THE BARTRAM MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:

I noticed in the *Philadelphia Record*, some little time ago, an account of a medal said to be in the possession of Mr. John W. Bartram, of that city, which is briefly described as having descended to its present owner, who is of the fifth generation from the famous botanist, John Bartram. The obverse is said to bear the word **MERENTI** *i. e.* to one deserving, and the other, or reverse, side to have the inscription "To Mr. John Bartram, from a Society of Gentlemen at Edinburgh, 1772." The other devices, if any, the metal and the size, are not mentioned.

This would seem to have been presented to the eminent American botanist by some Society whose title, if any, does not appear. John Bartram, whose name it bears, was born in Marple, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania, in 1701, and died in 1777. He was said by Linnaeus to be the "greatest natural botanist in the world" in his time. He is also said to have established the first botanical garden in America, in the environs of Philadelphia. He was chosen a member of several learned societies abroad, and appointed by George III, "American Botanist" to that king, a position which he held until his death. Many of his writings on that and related subjects were published, and he showed his great natural ability in several other directions beside the special science to which his life-long labors were chiefly devoted. A memorial of his life was written by William Darlington, and published in 1849.

I have found no reference to this medal which would enable me to give a more complete description than that in the newspaper item, mentioned above. It would seem, however, that unless this is an engraved medal, a more complete account of it should be obtained, and the name of the Society which presented it, that the piece may be included in future Catalogues of the Historic Medals of America. Will not some of your Philadelphia friends endeavor to obtain full particulars for your valuable magazine.

CHARLES H. CROCKER.

A PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL GIVEN TO AN INDIAN.

Editors of the Journal:

THE medals struck for presentation by our National authorities to Indian chiefs, like those struck by France and Great Britain, to which reference has occasionally been made in your magazine, are well known to collectors. The American medals, following the older custom, as will be remembered, have on the obverse the bust of the President of the United States at the time of issue, and on the reverse a tomahawk crossed by the pipe of peace and the words "Peace and Friendship." Occasionally these get into the auction room, showing the marks of wear, but it is rare that the name of the recipient, or any history of a piece thus presented, comes to the knowledge of the purchaser; when such a history is brought to light, it seems of sufficient interest to be placed on record.

Such a medal, having the bust of President Jackson, has recently come to my knowledge. It was struck in 1829, and in the spring of that year was presented to a Chief of the Chickasaw tribe, whose hunting-grounds prior to 1784, were in the "Black Horn country" in the State of Mississippi. The Chief's English name was Isaac

Albertson ; his native name does not appear. He was given the medal at a Council of the tribe, and among the women who gathered to see the presentation was Sarah, a daughter of Chief Philip Ox Berry, then the wife of a Chickasaw Indian named Martin Colbert ; the latter had no great reputation as a warrior, but was yet a man of considerable influence, and it is said that much of the good in the present laws of that people can be traced to his wise counsel and good judgment ; he was frequently appointed to represent them in their tribal councils and their conventions with the neighboring tribes of Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws. In the course of time Colbert died, and his widow married Albertson, as her second husband. She was still living, at the age of more than a century, in December last, and retained to a wonderful degree the active mind of her youth. Her residence was just north of Sherman, Texas, but within the borders of the Indian Territory. Her husband has long been dead, but she still preserves with pride the medallic token of "Peace and Friendship," the memento of the unbroken treaty of nearly seventy years ago.

The history of the medal seems to be well authenticated, and it is interesting to find one of these old pieces held as a precious heirloom for so long a period in the family of the original recipient. It would be difficult to adduce another similar instance, and I can not doubt that the readers of the *Journal* will be pleased to learn of the history of this medal.

X. Y. Z.

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

THE Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of Montreal, are to be congratulated on the acquisition of its new home, which was publicly inaugurated on the ninth of April last, on the evening of which day it opened its pleasant quarters in the old "Chateau de Ramezay." The ceremonies were under the charge of a large committee, composed of Rouer Roy, Esq., Q. C., one of the Vice Presidents, as Chairman, assisted by the Hon. Justice Baby, the President, C. A. Harwood, Secretary, R. W. McLachlan, Treasurer and Curator of the Society, and many other prominent gentlemen of the city. A reception was held, at which many ladies were present and an inaugural address was delivered by Judge Baby, after which His Worship Mayor Smith formally declared the museum of the Society's numismatic and antiquarian treasures formally opened, and these with its library of eight thousand volumes were displayed to the guests. Letters were received and read from Lord Aberdeen and others, and addresses made by several distinguished gentlemen.

The Society was founded in 1862, and for sixteen years published the Canadian Antiquarian Journal, which however was discontinued about 1888. It has done much for the preservation of mementoes of Canadian history, the identification of noted places by tablets and monuments, and it is to its efforts that is due the preservation of the Chateau de Ramezay, perhaps the most interesting historic building now standing in the Dominion. The *Montreal Witness* for April 10th, has a full account of the proceedings, with a view of the old Chateau, as it will appear after the restoration of the building is finally completed, with portions of its interior and portraits of all of the present officers.

The Society is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. McLachlan as Curator ; his knowledge of Canadian Numismatics is exact as well as extensive, and he has long been an enthusiastic collector of the various coins and medals, French and British, issued in or for the several portions of the Dominion.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXX, p. 118.]

MXXXIX. Obverse, On a star-formed planchet a circle having a beehive, on the top of which is a ribbon tied with a bow of three knots, the ends extending outward; above, ten bees are flying; the field is striated with horizontal lines except just beneath the hive. Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, \diamond CONCORDIA N° 17 and below, completing the circle, * OR. DE JALAPA 1869 * [Lodge Concordia (or Harmony) Orient of Jalapa, etc.]; from the edge of the medal in centre, which is surrounded by two concentric circles and a broad plain band outside the legend, project five points of a star, which are tipped with small balls and separated by five groups of formal rays, giving the effect of a second star with blunter points; the borders of the large points are plain, slightly raised, and their triangular fields are filled with lines similar to those on the field of the medal. Reverse, A similar star, with plain circular field for engraving.¹ A clasp is attached to the upper point, by which the medal is worn suspended by a dark blue ribbon. Silver, but the rays and the reverse gilt. Size of central circle, 20 nearly; of star from point to point, 36.

MXL. Obverse, On a star-formed planchet is a central circular medal, on which, within a triangle, is a quadrangular altar or cubic stone surmounted by a flaming pot of incense; from the left side of the altar projects a hand holding a plumb line; on the right side is a level, erect; on the field outside the triangle at the left is a mallet; on the right a chisel, and beneath, the spade, pick and crowbar. Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, LOG. LA GR. FAM. N° 18 above, and below, completing the circle, * OR. DE PUEBLA 1869 * All surrounded by a circle forming a medal which surmounts the centre of the star, the latter having on the five points which terminate in balls, sunken tablets, filled with horizontal lines, and formal rays between the points so arranged as to give the effect of another star, similar to the preceding piece. Reverse, As obverse, but the medallion centre, which is raised as on obverse, is plain for engraving, and is surrounded by a broad hollowed or circular groove, outside of which is a milled edge. Silver. Size of circular centre, 19; of star from point to point, 40 nearly. Worn with a blue ribbon attached to loop and ring. Very scarce.²

MXLI. Obverse, A star of seven points which are terminated by balls; between each point are groups of five formal rays; the points of the star are

¹ This planchet is struck from a single piece of metal, unlike the following number. The symbol for "Lodge" is lozenge-form, and encloses .: In the Bastow collection.

² The abbreviations I take to be for "La Gran Familia." In the Lawrence collection: Dr. Bastow informs me that he has one of these also, which has been gilded, except the formal rays which are left untouched: the

points of the star appear to be soldered to the edge of the medal, and the rays between are screwed in. The ribbon accompanying his piece is red, white and green—the Mexican colors. The Lodge has its Orient at Puebla, the capital of the State of the same name, and from their numbers and date this and the preceding Lodge probably belong to the Grand Orient of Mexico.

formed of pentagons, of which the sides next the rays are much longer than the others; each pentagon encloses a letter, together forming the word DELTA, the central letter of which is on the upper point; on the lower point at the left is N and on the other, 6; on the centre of the star are two concentric circles enclosing a delta, within which is the date 1890; on the left of the delta VAL.: on the right, DE SAN and beneath, ANDRES; all curving to conform to the surrounding circle [Delta No. 6, Valley of San Andres.] Reverse, Plain. Silver, roughly cast. Size of star, 40; of central circle, 14. The combination of the three-sided delta, the five rays and the seven points is significant.¹

MXLII. Obverse, A cross patee, between the arms of which are groups of formal rays somewhat shorter than the arms, giving the effect of an octagonal planchet; on the arms of the cross, beginning at the left, the letters R E A A one letter on each [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] On the centre of the cross is a circle enclosing a naked head of Juarez in profile to left. Legend, SOB.: CAP.: ROSA ✱ BENITO JUAREZ N° 27 VALLE DE OAXACA [Sovereign Chapter Rose Croix Benito Juarez, No. 27, Valley of Oaxaca.] Below the truncation in very small letters, NAVALON G [*Grabador*, engraver.] Reverse, Plain. A die projection at the top, pierced for a ring and ribbon. Silver. Size, nearly.²

MXLIII. Obverse, A planchet in form of a five-pointed star, the points terminated by balls; on the upper point, □ | N. 1; on that at left, R; on that at the right E; and on each of the two lower ones A [Lodge No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] On the centre of the star are two concentric circles the outer one extending to the angles of the star and inner one enclosing a radiant G. Legend between the circles, ★ FRATERNIDAD ★ above, and below, completing the circle, VERA CRUZ [Name and location of the Lodge.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving; the one under notice has A. C. | *Agosto 22 de* | 1868. — doubtless the initials of the recipient and the date when he obtained it. A loop, with ring, at the top, by which it was worn with a red ribbon. Brass. Size, point to point of star, 24; of circle, 10.³

MXLIV. Obverse, The letter G within a five-pointed star which has small balls on the points; the borders of the star are raised, and the letter and borders are "matted" or deadened. Surrounding the star and attached at its points is a circle on which is the legend □ XICOTENCATL N° 73 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.: DE VERACRUZ ★ [Name and location of the

¹ In the Bastow collection. San Andres is a small town in the State of Puebla. Dr. Bastow remarks that "the number must be from the Grand Lodge of the State; it cannot be local, nor from the Grand Orient of Mexico."

² In the Bastow collection. Navalon was the engraver of a number of the dies for the medals and coins of Maximilian; the letters of his name, though so small that they almost require a glass to read them, are

sharply and clearly cut. The use of the cross patee, sometimes called the Templar cross, instead of the Roman cross of the Rite, is unusual. The workmanship of this medal is very fine.

³ Described from a rubbing sent me by Dr. Bastow, who remarks that the number is local; that of its registry on the roll of the Grand body, and the date of foundation he has not ascertained. The □ has :.

Lodge.] Reverse, Plain. A die projection at the top, pierced for a ring; worn with a yellow ribbon. Silver (?) gilt. Size 24.¹

MXLV. Obverse, An equilateral triangle having on the field a pillar standing on a square platform, the capital of which seems to be similar to the Corinthian order, and which is surmounted by a flaming pot of incense; entwined about the shaft is a serpent, its head near the base. Legend, separated from the field by a line, on the left □ TOLTECAS. on the right, OR. DE MEXICO. and on the base 5628 [Toltec Lodge, Orient of Mexico, 1868.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. A die projection at the apex, pierced for a ring, by which the medal is worn suspended with a ribbon of the Mexican national colors. Silver. Size 26 (length of side).²

MXLVI. Obverse, A five-pointed star attached by its points to a flat circle which surrounds it; on the centre of the star is the All-seeing eye irradiated, and surrounded by an equilateral triangle which is superimposed upon the rays. Legend on the circle, □ UNION FRATERNAL N° 1 above, and below, completing the circle, OR. DE MEXICO 1870 E. V. On the upper point of the star R. on the others, reading to the right, E. A. Y. A. [Fraternal Union Lodge, No. 1, Orient of Mexico, 1870, common era. Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, Plain. A die projecting loop, pierced for a ring, and worn with a red ribbon. Silver. Size, 24 nearly.³

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

MEXICAN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

AMONG the numerous medals struck in various parts of the world to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus, which have been described in the *Journal*, none have hitherto come to us from Mexico. We have now an account of a medal in his honor, struck in 1892, in that country which yielded such enormous wealth to Spain as a result of the expedition sent out at so little cost by Ferdinand and Isabella. We place it on record here, that when some future compiler shall make up a complete list of these medals, a duty which should surely be performed by an American numismatist, the material may not be lacking, so far as it is in

¹ In the Bastow collection. The □ has ∴. "Xicotencatl (for whom the Lodge is named) was the Captain-General of the Province of Tlascala. He offered in the name of the Governor-General, Magiscatzin, of Tlascala (the republic), and of its people, their services to Hernando Cortes against the Mexicans, or Montezuma, then the Emperor; without this aid Cortes could not have achieved the conquest. "Letters of Cortes to Carlos I, of Spain, by Archbishop Lorenzana," quoted by Dr. Bastow.

² In the Bastow collection. The □ has ∴. Toltéca is a town in the State of Mexico, deriving its name from one of the ancient native tribes. The device may perhaps be intended to signify by the serpent, Wisdom; by the pillar with its Corinthian capital, Beauty, and by

the flaming pot of incense, said in some rituals to typify a pure heart, Strength, in accordance with the lines of Tennyson, describing Sir Galahad,

"His strength was as the strength of ten,
Because his heart was pure."

³ In the Bastow collection. Struck from a solid planchet, but the spaces between the points of the star are removed. Dr. Bastow remarks that he is unable to explain the number of this Lodge, as it cannot be of the city of Mexico with the date it bears; he presumes it to belong to the jurisdiction of the capital, and that the Lodge is the first in the locality where it works. The □ has ∴.

the power of the *Journal* to supply it. For our information we are again indebted to our Mexican correspondent, Dr. J. W. Bastow, of Guadalajara.

Obverse, A monumental structure standing on a square base surmounted by six steps; from the upper step rise two pillars between which is a tablet bearing the inscription in five lines, A | C. COLON | OCT. 12 | DE | 1892 over which is a small crowned shield; resting on the capitals of the pillars is a platform of three steps on which stands a statue of Columbus; he is represented as wearing a cloak, his head bare, his right hand upon his breast, and his left extended downward points to a globe, which is more than half concealed by the drapery of his cloak; the support of the globe is partly seen beside his left foot; on each side and a little in front of the base are small ornamental pillars; on the capital of each are five balls, and on the central ball is another, upon which is an eagle with wings displayed; on the second step of the base on each side near the pillars, is a small scroll; ground fills the space between the base and the lower edge, on which at the left, curving to conform to the edge c. o. g. in small letters, the initials of Cayetano Ocampo, *Grabador* (engraver).

Reverse, An inscription in eleven lines, the first semi-circular, conforming to the upper edge, JUNTA COLOMBINA DE MEXICO | AL | DESCUBRIDOR | DE | AMERICA | EL | SUPREMO GOBIERNO | DE | LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS | MEXICANOS | 1492-1892 Silver and bronze. Size 36. Rare in either metal. The statue of the discoverer represents the one in marble inaugurated in the city of Mexico in 1892; there is another, much older, existing in the capital.

MEDALS OF THE WEST FRISIAN ADMIRALTY.

THERE is a piece struck in 1598 by the Admiralty of West Frisia to commemorate the voyages of the Dutch to various parts of the world, — the American Coast, China by the Straits of Magellan, and the shores of Africa. I find a description of this in Betts (18.) It may interest you to know that a gold honorary medal for a similar purpose, and with a similar obverse, — the arms of the Admiralty and the letters P. P. P. (*Pugno pro patria*), and on the reverse a three-masted ship of the period — was struck as late as 1650. An impression of this rare medal, in nearly proof condition, was recently offered by Schulman, the well known dealer of Amersfoort, Holland, for thirty-six and a smaller size of the same medal, also in gold, for thirty-three florins.

Two other early Dutch medals, reckoned by Betts as having some reference to America (16 and 17), the former in silver, and the latter in bronze, a metal not mentioned by Betts, were also held by the same dealer. It would seem that each of these latter pieces relates to the same event, viz.: the equipment of the first fleet sent by Holland to the Indies, under the direction of Cornelis de Houtman, and commanded by Capt. Jan Janiz de Molinaer. The date, 1596, is given in the exergue, which Betts remarks is mentioned by Van Loon I, 447, though it does not appear in the engraving given by that author nor in Betts's description. Some further references to the two last mentioned are given by Bizot (edition of 1690, p. 73), and Dugniolle, 3407. c.

ANOTHER AMERICAN HISTORICAL MEDAL?

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following description of a Medal which seems to have a certain reference, by the *two* globes, to the American hemisphere, and also by the obverse motto, VNVS NON SVFFICIT ORBIS — a legend found on one of the later Franco-American Jetons. He calls attention to the fact that it is not mentioned by Betts, though given by Hawkins, Franks and Grueber in "Medallic Illustrations," under Elizabeth (9). He inquires whether it should not be included among the Historical Medals of America. The piece is interesting, but we know nothing of the occasion which caused it to be struck, and must await further information before deciding. — Eds.

Obverse, (1559) OMNIA CALCULO ET RATIONE METIENDA [All things are to be measured by calculation and method]. Two globes, the one on the left surrounded by the equator, the one on the right by the ecliptic; a crown above; on a ribbon between the crown and the globes VNVS NON and on a second ribbon below, SVFFICIT ORBIS [One world does not suffice].

Reverse, FRANCI D G SCOTOR REX ET DELPHINVS FRANC. B [Francis, by the grace of God King of the Scots and Dauphin of France]. A shield crowned, the cross on its top following the B in the legend (which is the initial of Marc Béchot), and bearing in the first and fourth quarters the arms of Dauphiny, and in the second and third the rampant lion of Scotland in a tressure; on an escutcheon of pretence the arms of France and England quarterly. Silver. Cast.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DUTCH-AMERICAN MEDALS.

THE following extract taken from *The Massachusetts Centinel: and the Republican Journal* (Boston), May 5, 1784, may be of interest to persons owning the medals therein described; and for that reason I send it to the *Journal*. S. A. G.

A series of silver medals have lately been struck in Holland, in commemoration of the the following publick events: 1. The armed neutrality; 2. The death of Rear-Admiral Crul; 3. The action near Cadiz; 4. The battle of Dogger-Bank; 5. The funeral of Baron Bentick; 6. The toleration of the Emperour Joseph II; 7. The declaration of the independence of America; 8. The treaty of friendship and commerce with America.

On the declaration of American independence there is the following legend, "Libra soror." On the exergue, "Solemni decreto agnitu, 19th of April, 1781." The mottos on the reverse are, "Tyrannis virtute repulsa," and "Sub Galliæ auspiciis."

The medal struck on the treaty of friendship and commerce concluded between Holland and America, bears the following legend, "Justitiam non temnere dives." On the exergue, "S. P. Q. Amst. sacrum." The legend on the reverse is, "Fausticimo foedere junctæ." And at the bottom, "Die 7 Oct. 1782."

All the foregoing, except the sixth, are given among the "Historical Medals of America," by Betts, who has full descriptions of seven, and illustrations of several. The spelling of the original item is followed in the transcript, though frequently incorrect. It is interesting to notice that the words in the exergue of the Libera Soror, abbreviated on the medal, are given in full in the *Centinel's* account, while the famous preference of the printer of that paper for C where the proper letter is S, appears in his version of the reverse legend of the eighth. — Eds

JETON OF LOUIS XV.

ON page 250 of the "Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," reference is made to a singular medal having on the obverse a head of Louis XVI, and on the reverse a triangular level with plumb bob, similar to that frequently found on Masonic pieces, and the legend FORTIOR QUO RECTIOR. In the exergue, BATIMENS DU ROY | 1744. I expressed the opinion in a note (*ut supra*) that this was a mule, and this is now confirmed by an example of the jeton lately shown me by Mr. T. H. Emmons, with obverse having a naked and laureated head of Louis XV, and the legend LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. Beneath the head at the left is a cypher of the letters *f m* which I presume are the initials of Francois Marteau, who was one of the engravers at the French mint from 1720 to about 1760; many of the well known series of Franco-American jetons and especially those now usually considered restrikes,—the obverses of which have heads of Louis XV by various artists,—furnish examples of his work.

It was a singular coincidence that a few days after Mr. Emmons called, I received from Dr. Bastow a rubbing of a piece which seems to be identically the same as that described above.

The discovery of the jeton, which was evidently originally struck at the time of its date, apparently shows that it was designed to commemorate some building operations begun or completed by royal command in 1744, but whether it has reference to fortifications erected during the war, which was then actively going on, between the French under Marshal Saxe, and the Austrians and their allies, or to some public building in France, we have no means of knowing. Clearly however it has reference to "operative" rather than to "speculative" Masonry.

W. T. R. M.

I. H. S. ON A RUPEE OF KASHMIR.

Editors of the Journal :

IN the Scott S. & C. Co.'s Sale for April 6, ultimo, lot 466 is described as a Kashmir Rupee, with "J. H. S. on the die." As J. H. S. (or more properly I. H. S. I presume) is a somewhat remarkable device to place on such a coin, I should be glad to have some account of the origin of the piece. Can you enlighten me?

H. B. T.

We learn on inquiry from the dealers that this is a regular issue of the Mohammedan ruler of Kashmir. The interesting circumstances which lead to placing these letters on a coin by a disciple of Mohammed were given in full in the *Journal* for October, 1893, in a communication from Mr. Robert Shiells, of Neenah, Wis., who has a similar piece in his cabinet. Spink's Circular, for March, 1893, also has some notes upon the device. — Eds.

EDITORIAL.

VOLUME XXXI.

WE announced in our last issue some of the plans in contemplation for the new volume, of which this is the opening number. Besides the papers promised, we hope to print an interesting article on the Mexican mints with notes on their mint-marks, prepared by Dr. Bastow, a subject which cannot fail to interest American numismatists as bearing on the earliest coinage of this continent. We shall continue our descriptions of such medals as have special reference to our national history, and hope to print at an early day an unpublished letter concerning the gold medal given to Dr. John Morgan, F. R. S., (1725-89), of Philadelphia, by the College of that city, now the University of Pennsylvania. A few other American medals which escaped the notice of Mr. Betts, have also come to our knowledge; and of these we hope before long to supply descriptions.

We again renew the invitation to numismatists and collectors to send us contributions of articles on our special science, and solicit their kind co-operation in increasing the circulation of the *Journal*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, has done more than any other similar body in this country for the promotion of the study of American coins and medals, though by no means limiting its labors to these pieces. Its printed Annual Proceedings have for several years contained papers read at its "Numismatic meetings," which, while to a certain extent informal, and to which the members are at liberty to bring their friends, are in many respects more interesting than the regular assemblies. At these meetings papers of much value have been read not merely on early American coins and tokens, but also on such pieces as the coins of Annam, the queer-shaped issues of China and other Asiatic nations, the Vernon medals, old German crowns, Swedish ferry-tokens, siege pieces, war medals, satirical medals, and many more too numerous to mention; these have occasionally been illustrated by the stereopticon, and always made attractive by the display, for the inspection of those present, of many of the best examples attainable. Several of these papers have been printed in the *Journal*, notably the articles on "Medallic Memorials of the Great Comets" by the late Mr. Walter, the "Contributions of Alchemy to Numismatics" by Prof. H. Carrington Bolton, and Mr. Low's paper—"Observations on the Counterfeiting of Coins and Medals," and others in earlier volumes, which were originally read before the Society.

It was not, however, so much our intention to refer to these fruitful and valuable labors, as to lend what aid may be in our power to a recent plan inaugurated by the Society, which is to collect and preserve in a form accessible to all students of medallic art, a record of all medals issued in the United States, "no matter how insignificant the medal, or how meagre the information" concerning it which may be given. If this plan can be successfully carried out, and by a cordial co-operation of collectors it could be done—it would prove a most valuable contribution to material for a volume on the Medallic Memorials of America,—similar to the "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland," which we hope will some day be published. Such a work would admirably supplement the beginning made by the late C. Wyllys Betts, (who was a member of the Society,) in his Historical Medals relating to America, and the sumptuous volume by Mons. J. F. Loubat.

The plan embraces a description of all such medals, explaining the design, giving the inscriptions in full and the exact size and metal in which it was struck, the name of the designer and engraver, the number struck and the disposition made of the dies, and any facts, historical or otherwise, relative to its issue. In brief, all particulars whatsoever, which will throw light on its object, its period, and the occasion it was designed to commemorate. We earnestly hope the proposed plan will receive the hearty co-operation of all collectors. We presume that further information concerning its details may be obtained from the Librarian of the Society, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, himself a zealous numismatist and the author of the paper on the Coins of Annam mentioned above. Letters on the subject sent to his address at the Society's rooms, 17 West 43d Street, New York, we are confident will receive prompt attention.

THE ST. GAUDENS COLUMBIAN.

A DESCRIPTION of the Columbian Exposition Medal with the obverse by St. Gaudens, was given with an illustration, in the April number of the *Journal*. Since that was printed the medals have been delivered to those to whom they were awarded, and an inspection of one of these shows that the object supposed to be a sword, near the left leg of the principal figure, is really the staff of the banner held by the man behind Columbus; the leg which shows, is however so far to the left, that even on the medal the first thought is that it pertains to some one else beside the standard bearer.

CENTS OF 1793.

WE learn that Mr. Crosby has lately obtained some additional information concerning the Cents of 1793, of which he is preparing a monograph, to be printed in the *Journal*. He now hopes to supply the first portion of his paper for the October number.



OBVERSE, SILVER.



REVERSE, SILVER.



OBVERSE, BRONZE.

MEDALS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES, 1896.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLOR IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXI.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1896.

No. 2.

NOTES ON CONTORNIATE MEDALS AND THEIR PURPOSE

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.¹



HERE have been occasional references by contributors to the *Journal*, to the singular group of medals known as "Contorniates," but no account of the pieces themselves has ever been given in this magazine; many collectors of ancient Roman coins and medals are unaware of their existence, and among those who have any knowledge of them, there seem to be few who have succeeded in obtaining examples for their cabinets. This is due, probably, not so much to the rarity of the medals themselves, as to a lack of information concerning them. That they are rare, so far as American collections are concerned, will be readily admitted, and we can not now recall a sale in which one has been offered in the United States. We may add that in our Public Libraries and in the Private Libraries accessible to us, we have been able to find very few works on the subject, which can be consulted by an American student who may wish to learn something concerning these pieces. Pinkerton's "Essay on Medals" published in 1784, has something to say of them, and his theory of their probable use will be referred to later. Some notes on the subject will, it is thought, be of interest to those of our readers whose taste for numismatics has led them to turn from the study of the early Colonial coins, and the varieties in the first issues of our National Mint, to the attractive types of ancient Roman and Greek coins which so largely claim the study of numismatists abroad.

Of more recent times, among the best authorities on Contorniates we may name Mons. Fr. Lenormant, of the French Institute, who devotes an

¹ In compiling these notes the writer has endeavored to give to the reader an outline of the various theories concerning this interesting class of medals. He has none of his own to advance, but has endeavored to

state as fairly as possible the various arguments of eminent authorities, concerning the objects for which they were probably struck, and the singular devices they bear,

interesting chapter (the eleventh) to discussing their purpose, in his *Monnaies et Médailles*, published at Paris,¹ and Sabatier, whose *Description générale des Médaillons Contorniates* was published at Paris, in 1860, and illustrated by nineteen plates. This latter work, we regret to say, is not to be found either in the Public Library, or that of the Athenaeum, in Boston, nor in the Library of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, rich though the latter is in valuable books on the science. Some fugitive papers, with descriptions of individual medals and comments upon their devices and possible objects, have been printed; there are two or three in the *Revue Numismatique Française*, Volume V (1840); a later essay, with a list of the Contorniates in the cabinet of a noted French collector, which were exhibited in one of the great Expositions at Paris some years ago, appeared in the *Annuaire* of the Numismatic Society of France. Havercamp, in his excellent work on the Coins of Alexander, has a chapter on Contorniates, and Eckhel, in his famous volumes on the Money of the Ancients, gives the substance of what was known or believed in his time. There is a brief but interesting chapter on the subject, apparently based on Sabatier, in one of the series called "Manuali Hoepli,"—"Monete Romane"—compiled by our learned co-laborer, Cav. Francesco Gnechi, Vice President of the Italian Numismatic Society, and an Honorary Member of the prominent Numismatic Societies of England, Belgium, Switzerland, etc. The latter work, and Lenormant's, are well illustrated with photogravures from originals; to these we are indebted for a large part of the information here given. The other authorities cited above, have also been consulted. In addition to those we have mentioned, Stevenson, in his Dictionary of Roman Coins, devotes considerable space to Contorniates, and I have also found a number of references to them in works published on the Continent. Unfortunately for our purpose, these are not at present accessible. It is hoped, however, that in a future number of the *Journal*, we may be able to give some further information derived from these sources.

The name of "Contorniates" is given to a particular class of Roman medals, usually of bronze, and cast, with designs in slight relief, occasionally retouched with the burin, and ranging in size from twenty-five to forty millimetres, or from sixteen to twenty-six, American scale, resembling in some respects the Imperial bronze medallions, but thinner and lighter, and which, as is generally admitted, clearly could never have been intended for use as coins. They have characteristics peculiar to themselves, by which they may be readily distinguished from all other pieces. Chief among these is the circular groove which surrounds the devices just within the edge of the medal; this groove was apparently added after they were cast or struck, by

¹ The date of publication is not given in the copy consulted, and we have not ascertained it, but it was before 1883, and probably several years earlier.

means of a lathe, and from this "turned groove" they derive their name.¹ That this groove was subsequently added (*i. e.* after casting), appears from examples which have been found, notably one which was formerly in the cabinet of the Marquis de Pina, concerning which Mons. Greppo wrote an interesting paper in the *Revue Numismatique* (1840), cited above, where the illustration shows on one side the head of one of the Roman emperors; a portion of the upper part of the letters originally borne upon this side of the piece has been removed in turning the groove; enough of the base of the letters remains however, to enable us to read the words with a fair degree of certainty.

A difference of opinion exists as to which is the true obverse and which the reverse of these pieces. It has been claimed by some authorities that in accordance with the usual custom, the side which bears the head should be regarded as the obverse. These heads are usually shown in profile, and represent those of a few of the Roman emperors, Augustus, Nero, Trajan, Antonine, etc.; of famous poets, Horace, Vergil, or Homer; of Alexander the Great and other historic characters, philosophers, orators or rhetoricians of Greece and Rome; of Rome personified; of mythologic deities, Minerva and Apollo the sun-god, Jupiter-Serapis, the Roman Mercury, whose temple stood near the Circus Maximus, Hercules, etc.; portraits of favorites of the Circus, horses and drivers, frequently accompanied with their names. On the other side we find various types—scenes from the Homeric poems, the Iliad or the Odyssey, as for example, Ulysses tied beneath the ram of the Cyclops, and Hephaistos or Vulcan, examining the shield of Achilles; mythic events described by the poets, adventures of the gods or fabled heroes of antiquity, such as Bellerophon mounted on Pegasus and attacking the Chimera, which are very curious. Others have scenes from veritable history, but a large majority relate to the games of the amphitheatre, showing chariot races, or a single chariot with galloping steeds and their driver, sometimes, as on the obverse, accompanied by a name, as STEFANUS, or by a word or two, apparently a prayer for the success of a favorite charioteer in the Circus, or it may be some gladiator, as IOHANNES VINCAS [Mayst thou conquer, John!]; but in a large number of instances the type tells its own story, or represents some event so familiar that it needs no explanatory legend: then again they show skillful feats by cudgel players, and musical contests. The mythologic scenes, as Lenormant observes, are themselves allusive to those on which the most celebrated plays were founded. A few medals have been discovered, which with greater or less fidelity, and in a servile manner, copy the types of ancient imperial coins. These various devices, as most writers have claimed, furnish us the only clue we have to the original purpose of the

¹ The etymologic signification of the word Contorniate is "turned with a lathe" the root word *tornus* (Latin) or *τόρνος*, meaning a lathe, or a turner's chisel.

This groove, says Lenormant, is found also on certain medals of Emperors later than Constantine, which are not properly included among Contorniates in his opinion.

medals. The dispute as to which side properly deserves to be called the obverse, therefore, can be determined only when authorities are agreed as to their purpose. Lenormant, whose theories will be given below, calls the bust side the obverse.

As to the epoch to which they should be assigned, we find it stated that writers are generally agreed that Contorniates belong to what is known as the Byzantine period, probably not earlier than the time of Constantine the Great, and not later perhaps than a century and a half after his reign. Lenormant says the greatest number date from the interval between Valens (A. D. 364) and Anthemius (A. D. 467). No inference of a greater antiquity is to be drawn from the fact that the heads of sovereigns of a much earlier date, poets of the Augustan age, and even Homer and Alexander, are shown upon them. Some bear Greek words or legends, but all are believed to be of Western origin. They have little artistic merit, not excepting those cases where the type follows some well known device, and the workmanship is always poor on the best of them; while the orthographic and historical errors, and the corrupt Latin which often mark them, not only corroborate this theory, but to a certain extent show the class of persons for whose use or amusement they were provided.

So far, then, we consider authorities are generally agreed; but as to their origin, — by whom struck — or the purpose for which they were issued, no such agreement has been reached: many conflicting theories have been proposed, to which we shall next refer.

The period when they appeared, as has been said by Greppo, was that when Christianity, after a persecution of three centuries, had brought the rulers of the world to submit, outwardly at least, to the cross, and the ancient religions of Greece and Rome had begun to fade away before the faith of which the cross was the symbol. We may well wonder, then, when we find such types on pieces issued under the reign of those who professed to be Christians; for the old Homeric myths could not then have been considered, as they are by us, merely as interesting subjects of classical study. There was much truth in the remark attributed by Chateaubriand to Cyril, Bishop of Jerusalem: "Perhaps the day will some time come when the lies accepted as truth by the common people of antiquity will be regarded as nothing more than ingenious fables, the subject for the poet's lay. But now they darken the spirit and the understanding of those who believe them; they hold one under a life-long bondage to error, unworthy of a man of sound judgment, and they destroy the soul after death."

While it is difficult, therefore, to discover any satisfactory reason for supposing that Contorniates were issued by order of the sovereign, — an act which seems inconsistent, if not blameworthy, in those who professed the Christian faith, — yet there are instances well known to numismatists, where

such a course has been allowed, if not officially directed or approved: it is sufficient to note that under the sons of the first Christian emperor, under Jovian, Valentinian, Valens, and even Gratian, the gods of ancient Rome and especially those of Egypt, appear on medals which are believed to be official, although not on current coins of the Empire; and this is the case notwithstanding that on other medals of the same reigns we see the cross, the Christian monogram *Chi Rho*, and the famous legend of Constantine's vision, *In hoc signo vinces*. We may also note that the early Christian emperors, even down to Gratian, retained the title used by their pagan predecessors — "Sovereign Pontiff" (*Pontifex Maximus*); they long permitted the altar dedicated to Victory to stand in safety, and many other facts might be adduced to show that they were Christians in name only, and that no scruples of conscience would have prevented them from suffering such devices to be placed upon the medals, whatever may have been the purpose for which they were used. Theodosius, when he humbled himself before St. Ambrose, Archbishop of Milan, and publicly entreated pardon before the congregation for his misdeeds, was the first, in the judgment of many historians, who permanently renounced the heathenism which had manifested itself so frequently in the conduct of his predecessors, in spite of their Christian profession. We cannot therefore consider these devices as having a marked incongruity with the period to which they are universally attributed.

Among the various theories offered to explain their use, it has been supposed by several writers that they had some complimentary or flattering reference to those Emperors who had sought popularity by providing spectacular shows for the amusement of their subjects: others — for the reason that so many of these devices relate to games, or to the mythic stories occasionally represented on the stage — have believed that they must be connected in some way with the theatre, but whether as a sort of advertisement of special games, or as tickets of admission, they are not agreed: others still would find in them pieces designed to be thrown by the populace as rewards to the victor in the games of the Circus, thus serving as means by which the poorer classes might follow the fashion set by the wealthy, who lavished valuable and often princely gifts on a conquering gladiator, the favorite in some sharply contested chariot-race, the victor in a dangerous combat with some wild beast in the arena, the winning horse which received the plaudits of the people and special honors, — as in the modern bull-fights of Spain the maddened beast wins the bravos of the spectators: this theory seems much less reasonable than the others, for as the pieces had but small intrinsic value, and none whatever as money, they would have been hardly worth picking up from the dust, except as evidences of popular favor; others again, and among them very high authorities, have regarded them as a sort of amulet, whose mystical power, when the invocation it bore was uttered, or when the piece

was worn in the conflict, might aid some hardly-pressed contestant. None of these theories are so convincing as to have been unanimously accepted.

The intrinsic value of Contorniates may well have been greater than the price charged for admission, when an entrance fee was exacted; but it is well known that the Emperors sought for popular favor by making liberal provision, not only from the public treasury but from their private means, for the amusement of their citizens and the restless bands of soldiers who garrisoned the capital and thronged the benches of the amphitheatres, and to these exciting spectacles free admission was often given to all. The theory that these medals were designed to be used as tickets of admission to these games, therefore, finds little to support it, and has few advocates at the present day.

As talismans, or amulets, it is claimed, though with less force, they were of a form unsuitable to be carried; but if we admit this hypothesis, the significance of the different heads remains to be explained. Lenormant, from whom we shall next quote, rejects the theory that they were entrance tickets, and believes they were of a talismanic character, and he proposes an explanation for the heads of the Emperors, and some of the other personages. His remarks on these various points we give below:—

It was because they had favored and protected the sports of the Amphitheatre that the heads of earlier Emperors were placed upon these pieces. Thus they served to recall what those princes had done to develop these sports. Two especially appear—Nero and Trajan,—a singular association of posthumous popularity: the one a most odious monster, and the other, one of the best of Roman Emperors. This is explained by the fact that the former instituted the Quinquennial Games, and the latter greatly enlarged the Circus. We must not forget that among the people of Rome the memory of Nero did not arouse the execration he deserved; on the contrary, he was most popular among those who frequented the Circus and the Amphitheatre, and were passionately fond of these spectacles. He was *par excellence* the imperial sportsman, the one who had done most to enhance the splendor of these amusements, and the first who himself took part in them.

They certainly had some reference to the sports of the Circus; indeed, it is impossible not to see a close relation between the Contorniates and the spectacles: they are not money, neither are they more commemorative than those struck by the Government; these pieces however, did not emanate from public authority, but show by their style and workmanship that they were issued by private makers.¹

¹ In this respect the old Romans seem to have had just such a class of medal-makers among them as those who struck the jetons of much more recent times, like the tokens which extolled the glory of Vernon, and

those which scoffed at the folly of John Law and his wild schemes, which certain parties of to-day are striving to repeat, regardless of the lessons of history.

Pinkerton has conjectured that Contorniates, like the *Tessarae*, were tickets, distributed to give entrance to the Circus, etc. This explanation seems admissible for only a small number, such as those which bear copies of ancient coins, and could have no other use than to serve as jetons or counters. There are two which bear the head of Nero, which from the type of their reverses, it would seem could only have been intended to give a right to a share in the public division of food. The same explanation agrees very well with another which has on the obverse the Emperor Placidius Valentianus (died 455), and on the reverse Petronius Maximus (by whom he was slain) presiding at the games.

We must notice again, Lenormant observes, that on Contorniates we never find figures indicating such and such a seat, or such and such a row of places, as we do on the true *tessarae* for the theatres and other places where the contests were held: on the contrary these figures are never lacking on any known example of the latter issues, and these indications of the location of seats were necessarily put upon the tickets which gave admission to the theatre and the Circus. It is also difficult to reconcile Pinkerton's theory with the wish *VINCAS!* sometimes expressed in Greek, *NIKA*, so frequently united on the legends of Contorniates with the name of some favorite steed or driver, whose portrait they bear, and sometimes also associated with the emblem of the faction which favored him. The magistrate who gave the spectacle could not, consistently with his official duty, take sides with one or another of the racers who strove for the palm, and signify his favorite on the tickets which were distributed to all who desired to attend. But even were it possible to admit that some of the Contorniates were intended to be used as tickets, this theory will only apply to a very small portion of them; we must seek elsewhere for the explanation of the great majority.

For his own part, continues our authority, he is especially impressed with the evident talismanic character of a very large proportion of these pieces. The head which they most frequently bear is that of Alexander the Great, and the figure of the Macedonian hero is not less frequently repeated on the reverse. We know from many ancient authorities, with the greatest certainty, that the coins and medals with the figures of Alexander were considered as infallible talismans to bring good fortune. The selection of the greater part of the mythologic subjects on Contorniate reverses is equally remarkable from the same point of view. We see Hecate surrounded by serpents; Hecate, the goddess of enchantments, whose figure adorned so many amulets, especially those engraved on gems, for the most part magical, the study of which too many neglect, or cast them aside, consigning them by the wholesale to the class of so-called "gnostic stones" and those known as "abraxas." These devices represent the deities specially powerful as *Ἀλεξίκακοι*, or protectors against evil, gods who guarded their devotees from

malefic and fatal influences,—such as Phoebus Apollo slaying the serpent Python, Hercules and his various labors, etc. As to the exploits of the son of Alcmena, we know that in the Lower Empire famous physicians, like Alexander of Tralles, prescribed devices to be engraved on certain gems for use as amulets, and to protect their possessors against this or that disease. We especially note that among the scenes borrowed from the history of heroic times, the exploits of Theseus, paralleling those attributed to Hercules, to which the same ideas were attached and the same power was attributed, are of frequent occurrence. So we have the devices of Ulysses escaping the perils of Scylla, baffling the enchantments of Circe, and outwitting Polyphemus the Cyclops; the perfidy of Dirce avenged by Amphion and Zethus; Aeneas saving his father and making his escape from the flames of Troy in safety—Aeneas whom several legends of the dark ages, which had their birth in this period, represent as specially versed in powerful magic arts. Here then we manifestly have subjects specially designed to bring good fortune, to ward off danger, and to avert malefic influences.

Again, as to the authors whose effigies are represented on the Contorniates; they are generally chosen from among those who, in the time of the Lower Empire, had begun to gain the reputation of magicians, a fame which was prolonged into the middle ages. Such is the case with Homer, Pythagoras, Sallust, and especially Vergil,¹ which we find on so many of these pieces, as well as with the thaumaturgist Apollonius of Tyanaeus, and Apuleius of Africa, who was accused of being guilty of magical practices even in his lifetime. A careful study of the Contorniates which bear portraits of celebrated personages could not be made without grouping together the superstitions and extravagant legends which caused the people of Constantinople to regard so many of the statues of distinguished men which adorned that city as talismans, and recalling the wondrous tales concerning the Latin poets which had currency in the first centuries of the Rome of the Middle ages.

The epoch of the Roman Empire to which we must attribute the Contorniates was especially marked by an enormous development of superstitions—magic and talismanic—at the very time when the passion for the spectacles and games of the amphitheatre had attained its greatest ardor. Paganism in dying had turned into theurgy; images of the gods and mythologic representations were regarded as endowed with a mysterious power: they served as talismans which even the Christians permitted themselves to wear, in spite of the condemnations of such practices by the Fathers of the Church. Magic and superstition mingled itself with every act of life.

In the conflicts of the Circus each faction persuaded itself that its opponent employed sorcery to cause the contestants of its adversary to fail. This

¹ The reader will no doubt recall the tales of the magic lamp of Vergil, and the circumstances attending its extinguishment, and the Ode of Horace, on Canidia, describing the witches' cauldron.

was the chief accusation which each charged upon the other. Contorniates are material witnesses to, and the monuments of these beliefs, and of the prejudices and superstitions of those who entertained them. The greater portion of these devices were thus designed to bring good luck,—as true talismans to aid the horses or the charioteers of the faction for whose favorites they bore propitious cries, bringing victory for their friends, and baffling the efforts made in a similar way by their opponents, who were hostile to their success and desired only death for those for whom the invocations were uttered.

Many erudite scholars have recognized this talismanic character of the great majority of the Contorniates, but they have attributed to them too limited a use in supposing that only the racers or the other contestants wore them on their persons, attached by magical bands, to assure themselves of the result. Lenormant believes they were so employed, but this does not seem to him to be sufficient to explain the great number of this class of medallions which have been found. He thinks it necessary to suppose that at the gate of the Circus one could purchase or distribute these pieces in honor of the favorites of either faction. The partisans of the green or the blue fortified themselves with the medal of their own runners, as a talisman to baffle the schemes and sorceries of the adverse party. Thus these pieces had a certain analogy to the “luck-bringers” so eagerly sought by gamblers and those who bet on races—for this ridiculous superstition is slow to die, and it would be easy to cite examples even in our own day, of a most singular character.¹

We know with what ardor the Emperors themselves took sides with the green or the blue, enrolling themselves publicly as favoring one or the other faction, and aiding it by their active sympathy and protection. The Contorniates on which we see the portrait of the reigning Emperor may well be considered as those of the faction whose cause he had espoused; on the other hand, the faction to which the Emperor had not allied himself and which therefore could not use his portrait, had recourse to the effigies of Emperors of some other period, protectors and patrons of the games, like Augustus or Nero, or Trajan. It was needful for them to seek in the deified rulers of the past, for aids to counterbalance the powerful living patron of the adverse party. This course, while it avoided a direct affront to the reigning Prince, who professed to reverence the memory of his predecessors, whatever may have been their private character, seemed to the superstitious populace, we may readily believe, to be even a more powerful invocation than the devices of their opponents.

These are the arguments by which the learned member of the Institute sustains his theory.

¹ The “mascots” which have formed such prominent features in our College ball games, and even the rabbit’s foot carried in a famous boat race, a month or two ago, will no doubt occur to the reader as cases in point.

Finally, while accepting so much of the foregoing theories as would give Contorniates a certain connection with popular amusements, it has been suggested by others that they were simply medals or counters for some forgotten game or play. This theory, which was advanced for the first time, if we are correct in our inferences, by Sabatier, is novel, as compared with the other. The argument in its favor seems at least to be reasonable, and while the other theories oblige us to suppose that Contorniates had more than one use, this makes no such requirement. The explanation offered would apply to all. As we use cards in our games of the present day, so, it may be believed, the ancients used these Contorniate medals for some of their social games. If we adopt this theory, its proposer remarks, we need no longer attempt to explain the reason why the fancy of the caster selected some heads and neglected others. We need seek no further for the hidden meaning of the devices, mythic, poetic, or historic, which they bear: as well attempt to explain the relation of the devices on the whist counters of to-day to that game, by learned disquisitions on their significance. The old Roman game itself was fanciful, perhaps, but it would be useless to strive to study it from the designs upon the Contorniates. It would be difficult indeed to give an explanation of the game of Cribbage or Euchre and the rest, by discussing the figures of the Knave or Queen on playing cards.

Among Contorniates some are found with one face smooth — that is, without figure, device, or inscription. For this also no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been offered. But if we suppose, continues our authority, that these medals had various values in the game, or were used like our “counters” and the German *Spiel-munze*, we may perhaps find in the uniface pieces the zero, or lowest in value. If the question be asked “In what game were Contorniates so used?” the writer frankly confesses his inability to reply. He observes that it will be sufficient to say that we have lost all knowledge of games of a much later date than these medals.

It is claimed that this last theory — that Contorniates were medals or counters for some forgotten game — has fewer reasons to prevent its acceptance than any hitherto proposed. Whether it be the true one or not, perhaps can never be certainly determined, and we shall leave our readers to decide for themselves which of the two carries the greater weight, or is most likely of general acceptance.

In addition to the cast Contorniates described above, there are others on which the device is incused, or hollowed out as if to serve as a mould, from which others might be cast in relief. A still rarer variety has the design apparently cut by hand, some with the type in intaglio, and others in relief. Such pieces may fairly be regarded as unique. It is probable that they had the same uses as those discussed above.

W. T. R. M.

CURIOUS USE OF A LEGEND ON TWO TYPOGRAPHIC MEDALS.

IN 1628, one Adrian Roman, a celebrated Middleburg printer, invented and engraved the likeness of Laurens Coster, then claimed by the Dutch to be the inventor of the art of printing, and who, notwithstanding the fact that the discussions which have continued for centuries have finally shown the falsity of the claim, is still believed by many to be entitled to that honor, at least so far as the use of movable type is concerned. He placed beneath the portrait four lines of Latin poetry, of which the last is this: —

“Dissimulare virum hunc dissimulare Deum est.”

The meaning of the four lines is “Why dost thou, City of Mentz, claim the invention of printing? You know that it had its birth at Haarlem. Here Laurens Koster, God pointing out the way, wrought out the art. To defame this man is to defame God.” The verse was originally written by Scriverius, and placed upon the bronze statue of Koster, erected in the Medical Garden of Haarlem, in the year 1620, and was long repeated under every separate portrait of Koster.

In 1740, Gessner, the German historian, scornfully rejected the Haarlem claims, and quoted the line given above with great indignation, wondering at “the fearfully perverted nature of that man, who, in his blind and ignorant idolatry, had impiously placed Koster and the Almighty on the same level.” Gessner had little idea that his denunciations would fall on a friend as well as on a foe. At the very time when he, a German, was so shocked at the impiety of the Dutch poet, his own friend, Prof. Kohler, of Gottingen, was designing a medal in honor of Gutenberg. Unable to equal the terseness and strength of Scriverius and his impious lines about Koster, Kohler boldly appropriated the verse, and applied it to his own hero, Gutenberg. Nor did it end there, for a century later, Neuss, in designing the Augsburg medal of 1840, actually repeated Kohler’s second-hand impiety, as may be seen on the piece described by Blades, “Numismata Typographica,” No. 3, and “Printers’ Medals,” engraved at 2D and 4B of the latter work.

We think it would be difficult to name a similar instance, where the claim of one disputant is seized upon more than a century after, to serve as that of his most powerful rival.

The Gottingen Medal of 1740, is said by Blades to have been engraved by Koch; the obverse has the family arms of Gutenberg on a shield obliquely placed upon a monumental tablet, which is inscribed on its base in two lines *INSIGNIA · | GENTILIT · EIVSDEM* [The emblems of his nobility.] The arms represent a man with flowing short cloak walking to left; in his left hand he has a staff, and in his right, extended, a wreath; the cap on his head suggests that worn by jesters. The crest is a similar cap, from which a face emerges; it rests upon a helmet, behind which is something resembling the tail of a fish. The legend is *DISSIMULARE*, etc., as given above. On the reverse is an inscription in Latin, arranged in twelve lines, with a small six-pointed star above and below, and reading thus: *MEMOR · FEL · | IO · GVTTENBERG | NOBIL · MOGVNT · | ANNO · SEC · III · CHALCOGR · | MDCCXXXX | AEREO MONVM · MERITO | COLENDI | QVI · ARTE · A · SE · INVENTA | AERE · IMPRESSOS · LIBROS | DEDIT · NOBIS | AERE · MODICO | PARARE* This may be freely translated thus: “In happy memory

of John Gutenberg, nobly born at Metz, who by the art invented by him of printing books from metal type, has given us the opportunity of preparing a modest medal in bronze to honor the name of one deserving a brazen monument, in 1740, the third centennial of the invention of the art of printing." There is a small *K* in the exergue, the initial of Koch, the engraver, though the medal is elsewhere stated to have been designed by Prof. Kohler, as mentioned above.

The Augsburg Medal, struck in 1840, has on the obverse the Thorwaldsen statue of Gutenberg, with the legend *DISSIMULARE*, etc., and the reverse has a circular shield on which is the face of the sun (but called Medusa by Blades) surrounded by rays, outside of which is a circle of stars; it is superimposed on two laurel branches (called by Blades oak, but not so engraved), which are crossed behind it, the stems appearing below and the leaves above on either side; on the shield rests a helmet with a sphinx-crest. Legend, above, *ARTE · SVA · LITERAS · AVXIT ·* and in much smaller letters below, completing the circle, *IN · MEMOR · SECVLAR · TYPOGRAPHIAE · MDCCCXL ·* [He increased literature by his art: In memory of the Centennial of Typography, 1840.] Beneath the shield, curving to its rim, in very small letters, is the name of the die-cutter, *I · I · NEVSS · F ·* Size as engraved, 22 nearly. Metal not named. Described and engraved in Blades' "Printers' Medals," 4B.

THE CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY.

OWING to the discovery of new dies of the Cents of 1793, as well as of new combinations of dies previously known, I have undertaken to describe them, trusting that with the assistance of collectors who have interested themselves in the study of the coinage of that year, I may be able to furnish descriptions of the whole of this interesting series.

It is presumed that the illustrated article in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, of April, 1869, and more lately Mr. Frossard's Monograph, have directed the attention of collectors to this subject, and have instigated a search for new dies which should by this time have brought to light about all we can expect to find of the coinage of that year.

An additional incentive to the work was the fact that some of the dies which could not previously be minutely described, no well preserved specimens from them being then available, can now be clearly identified by means of pieces, which though not all entirely satisfactory, are much finer than could then be procured, and are probably the finest known specimens.

The descriptions may be thought to be too lengthy, and to enter too much into the minutiae of the details; but it is designed to make them so definite that errors in identification may be avoided, and the recognition of every specimen be rendered certain even though much worn, or if no other impression from the die to which it is likened or with which it is compared, should be at hand for reference. This minuteness is all the more necessary, because of the singular provisions of a Statute of the United States passed

in 1891, which seems to forbid the illustration, even for the purposes of numismatic students, of any coin ever issued by the United States, whether now in circulation or not. It is hardly conceivable that such is the intention of the law, and pending a decision of the National authorities at Washington, the illustrations which it was hoped might be given, are deferred. Reference numbers are given, in the hope that the plates to which they refer may be furnished later.

Mr. Ed. Frossard's valuable "Monograph," and the "Numismatic Study" of Mr. F. W. Doughty, are the only works beside the *Journal* already referred to, which have to my knowledge, especially illustrated this coinage. But I must differ from Mr. Frossard's estimate of the Cent he describes as No. 6, which is generally conceded to be from the same die with his No. 7 (see *Am. Journal of Numis.*, of Oct., 1888), but having, by a bruise, the stem of the left hand leaf thrown aside, apparently joining the stem of the centre leaf above the bruise, thus producing the appearance of a different sprig under the bust; and from Mr. Doughty in regard to the Cent originally described as the "Clover Leaf Cent."

It is also intended to include the Half Cents of this year, and in this I think Mr. Frossard is alone, as I know of no other work making any attempt to illustrate and describe this portion of the coinage with any degree of completeness. The Washington pattern piece is all I am able to add to those he has given.

It was originally intended to confine this work to the coinage of 1793 alone, and not until the descriptions of the issues of that year were well advanced, in fact, nearly completed, did it occur to me to compare them with the patterns of 1792.

Upon making such comparisons, I was surprised that the similarity of some of the coins of 1793 to those patterns had not before been noticed. Take for instance the "Birch" pattern Cent, the large pattern of 1792, shown as I on Plate 1. Omit the legend, except the word LIBERTY above the head, and place the date in exergue, which is, on the pattern, occupied by part of the legend, and we have with little variation the design of the obverse of the Cents of Class 2 of the issue of 1793. The design of the reverse is still more closely followed. The treatment of the hair in some of the dies of Class 2 also somewhat resembles that of the "Birch" pattern.

The head upon the small pattern Cent (II upon Plate 1), in some specimens struck with a plug of silver in the centre, to bring its intrinsic value to equal its face value (a degree of honesty long since abandoned, even in our silver coinage), is much unlike any other; apparently it is an Indian head, although in some respects it has a resemblance to those of Class 2: but the reverse of this piece bears a close resemblance to reverse F, particularly in the formation of the bow.

In the pattern of the "Disme" (III) we have the nearest approach to the heads of Class 2, but facing the left, as does the head upon the Half Cents, instead of the right, as in the Cents.

There is one other pattern bearing the date of 1792 which is called a pattern Cent (IV), although it bears nothing to designate the value it was intended to represent. Its designs, both of obverse and reverse, more closely resemble some of the silver issues of the mint, than any of its copper coins.

The Half Disme (V), the head upon which much resembles that of the "Birch" Cent, has no especial bearing upon this subject, but is shown upon the Plate in order to complete this series of patterns.

Before entering upon my principal subject, it may be of interest to give the action taken by the authorities towards the establishment of a mint, and the proceedings following that action (as well as some which preceded it).

An Act passed by Congress, April 2, 1792, ordained "That a mint for the purpose of a national coinage be and the same is established; to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the United States, for the time being."

Snowden in his "Mint Manual," says:—

"Washington immediately proceeded to carry out the intention of this Act, and as Philadelphia was then the seat of government, he provided for the erection of suitable buildings, by purchasing a suitable lot of ground on Seventh street, between Market and Arch streets. * * * Washington, on the first of July following, appointed David Rittenhouse to be the 'Director of the Mint.' Rittenhouse very soon thereafter entered upon the duties of his office. * * * 1792, July 31. This day, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the foundation-stone was laid for the Mint, by David Rittenhouse, Esq. * * * The foundation was completed and ready for the superstructure on Saturday the 25th of August following, and the framework was raised in the afternoon of that day. The work was rapidly pushed forward after this date, and the building was so far completed that the workmen commenced operations 'in the shop' preparing the internal arrangements, such as bellows, furnaces, etc., on Friday the seventh of September. On the Tuesday following, *six pounds of old copper* were purchased for the Mint, at '1s 3d' per pound; this being the first 'purchase of copper for coining.'"

"The coining presses (three in number) which they were obliged to import from abroad, arrived at the mint on Friday, the 21st of September, and under date of 25th September * * * 'Flute began after breakfast, trimming the heavy press.' These presses were put in operation in the beginning of October, and were used for striking the half dimes of which Washington makes mention in his Annual Address to Congress on the 6th of November, 1792, as follows:—

"There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes; the want of small coin in circulation calling the first attention to them. * * * The first *regular* return of coins from the chief coiner to the treasurer of the Mint took place on the 1st of March, 1793, and consisted of eleven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight cents.

"John Harper, an extensive manufacturer of saws, at the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets, caused dies to be made under direction of Robert Birch. Most of the original Washington cent pieces were struck from these dies. The coins of 1791 were made in the cellar of Mr. Harper's shop, on a press which it is supposed was imported from England. The coins of 1792 were struck on a press which was set up in an old coach-house in Sixth-street, above Chestnut, directly opposite Jayne-street. This last described press was made by Adam Eckfeldt, for many years the chief coiner of the National Mint. (*Historical Magazine*, Vol. V, pp. 277-8.)

The Cent was originally ordered to weigh 264 grains; the Half Cent in proportion; but on January 26, 1796, Washington issued a proclamation stating that "on account of the increased price of copper, and the expense of coinage," the Cent should weigh but 7 dwts. or 168 grains, the Half Cent in proportion. This standard was retained until 1857, when the coinage of the large copper Cents was abandoned.

[To be continued.]

AN ITALO-AMERICAN MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:

As I observe in your Editorial Notes, in the last number of the *Journal*, you propose to publish accounts of medals relating to America, I give you the description below of one of the medals struck by the Italian printers, for American printers, at the time of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, at Philadelphia, condensed from an English publication, and which I am quite sure has not been mentioned in your magazine.

Obverse, A wreath of oak on the right and of olive on the left, the branches crossed at the bottom and the stems tied with a bow of ribbon. Within the wreath at the bottom is the American eagle, with wings displayed horizontally, holding the arrows and olive branch in his talons, and having a semi-circle of seven small stars about his head; over him are two hands, clasped; above these is a mural crown, and at the top, between the ends of the branches, is a radiated star of five points; the eagle is of course the emblem of the nation; the right hands, of fraternity and union; and the star is said to be intended to denote peace, but no special meaning is assigned to the mural crown. The legend, in English, surrounds the wreath, and is divided by two small stars which separate the upper from the lower portion thus: THE UNION OF THE ITALIAN PRINTERS * TO THE PRINTERS OF AMERICA * Reverse, An Italian inscription in twelve lines: AI | FIGLI DI GUTTEMBERG (*sic*) | DELL' AMERICA | L'ASSOCIAZIONE TIPOGRAFICA | D'ITALIA | NEL FAUSTO EVENTO | IN CUI SI FESTEGGIA IL CENTENARIO | DELLA LOR PATRIA INDIPENDENZA | A PERENNE RICORDO | DI FRATERNA SOLIDARIETA | PLAUDENTE DECRETAVA | M. D. CCC. LXXVI Translation: "The Typographical Association of Italy have unanimously decreed this medal to the sons of Gutenberg in America, as a lasting remembrance of brotherly union, on the great occasion of the Centennial celebration of their country's independence, 1876."

The medal is said to have been struck at Turin, in silver and white metal; it is scarce in the latter and rare in silver. Little can be said in praise of its design or its workmanship, though the motive which prompted its striking was kindly. The size is 62 millimetres. Blades has an illustration in his descriptive articles on Typographic Medals, which appeared in the London Printer's Register, where this is 132. R. L.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 19.)

I have again to make additions to the previous lists.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. *Personal.*

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger (1805-1876), of New York.¹

1051. *Obverse.* D^r L. FEUCHTWANGER — NEW-YORK Within field: AMERICAN | SILVER | COMPOSITION | 377 | BROAD-WAY

Reverse. HOUSE & HOUSEHOLD, FURNITURE. Within field: INSTRUMENTS | BEER PUMPS, | PILLARS GRATES | SPOONS FORKS | & DINNER SETS.

Alloy of nickel. 17. 28mm. Edges beaded. *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, p. 71, No. 76.

1052. *Obverse.* FEUCHTWANGER | AMERICAN | SILVER | COMPOSITION | 2 | CORTLANDT ST | NEW-YORK

Reverse. As preceding.

Alloy. 17. 28mm. Edges beaded. Woodward, Sixty-seventh Cat. (Levick collection), No. 417, fig. of obverse; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 80.

There are also several pattern pieces of very artistic execution, that were struck in the hope of their being adopted by Government.

1053. *Obverse.* The Arms of New York. Exergue: 1837

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath, tied below by ribbon: (a rosette between stars) | THREE | CENTS | (a rosette between stars) Inscription: FEUCHTWANGER'S COMPOSITION

Alloy. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 36, No. 99; Fonrobert Cat. (Nord-Amerika), p. 86, No. 678, fig.; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 78; Wharton, Memorandum concerning small money and nickel alloy coinage, Phila., 1877, 2d edition, p. 48, fig. 37; Woodward, *loc. cit.*, No. 414, fig. of obverse.

1054. *Obverse.* Eagle standing upon rock, to left, with raised wings. Exergue: 1837

Reverse. As preceding.

Alloy. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. Two varieties, slightly differing. Bushnell, No. 100; Woodward, *loc. cit.*, No. 413, fig. of obverse; *Coin Collector's Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 77.

1055. *Obverse.* Spread eagle, with head to left, grasping serpent. Exergue: 1864

Reverse. Within oak wreath: THREE | CENTS Inscription: FEUCHTWANGER'S COMPOSITION

Alloy. 16. 25mm. Woodward, *loc. cit.*, No. 415, fig. of obverse; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 79.

1056. *Obverse.* An eagle, to right, with raised wings, trampling upon a serpent. Exergue: 1837

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: ONE | CENT Inscription: FEUCHTWANGER'S | * COMPOSITION *

Alloy. 13. 19mm. Edges milled. Fourteen varieties. Bushnell, p. 37, No. 101; Fonrobert Cat., p. 86, No. 679, fig.; Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 21,485; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 81; Wharton, *loc. cit.*, p. 48, fig. 36. In the Government collection and my own.

¹ I have not hitherto given these pieces of Dr. Feuchtwanger, who was an educated physician, from

1057. *Obverse.* As reverse of last.

Reverse. The same.

Alloy. 13. 19mm. Edges milled. *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 82.

Obverse. As that of No. 1056.

Reverse. Within field: (three rosettes) | I. O. U. | 12½c. Inscription: R. E. RUSSELL | (nine stars of varying size).

Alloy. 13. 19mm. Edges milled. Woodward, *loc. cit.*, No. 1421, fig. of reverse; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, X, May, 1885, No. 83.

As this token does not bear Dr. Feuchtwanger's name, I do not number it. It belongs, however, to his series.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York.

Besides Nos. 119, 146, and 720, there is the following.

1058. *Obverse.* Similar to that of No. 119 (SECAT SALVBRITER).

Reverse. Also similar, save that the date (MDCCCXXII) is omitted, while the dots after SVI and FEB are also absent. The remainder of the legend completely fills the field, the die being distinctly different from that of No. 119.

Bronze. 30. 47mm.

The important discovery of this fourth medal of Dr. Mott has been made by Dr. Brettauer, of Trieste, who owns it, and has kindly sent me rubbings.

Dr. Gen. Joseph Warren, of Boston.¹

Besides Nos. 477 and 478, there are:

1059. *Obverse.* The death of Warren at the battle of Bunker Hill (from Trumbull's painting). Inscription: BUNKER HILL | 17 JUNE | 1775

Reverse. BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL | DEATH OF GEN. WARREN | 17 June 1775 | — BOSTON | MOURNS HER GALLANT SON Exergue: Crossed oak branches.

Bronze. 28. 44mm. Storer, *Sanitarian*, Feb., 1890, No. 1252.

In the possession of Dr. J. Collins Warren, of Boston, the great-grand-nephew of Gen. Warren, to whom I owe impressions.

1060. *Obverse.* The death of Warren. Beneath: MITCHELL F^T BOSTON Inscription: BUNKER HILL | 17 JUNE 1775

Reverse. Within clouds, the monument, irradiated. Inscription: SUCCESS TO THE FAIR | SEPT 8 1840

White metal, brass, copper, tin. 27. 43mm. Bushnell, *loc. cit.*, p. 110; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1253. In my collection.

1061. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Inscription, outside of the clouds: Commenced 17 June, 1825 — Completed 17 June, 1843.

Tin. 27. 43mm. Bushnell, p. 110; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1254.

1062. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Head, to left. Inscription: WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Below, twenty-six stars in a semi-circle.

White metal. 27. 43mm. Struck in 1840. Haseltine, *Seventieth Cat.* (Crosby collection), 27–29 June, 1883, No. 699; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1257.

1063. *Obverse.* Head, facing. Inscription: JOSEPH WARREN . BORN 1741 . KILLED JUNE 17, 1775.

Reverse. The monument and grounds, as originally. Inscription: BUNKER HILL BATTLE GROUND 1875.

White metal. 23. 35mm. By Randall. Holland, *Centennial Medals, The Journal*, Jan., 1876, p. 63, No. 5; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, I, 1876, p. 68, No. 38; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1255.

¹ In the *Journal* for July, 1891, I mentioned the existence of medals commemorative of Dr. Warren, but as I did not then describe them, having done so elsewhere, Dr. Brettauer has written me that he infers that Warren was not a medical man. To prevent others from similar misconception, I therefore now describe

the seven medals in question. The "Fair" (1060) was that held in Faneuil and Quincy Halls, Boston, in 1840, by ladies, to secure funds for completing the monument. See *Proceedings Bunker Hill Monument Association*, 1890, page 21.

1064. *Obverse.* The death of Warren. Inscription: * BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. * | JUNE 17 1775.

Reverse. The monument and former fence. Inscription: CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY | JUNE 17 1875.

Bronze, copper, brass, white metal. 17. 27mm. Holland, *loc. cit.*, p. 63, No. 7; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, I, p. 68, No. 39; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1256. In my collection.

1065. *Obverse.* Within laurel branches tied by ribbon, a shield surmounted by a radiant sun, and flanked by two flags. Upon shield: JUNE | 17TH | 1775 Above: WARREN.

Reverse. The hill, monument, and city of Charlestown, Mass. Inscription: BUNKER HILL

White metal. 17. 27mm. Holland, *loc. cit.*, p. 63, No. 8; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, I, p. 68, No. 40; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1258. In my collection.

In addition to the above, there may exist the following, although Messrs. Marvin and Low, in their edition of Betts, express a doubt if it was ever struck.¹

Obverse. Upon a monument, at foot of which a weeping female with feathered girdle: WARREN (*sic*) WOOSTER MONTGOMERY MERCER Inscription: O MANES HEROU M VESTRA LIBERA EST PATRIA

Reverse. Unknown.

Crèvecoeur, *Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain*, Paris, 1787, figured on title page; *The Journal*, IV, p. 45; Betts, *loc. cit.*, p. 304, No. 623.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Personal.

John Dalton (1766–1844), of Manchester. Discoverer of color-blindness.

1066. By J. Moore. Struck for the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

For several years I have been endeavoring to identify this medal, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining its description.

Rev. Robert Fellowes, of London.

Besides No. 639, there is a second University College medal for Clinical Medicine.

1067. *Obverse.* Science, winged, with star above head, flying to right; in left hand a scroll; right raised to clouds. BENJN WYON SC. Legend: OCULIS MORTALIBUS NUBES OBDUCTAS DIMOVEBIT SCIENTIA

Reverse. Within laurel wreath, in four lines: MERUIT DEDIT ROBERTUS FELLOWES ΦΙΛΑΛΗΘΗΣ Below: HAMLET

Bronze. 26. 40mm. Founded in 1830. Grueber, *Numismatic Chronicle*, XI, 1891, p. 85.

B. 1. Medical Colleges, etc.

In addition to the medals already given, Nos. 984–992, of English Botanic Gardens, at Bath, Liverpool, and Southampton, there is the following:

1068. *Obverse.* Outside a beaded circle with central perforation: ROSHERVILLE | BOTANICAL | GARDENS

Reverse. Similar.

Bronze. 20. 31mm. Edges beaded. In my collection.

To resume the regular sequence.

B. 2. English Hospitals (continued).

Manchester, Lancashire.

1069. *Obverse.* Buildings. Beneath, between plants, a pelican feeding its young. Inscription: MANCHESTER INFIRMARY AND | LUNATIC HOSPITAL Exergue: A. SEWARD. — LANCASTER | 1796

¹ No specimen is known, and I insert the description of a medal in some foreign cabinet. For the reason previously indicated, I do not number it.

Reverse. Building with cupola and statue. Inscription: SOUTH FRONT OF THE EXCHANGE AT LIVERPOOL Exergue: A. SEWARD. LANCAST^r | 1796 (The initial A in the exergue is close to the base of the field.)

Bronze. 28. 43mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1545. In my collection.

1070. As preceding, save that A in exergue is farther from the base of field.

Tin. 28. 43mm. In the Government and Disbrow collections, and my own.

Nottingham.

1071. *Obverse.* Building, in high relief. Upon base, to right: ALLEN & MOORE BIRM^m Exergue: MIDLAND INSTITUTION | FOR THE BLIND. NOTTINGHAM.

Reverse. THE | CORNER STONE | OF THIS EDIFICE FOR | THE UNITED COUNTIES OF | NOTTINGHAM, DERBY, | LEICESTER, LINCOLN, | AND RUTLAND, | WAS LAID BY | THE R^t HON^{le} EARL MANVERS | PRESIDENT. | 10 AUGUST, 1852. | — · — | 146 PSALM. 8. V.

White metal. 32. 50mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1640. In my collection.

Southampton, Hampshire.

1072. *Obverse.* Busts of Victoria and Prince Albert.

Reverse. Building. (Royal South Hants Infirmary, 1884.)

Tin. Weight, Supplement to Cat. XI, 1896, No. 882. I have failed as yet to obtain the full description of this medal.

Wanstead, Essex.

1073. *Obverse.* Building. Exergue: THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM | AT WANSTEAD | 400 CHILDREN | G. G. SCOTT AND W. B. MOFFATT | ARCHITECTS. BUILDINGS. TAYLOR.

Reverse. A central star, surrounded by four crowns and as many shields. THE INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM WAS INSTITUTED A. D. 1827. INCORPORATED A. D. 1843 | THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW BUILDING WAS LAID BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT JULY 24, 1841. | THE BUILDING OPENED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS JUNE 27, 1843.

Bronze. 31. 48mm. In the Government collection.

b. *Scotland.*

Dundee, Forfarshire. Royal Infirmary.

1074. *Obverse.* Building, within oval. Below, to left: I. W. I. (James Wright, jr.); to right: DESIGN. Inscription: DUNDEE HALFPENNY | 1796 Exergue: INFIRMARY FOUNDED | 1794

Reverse. Within truncated circle, a harbor, with ship, etc. Legend: MARE ET COMMERCIIUM COLIMUS. Exergue: Within oval, the city arms, with motto: DEI DONUM

Silver, bronze, copper, brass. 18. 28mm. Rim ornate. Conder, p. 12, No. 6; Pye, p. 16, No. 5; Prattent, No. 189; Neumann, No. 24,732; Batty, II, p. 336, Nos. 3258-60; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1595; Atkins, p. 295, No. 12. In the Government collection, and my own.

1075. As the preceding, but rim milled, and thinner planchet.

Neumann, No. 24,733; Conder, p. 311, No. 6; Batty, II, p. 336, Nos. 3261-3; Atkins, p. 295, No. 13.

Edinburgh.

1076. *Obverse.* Within circle, building. Below, a vignette of the same. Inscription: ROYAL BLIND ASYLUM & SCHOOL. | EDINBURGH.

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 29. 45mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 139, No. 16, pl. XXX, fig. 7; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1891, No. 1881.

Royal Infirmary.

1077. There is a view of the building upon the obverse of the medals (in front of the bust) of George Drummond (1687-1766), who was six times Lord Provost of the city.

Silver. 20. 31mm. Cochran-Patrick, p. 103, Nos. 15 and 16, pl. XIX, fig. 4, of obverse; *Ibid.*, *Numismatic Chronicle*, XX, 1880, p. 257.

Heriot's Hospital is a school, and therefore not within the present enumeration. There are two medals, of which the larger is in my collection.

Montrose, Forfarshire. Royal Lunatic Hospital.

1078. *Obverse*. Building. Beneath: 1781 Inscription: MONTROSE LUNATIC HOSPITAL | ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION

Reverse. Crowned armorial shield, supported by herons. Above, a falcon upon a recumbent heron. Beneath, on band: NE OUBLIE Inscription: MONTROSE-HALF-PENNY Exergue: 1799 Upon rim: PAYABLE BY ANDREW NICOL TOBACONIST (*sic*) X Bronze, copper. 18. 28mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 46, No. 48; Pye, p. 37, No. 5; Neumann, No. 24,747; Batty, II, p. 338, Nos. 3298-3308; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1546; Atkins, p. 297, Nos. 22, 23. There are several varieties; that in the Government collection has F. W. NICOL upon the rim. In the Government and Disbrow collections, and my own.

c. Ireland.

Dublin. City of Dublin Hospital.

1079. *Obverse*. Field strewn with shamrocks within diamond-shaped compartments. Upon it, shield with the city arms above, and the Good Samaritan below. Beneath: J. WOODHOUSE Inscription: CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL. FOUNDED 1832.

Reverse. Laurel wreath; field vacant.

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 193; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Oct., 1890, No. 1592. In the Weber collection.

Jervis Street Hospital.

1080. *Obverse*. The Good Samaritan. Beneath the horse's fore-feet: J. WOODHOUSE Exergue: MISERIS SUCCURRERE

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: JERVIS-STREET HOSPITAL, FOUNDED 1718.

White metal. 26. 42mm. Struck in 1885. Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 194; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1591.

Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.

1081. *Obverse*. Inscription: MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL DUBLIN Within field: CLINICAL MEDAL

Reverse. Laurel wreaths. Field vacant.

Gold, white metal. 26. 42mm. Founded in 1881, by Dr. Thomas Hayden. Frazer, VIII, p. 193; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1590.

Richmond (District) Lunatic Asylum. Its seal is as follows:

1082. *Obverse*. Building. Above, the sun. Legend: POST TENEBRAS LUX.

32. 50mm. Frazer, VII, p. 458; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1547.

Rotundo Lying-in Hospital. Its seal is:

1083. *Obverse*. Three children and nurse, upon raised steps. Inscription: NOSOCOMIUM PUERPERARUM, DUBLINIENSIS (*sic*), MDCCLVII.

Frazer, VII, p. 458; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1509.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

1084. *Obverse*. Dr. Dun's arms; motto, upon a band: CELER ATQUE FIDELIS Beneath: I W Inscription: PATR DUN EQ AUR NOSOCOMII SCHOLÆ MEDICINÆ IN HIBERN FUND^r

Reverse. Within field: AWARDED TO FOR THE SESSION Inscription: HAUGHTON CLINICAL MEDAL INSTITUTED A D 1868

Silver, white metal. 32. 50mm. Frazer, VIII, p. 192; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1593.

1085. *Obverse*. A woman with infant in arms, and child at side. Beneath: J WOODHOUSE Inscription: SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL MATERNITY Exergue: FOUNDED, A. D. 1867.

Reverse. Within beaded circle: AWARDED | TO Inscription: HAUGHTON MATERNITY MEDAL | • INSTITUTED A. D. 1869 •

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Edges fully milled.

Frazer, VIII, p. 193; Storer, *loc. cit.*, No. 1290. In my collection, the gift of Dr. Frazer. These two medals were founded by Dr. and Rev. Samuel Haughton.

Dr. Steeven's Hospital. See Dr. J. V. Cusack, No. 629.

[To be continued.]

THE MEDALS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

THE recent revival of the Olympic Games of ancient Greece, the first of the proposed series of which were held in April of this year, has excited general attention. It was especially gratifying to our national pride that so many of the winners were Americans, and the fact that six contestants were members of Boston athletic clubs, adds a certain local character to the medals struck as souvenirs of the event, and given as rewards to the visitors. Public interest was further stimulated on learning that the prowess of the Bostonian athletes had been especially recognized by the presentation to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, "the modern Athens," of impressions of the two medals, by Philemon, Mayor of ancient Athens, and Secretary of the Games, with the congratulations of the King of Greece, who entered most heartily into the plan for the revival of these famous contests. Through the kindness of Mr. Thomas E. Burke, one of the prize winners, and a member of the Boston Athletic Association, we are enabled to give the readers of the *Journal* photogravures of the two medals, one in silver, the reward, and the other in bronze, a souvenir, impressions of which were presented to the participants, and to supply the descriptions below.

The obverse of that in silver bears a splendid head of Zeus Olympios, facing; his locks and beard are profuse, and curling, in a measure suggesting the famous mask found at Otricoli, and preserved in the Vatican; but the expression, while full of majestic dignity, is somewhat younger than that of the mask. He is crowned with a wreath of olive, and the folds of his robe are seen at the right. In his right hand, only the fingers of which appear near the lower left edge, is a globe surmounted by a gracefully drawn figure of a winged Victory; her hands are lifted above her head, and hold a branch of laurel; she is nearly facing, her head turned slightly to the observer's left, and one of her erected wings covers a portion of the curling locks on the brow of the god; at the left, running upward in a perpendicular line, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ (Olympia), and on the edge at the right, in small incused letters, J. C. CHAPLAIN. The reverse has a view of the Acropolis surmounted by the ruins of the Parthenon, with the Propylaea at the left, walls and buildings in the middle distance, and trees and shrubs in the foreground. Legend, above, ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ · ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΙ ΑΓΩΝΕΣ (International Olympic Games) and in the exergue, in two lines, ΕΝ · ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ | 1896 (At Athens, 1896); in the distance at the left, rises the peak of Corydallus, from which, so many centuries ago, Xerxes beheld the battle of Salamis and the destruction of his fleet.

¹ These are well known characteristics of the god, and the comments of Pope on the famous passage (Iliad I, 528, 9)

κτανέησιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύσε....
ἀμβρόσια δ' ἄρα χάλαι....ἀνακτος

[He nodded with his dark brows;....the ambrosial locks of the monarch,] will at once occur to the reader. The olive leaves also identify the Olympian Zeus, as distinguished from the Dodonaean, who was crowned with a wreath of oak. — EDS.

The execution of this medal, which is size 31 (50 *mm.*), is in low relief, and the finish dull; but the effect of light and shade on the head of Zeus is admirably managed. We observe that the gamma in ΑΓΩΝΕΣ on the reverse, is erroneously cut as π (pi), but otherwise the workmanship and artistic character of the medal are highly creditable to all concerned, and especially to the designer, Mons. Chaplain, who, as mentioned in the last *Journal*, has been entrusted by the French Government with the preparation of the devices for the gold coins soon to be issued by the Republic. A few impressions were also struck in gold, one of which was presented to Mayor Quincy.

The second medal, which was given to all contestants, and we believe sold as a souvenir, is of bronze, and of the same size as the preceding. The obverse has a graceful figure of a female, typifying Athens, seated to right, but her head turned to observer's left; with her right hand extended she holds out a wreath of olive, as if presenting it to the victors; her left clasps a sceptre; her drapery floats to the right behind her; she is seated on the entablature of a temple, and a portion of an Ionic capital is seen at the right; just above the latter, and below the drapery, is the inscription in three lines, in small Greek letters, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΙ | ΑΓΩΝΕΣ | 776 Π. Χ. 1896 (Olympic Games, 776 B. C., 1896). In front and at the left are flames and clouds of smoke which rise behind her, out of which a phoenix is springing up with expanded wings; at the right of this, just below the drapery on the entablature ΑΘΗΝΑΙ (Athens); above the figure in the distance are the ruins of a temple irradiated by a sun-burst. In exergue, a glimpse of the seats and a portion of the field of the Stadion where the sports were held. On the edge of the field at the right, near the foot of the figure, in very small letters, Ν. ΑΥΤΡΑ W. P. Some of the letters are scarcely legible on the impression before us, but the first we take to be the name of the Greek artist: the Roman letters are the initials of Pittner, of Vienna, as on the reverse. The reverse has within a wreath of olive, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, the inscription in five lines beneath a small star; ★ | ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ | ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΚΟΙ | ΑΓΩΝΕΣ | ΑΘΗΝΗ'ΕΙ | 1896 (International Olympic Games, Athens, 1896); below the ribbon, W. PITTNER WIEN. in very small letters. The date 776 B. C., is that of the victory of Coroebus, the Elean, in the foot-race, which became the chronological era from which the "Olympiads," — periods of four years, — were reckoned; the first year of the Christian era fell in the last half of the 194th and the first half of the 195th Olympiad, as the games were celebrated in the middle of the year, at a period corresponding to the last of July and the first of August; but their origin was in a much earlier period, and probably in the infancy of the Greek people.

The Boston athletes at the recent contest were Thomas P. Curtis, Ellery H. Clark, Arthur Blake, W. Welles Hoyt, Thomas E. Burke, of the Boston Athletic Association, and James B. Connolly, of the Suffolk Athletic Club.

M.

LITERARY MEDAL GIVEN TO AN AMERICAN INDIAN.

WE have frequently mentioned the medals presented to American Indians, in the *Journal*; in most cases these were given, as is well known, to chiefs and warriors for bravery in battle, or to bind them more closely as allies to the power which presented them. There is however, a medal but little known, given to an Indian for intellectual work. Sequoyah, a Cherokee chief, better known to some perhaps by his English name, George Gist, invented the alphabet of 85 characters, used in writing the language of his tribe, and was also largely instrumental in preparing a grammar of the Cherokee language. In appreciation of his labors, by which it became possible to study that language from a linguistic stand-point, and to print it, a medal was struck and presented to the Chief at Washington, in 1823. A large number of the friends of the tribe, which had long been regarded as the most civilized among the Indian peoples, were present to honor the inventor and take part in the proceedings; speeches and addresses were made by Indians and Americans, and impressions of the medal were distributed among them. The device on both obverse and reverse was the same—two tobacco pipes, crossed, the well-known Indian emblem of peace; the inscription on the obverse was “Presented to George Gist, by the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, for his ingenuity in the invention of the Cherokee alphabet.” On the reverse was the same sentence in the newly invented Cherokee characters.

The name of this Indian, so distinguished among his fellows, has been adopted as a part of the botanical name of the gigantic red-wood trees of Tuolumne County, California, — “*Sequoia gigantea*.” Hundreds are familiar with the name of these famous monarchs of the forest, who never heard of the native American tribesman, and even if his Indian name is preserved in the Cherokee inscription just mentioned, not one in a thousand could read the characters in which it is written, understandingly, though many of the letters are said to be formed upon the Roman alphabet.

THE “SIR ORIGINAL” ENGLISH TOKEN—WHO IS THE AUTHOR?

Obverse. A clothed bust facing right, wearing an immense wig. Legend: SIR | ORIGINAL. *Reverse.* In horizontal lines—Inscription: THIS IS | MY WORK | JOHN | GREGORY | HANCOCK | AGE 7 YEARS | 1800 and below, separated by a line, in the exergue: INDUSTRY | PRODUCETH | WEALTH. Edge plain. Size 19 American scale or 30 millimetres. Bronze. In my collection.

Query: Was the author of this token the son of John Hancock (whose Halfpenny is also in my cabinet) the well known dealer in coins and medals, 19 Leather Lane, Holborn, London, 1798? The child artist showed some skill in producing this well executed token. Was he afterwards heard from as a medalist? This token was purchased from the veteran numismatist, Mr. Edward Cogan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., many years ago.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

A PRACTICAL EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE ADAGE "MONEY TALKS."

A FEW days ago whilst taking my evening rambles, my thoughts inadvertently turned upon Numismatics, from thence to the adage "Money talks," and finally to the disappearance of the old copper fractional currency of *cuartillas*, *octavos*, etc., of this country. In all the towns and villages of this Republic, the people save the counterfeited silver money which may fall into their hands, also the copper money mentioned, which has gone out of circulation; these they take to the curate or priest of the village as offerings towards the construction of a church bell; worn out or smooth silver coins are often donated with the same motive. If you once heard the clatter and ding-dong of those bells on the festival of a notable saint, in Mexico, you could easily hear verified the proverb that money not only "talks," but roars and yells in unmistakable tones.

J. W. B.

LUCKY PENNIES.

AMONG the curious superstitions connected with money, is that of the association of "luck" with coins, the origin of which it is difficult to understand, if it has ever been explained. Indeed, in some localities, a curious bit of metal seems to be held to possess the mystical power of affecting the fortune of its owner. In Normandy, for instance, it is said that a piece of steel is endowed with this magic influence; in Montenegro, no cow can be safe against sorcery, or even yield her milk without her owner is in secret possession of quicksilver. In Brittany, the peasants believe that the "butter will not come" to the dairy-maid's churn without a five-franc piece is hidden somewhere about the premises. In Bohemia a small piece of money must be carried in the right stocking; and if it is pierced with a small hole, so much the more valuable is it to the wearer. In Italy such a coin is a sure protection against the "evil eye."

But the superstition is not confined to Europe, for the old sword-shaped bundles of coins, made of Chinese cash, are said to possess similar virtue. Even in Soudan, the silver dollars of Maria Theresa are worth far more than their weight in gold, because of the luck they will bring their owner. The crooked sixpences of Scottish lovers, and the broken sixpences divided between the English maiden and her promised husband, are matched by the little silver pieces struck in Germany two centuries ago, with significant devices, used for the same purpose; out of these grew also the Friendship medals exchanged by intimate companions when about to separate, on which were shown David and Jonathan embracing each other. Many of the old alchemistic medals of the middle ages were believed to be a safe-guard to those who wore them, against disease or danger. Such were also the gold nobles of Edward III, with the legend "*Ihc autem transiens per medium illorum ibat.*" "But Jesus, passing through the midst of them went his way," taken from St. Luke's gospel, Chapter IV, verse 30. The same motto is found on coins as late as the reign of Edward VI. "These words had been used as a talisman of preservation in battle and as a spell against thieves," says the learned editor of the *Canterbury Tales*: "it was the most serviceable, if not the most elegant inscription that could be put upon gold coins." — *Exchange.*

MASONIC MEDALS.

MXLVII. A planchet struck in the form of a triangular level, the bottom of the cross-bar being four sixteenths higher than the feet. Obverse, On the left side, R.: L.: IGNACIO AL(EN)DE; across the top, N. 86 and on the right side OR.: D(E) GUANAJUATO; upon the cross-bar, ANO DE SU FUN.: 5842 [Worshipful Lodge Ignacio Alende, in the Orient of Guanajuato, year of foundation 5842, an error for 5642, equivalent to 1882.] Over the cross-bar is the Mexican eagle, with wings displayed and head to left, standing upon a nopal, on ground work; the field around the eagle removed. Reverse, Plain. Silver, the eagle and ground gilt. Length of side of the level, 32. An eye or loop at the top by which it is worn with a ribbon of the national colors.¹

MXLVIII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle from each side of which projects half of a six-pointed star (formed by two small triangles), the result being a planchet in the form of an irregular star of twelve points; the angles between the points are sawed out, and the saw-mark is noticeable on the specimen examined. In the half of that star which projects at the left, is an equilateral triangle; in that at the right, a lozenge, and in the one at the bottom a five-pointed blazing star; the field of these projections is filled with fine lines radiating from the centre of the piece, but appearing only outside the edge of the large triangle; the devices on these projections and the entire edge of the planchet are raised and burnished. On the field of the large central triangle is the figure of a youth, facing, symbolizing Freemasonry; he is draped, but the legs are bare; in his right hand he holds a sprig of olive, in his left he has an open book, the covers toward his breast, as if offering it to be read; with his right foot he is resting on a winged lion—the neck feathered—which crouches in the left corner of the field; its head facing, is surmounted by an “Eastern” crown; in its right paw is a drawn sword; the right wing is erect, but the left is partly under the foot of the youth. Behind him at the right is an acacia bush, leaves of which show above his right arm; at its root is a rule, gavel, and square surmounting the compasses; on his head is a small flame (?) over which is a radiant and flaming star of five points, with G on its centre; the rays at the right terminate in clouds. Legend, separated from the field by a line, on the left side of the triangle LOG.: SCOZESE LA LETIZIA on the right, ALL ORIENTE DI VENEZIA and on the bottom, FON.: L’AN.: DELLA V.: L.: 5806 [Scottish Lodge Letitia, in the Orient of Venice, founded in the year of true light 5806.] Reverse, Plain. Brass, or gilt. Size 34.²

¹ From a rubbing sent me by Dr. Bastow. The Lodge is named for a gentleman prominent in the Order in Mexico, as I understand, but I have not obtained further information. ANO has the *tilde*.

² This is rather a badge than a medal, and is a cast; but as evidently used for a medal by the Lodge,

being the Members’ jewel, I include it. It is doubtless very rare, for Freemasonry in Venice was suppressed soon after the fall of Napoleon. The figure of the lion alludes to St. Mark, the Patron Saint of Venice, (the lion being his emblem), and indirectly perhaps to the Roman Church, whose hostility to the Order was

MXLIX. Obverse. On an elliptical plâchet the square and compasses enclosing a five-pointed star, on which is a circle enclosing G; over the head of the compasses is a scroll curving downward and the ends of which curl inward; it bears the words IL DOVERE; beneath the square is a similar scroll curving upward, and inscribed OR.: DI LUGANO [The name of the Lodge, "Duty," Orient of Lugano.] Around the plâchet is a snake devouring its tail, its head at the bottom, while its body forms a twisted loop at the top; on the body at the left 25 GENNAIO, 1877 and on the right, 17 GIUGNO 1883 [January 25, 1877, the date of foundation; June 17, 1883, date of admission to the Grand body formed by the alliance of the Swiss Lodges, and now called the Grand Loge Suisse Alpina.] Reverse, Within a wreath formed by two branches of acacia, crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom and open at the top, the inscription in five lines — * — | LIBERTA | EGUALIANZA | FRATELLANZA | — * — [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Silver (?) gilt. Size 26 by 22 nearly.¹

The Lodge *Liberté* of Lausanne, Switzerland, No. 22 on the roll of Alpina, has a member's badge, which is partly struck, but is a jewel rather than a medal, and hence I do not number it. It is formed by the square and compasses enclosing a Liberty cap; on the square in script letters I.: ET P.: □ LIBERTE [Illustrious and Perfect Lodge Liberty.] This is worn with a rose-colored ribbon edged with white, on which is a dark green circle with a silver five-pointed star, bearing G. The □ is an oblique parallelogram, and encloses .: The Lodge was founded September 11, 1871.

ML. Obverse, A star-formed plâchet formed by two equilateral triangles, one surmounting the other; within the under triangle is a smaller one, its apex downward, on which are two right hands joined, surrounded by clouds; on the left side of the upper triangle BIENFAISANCE; on the right, & FRATERNITE and on the base O.: DE S. IMIER [Benevolence and Fraternity, Orient of St. Imier.] Reverse, Two similar triangles, braced, within which is the face of the radiant sun: one of the triangles has the words PAIX, UNION, FORCE, one word on each side [Peace, Union, Strength] and on the other, II* J.: | 3* M.: | 5833 [11th day of the 3d month 1833.] A loop or ring at the top by which it is suspended with a rose-colored ribbon and rosette of the same. Silver. Size, point to point 28.²

MLI. Obverse, A pair of scales suspended by a bow of ribbon; beneath are two right hands joined. The legend is singularly arranged outside a

checked during the period when the French held Venice; about 1817 the city was attached to the Austrian possessions, and Masonry in turn was again prohibited. The Lodge was apparently named after the mother of Napoleon. The ribbon is red, white and green in perpendicular stripes of equal width; the central white stripe was once embroidered with small Sardinian crosses in silver. The medal is in the Lawrence collection.

¹ In the Crowe collection. I am indebted to Bro. Crowe for descriptions of this and the following Swiss medals, and for information concerning the Lodges which struck them. This Lodge is No. 24 on the roll of "Alpina," and its orient is in Lugano, one of the

chief towns in the Canton Ticino, on the shore of Lake Lugano, not very distant from the Italian border. The medal is worn with a light ribbon and flat link through the loop; I know of no impression in America at present.

² In the Crowe collection. Bro. Crowe gives the date of foundation as Feb. 25, 1883, though the figures in his engraving seem to be eleven, as given in the text: I should, but for his authority, have read it May 11th, the Masonic year being usually reckoned from March, in earlier days at least, as I have elsewhere noted: as I believe he has been in correspondence with the Lodge his assignment of the date must be accepted. St. Imier is a small village in the Canton of Berne.

circle of small dots which surround the device, above, ORIENT. ∴ LATOMORUM ORDO and below, completing the circle, ∴ VERITATIS AMICORUM ∴ [I read this, Order of Free Masons, of the Orient (*orientis*) of Friends of Truth.] Reverse, The square and compasses, surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which the legend above, GENEVENSI O. ∴ & V. ∴ (*sic*) and below, completing the circle, FONDI. ∴ XXX NOV. ∴ MDCCCLVI [Orient and Valley (?) of Geneva, founded Nov. 30, 1856.] A ring and loop at the top for suspension. Gilt. Size 25.¹

MLII. Obverse, Two right arms extending from clouds, the hands clasped; above is the All-seeing eye within a radiant delta or triangle; below are the Holy Bible, square and compasses. Legend, above, □ ∴ AMICITIA and below, completing the circle, * OR. ∴ MIHALENY * [Lodge of Friendship, in the Orient of Mihaleny.] Reverse, Two olive branches joined at the top by a plumb-line which falls across the field; a trowel at the right crossed with a mallet at the left. A row of dots on the edge. Brass. Size 28. A die-projection at the top of the planchet, pierced, with a ring, by which it is worn suspended by a scarlet collar.²

MLIII. Obverse, On the peaks of three rocky mountain tops, stand three pillars, the central one slightly taller than those on the sides, and with a higher capital; the capitals are surmounted by crowns. Legend, on a border slightly raised above the field and in dead finish, ZU DEN DREI SÆULEN [Lodge of the Three Pillars.] Completing the circle at the top, on the left is an elliptical tablet enclosing the extended compasses, and on the right a similar tablet with the square. Between these tablets on the border in two lines, separated by a line drawn from one tablet to the other, 1783-1790 | 1877 3. SEPTB. Reverse, On a group of formal rays arranged to form a kind of cross or quatrefoil, is an ornate shield, charged with a ducal coronet; no tinctures are shown. Legend, on a border like that on the obverse, ORIENT KRONSTADT and at the bottom, completing the circle, a diamond-shaped ornament between two six-pointed stars. Silver gilt, and probably other metals. Size slightly larger than 26.³

W. T. R. M.

¹ In the Crowe collection. Bro. Crowe says this Lodge was founded at the time given on the medal, by the Grand Lodge of the Rite of Memphis, reorganized under the Grand Lodge Alpina, October 14, 1866.

² I am indebted to Bro. Emmons for this description of the medal in the Lawrence collection. I am informed that the Lodge is in Roumania, and under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, but have no further particulars. The medal is said to be scarce, and that described is the only one known in America. This may be said to be the case with the other Masonics from Austria, Hungary and Eastern Europe in the Lawrence cabinet, which I describe.

³ In the Lawrence collection. This Lodge is located at Kronstadt, in Transylvania; its origin and early history is given in Vol. III, pp. 259, *et seq.* of "*Geschichte der Freimaurerei in Oesterrich-Ungarn*," by Ludwig Abafi, Buda-Pest, 1893. It dates from about the middle of the last century. The name of the Lodge seems to have an allusion to the family name of a dis-

tinguished Brother (Mart. Gottlieb Seuler v. Seulen, of Kronstadt, born in 1730, and died in 1772), who received Masonic Light in the Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, and obtained permission from that body to open a Lodge in Siebenburgen, from which the Lodge at Kronstadt (which struck this medal) seems to have sprung about 1778, and of which Joseph von Sulzer, a relative, was first Master. There were some complications in its early days growing out of a quasi connection with a body working under the Scottish rite, and the earlier dates on the medal may have some reference to those difficulties, but more probably I judge, to the great opposition under which the Order in Austria was laboring at that period, and to its negotiations with the Prussian Grand Bodies. There are various allusions to these matters in the fourth volume of the History cited, and I am informed that further references will be given in the succeeding volumes which have not reached America at the time this is printed.

THE COINS OF MORELOS.

To the Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics.

THE deep interest I feel in Mexican numismatics has induced me to make the following remarks on the issue of the Morelos Coinage, and add something to Mr. Low's sketch and supplement on this interesting series, in the hope that he may find something new when he decides to extend his description of this money.

An erroneous idea generally prevails that all of these coins emanated from Oaxaca. This may have arisen from the fact that Fonrobert attributed them to that place, — partially justified by his No. 6,948 bearing that name. Then again Mr. Low's No. 18 in his supplement, (*Am. Jour. Numis.* xxix, p. 11), would tend to substantiate the belief.

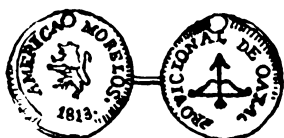
Morelos, writing from his headquarters at Tixtla, (four leagues from Chilpancingo, capital of the State of Guerrero), Aug. 12, 1811, to the Lic. Rayon, says, "Finding myself without succor, and the Treasury in debt some thousands, caused by so many devouring our commissariat, I have resolved to issue a copper coinage in the form of an order or promise to pay. In this way the poor and the rich will alike assist us. The money is from one-half real to one peso, less *tostones* (4 *rls.*), useful coins, and by which it appears we can be well sustained. I have published this determination, in an edict, among the sutlers of the army and in the Province of Tecpan, so that no one will refuse it, and that it may have its due value in the market. The proclamation I send to you, so that if you think well of it, you will have it published in the places you may deem most convenient. God keep you many years. — *José Maria Morelos.*"

Morelos attacked and captured Oaxaca on November 25th, 1812. In February, 1813, he left for Acapulco. It is thus evident that in August, 1811, Morelos had coined and was coining money. We are told that he had to abandon mule-loads of copper money on his march to Oaxaca. Two hundred bars of silver were captured at Pachuca in April, 1812, one hundred of which were reserved for Morelos, which he converted into coin in Oaxaca. In January, 1814, Congress resolved to remove from Chilpancingo to Tlacotepec, for greater safety. Berazaluze, the Treasurer, started with \$10,000 in copper money, the contents of the treasury, but had to abandon it on the road for want of mules to convey it. Among the reforms instituted by Gen. Alvares, (of the insurgents), upon taking command at Oaxaca in March, 1814, was the abolition of copper money and all other money not bearing the royal stamp, — his purpose being to establish greater confidence in the circulating medium of trade.

One further remark: — Gen. Nicolas Bravo, of Chilpancingo, was a staunch adherent of Morelos throughout the military career of that officer. In July, 1886, (less than one year after the find of the Morelos coins mentioned by Low in his "Sketch" of the same), a similar find was unearthed on a farm at Chilpancingo, which was formerly the property of Gen. Bravo. This buried treasure was discovered whilst plowing a field. On September 10th, at the unveiling of a monument commemorating the centennial anniversary of the birth of this General, the event was used as an opportunity to distribute these coins in Chilpancingo and throughout the Republic. I wrote to the Governor of the State, Gen. F. O. Arce, for particulars. The reply says that the dates were 1812, 1813 and 1814; the denomination, *ocho reales*; 570 of each year; a few were two-reales pieces, and all of copper.

These extracts are from my notes on "Mexican Numismatics," copied from Alaman's and Bustamente's History of the period of the war for independence. Comments on the above would extend this article beyond the limit I proposed; my object being simply to show that Oaxaca has no better right to claim the Morelos Coinage than Chilpancingo, or Tixtla, if preferred. From these statistics it would appear that the copper coinage at least was greater at Chilpancingo.

I have in my possession the following unpublished Morelos coins:—

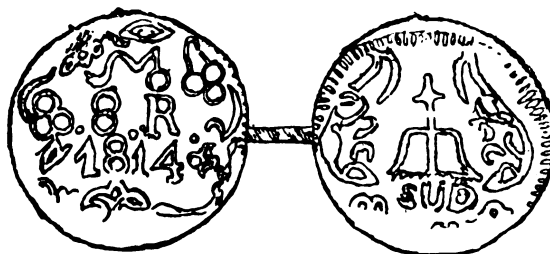


$\frac{1}{2}$ Real, 1813. Type of Fon. 6948, Low's XXIV, but the letters are more plump and are crossed; on the obverse the lion is not so erect; on the reverse the arrow points to centre of L; reeding on border broad. \mathcal{R} . Size $17\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

It is possible that this may be Low's 12 of his Supplement, but as that is not described I cannot verify it.

8 Reales, 1814. Obverse, Usual type with flowered field; dots before and after . 8 R. Reverse, Bow contracted at ends, or sides, forming almost a square; string feathered; field filled with ornament at either side; *SUD*, rather under usual size and close to bow string. \mathcal{R} . Edge engrailed. Size $32\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

I am in doubt whether this piece is cast or struck; it has the appearance of the former, but the engraving would indicate the latter.



The third piece which I illustrate, is a very rare 8 Reales of Oaxaca mintage, now in the collection of Mr. Benjamin Betts, of New York, who kindly allows it to be engraved for this article. No other example has come to our notice.

The others described below are in my own collection.

8 Reales, Ferd. VII, 1809, m.m. \mathcal{M} ; cast; counterstamped with a circular depression containing the Morelos monogram and two stars as in Low's XXVII, but not from the same stamp. There is a re-counterstamp with a circular depression containing the Indian arms—a sling, a crossed quiver and lance, and a hand above holding an arrow to a bow, encircled by a continuous wreath of laurel leaves. This counterstamp is partially over the edge of the former, showing it to be a subsequent one. Their sizes are relatively 13 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

8 Reales, Ferd VII, 1810, m.m. \mathcal{M} ; cast; two counterstamps, fac-simile of the last with another counterstamp of a circular depression containing a monogram in script of two letters crossed below, the curves turned one to right the other to left; the second counterstamp (as in the last) here encroaches one-third over this (third) counterstamp, obliterating that portion. Its size is $8\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

8 Reales, presumably of Ferd. VII. This piece shows but tracings of the original; the edge is worn, filed or eaten away down to a knife-blade edge; the whole has the appearance of having lain in acid. It has three counterstamps, as last, but only

that of Morelos is recognizable, and of that only one-half, as it is very deep. The sizes of the others furnish presumptive evidence of their being the same as those described. This last piece was found at the Barranca del Puerto de las Tunas, hacienda of Queréndaro of Zinapécuaro, Michoacan.

I notice that the Morelos counterstamp on each of these three pieces is directly over the face of Ferd. VII. Was this to obliterate that face, or because it presented a smoother surface? I incline to the former suggestion.

GUADALAJARA, Jal., Mexico.

J. W. BASTOW.

THE SECOND ISSUE OF THE JOHN PAUL JONES MEDAL.

It is not known by all collectors that the United States presents to foreign Governments impressions from the dies of the National medals, voted by Congress to our heroes of the army and navy in all the wars. "American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals, by the late C. Wylls Betts," No. 568, describes the original John Paul Jones medal, but it is not stated that this first issue was also struck in bronze, the most numerous of all the metals; one of these medals is now before me, and also one of the second issue. It is mentioned that the die cracked. We have seen impressions in a number of stages of breakage, and it seems that the dies finally became useless. New dies were prepared, from which the name of the artist, DUPRE. F. on the bust, and also in exergue below the naval scene on the reverse, were omitted. The remainder of the type, except die differences, is the same. In the new die the entire stern of the vessel on the extreme left, with stern toward the observer, is shown, while on the old die only two-thirds of this stern shows. The new die omits the period after FVGATIS. The second issue is not mentioned by Betts, though it is the only John Paul Jones medal now struck by the United States mint.¹ This second issue may be not improperly styled original, for none for actual award were struck from the new dies.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, for sixteen years or more the efficient Curator of Numismatics, in the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, died at his late residence, No. 28 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second Street, New York, on Tuesday, the 6th of October, from paralysis of the brain.

Mr. Wright was born in Woolwich, England, in 1847, and was the son of the late Major Joseph Stanley Wright, of the British Army; in his boyhood he was a chorister in several of the Cathedrals and Churches in cities where his father was stationed, in England and Ireland. He came to the United States in 1870, and engaged in business; for the last fifteen years he has held a responsible position with Messrs. Smith, Hogg & Gardner, of Boston and New York, but found occasional opportunities to enjoy the relaxation of the playground, in his favorite English game of cricket, and was a member of the Harlem Cricket Club.

¹ Doubtless because struck later than the date at which Mr. Betts closed his record, and as being National and not Colonial. There are many others that bear a somewhat similar relation to Colonials. — EDS.

He early developed a taste for Numismatics, and joined the A. N. and A. Society in 1878, and was chosen Curator of Numismatics two years later, which office he held until his death. The work he did in this position was of exceptional value and highly appreciated by his associates, who will find it difficult to fill his place with one so devoted, and so well adapted to its duties. He was especially well informed on English and Irish coins, and always ready to impart his knowledge to those who consulted him; his own collection of these coins was very extensive, and often served to add interest to the meetings of the Society; it was particularly rich in "Gun money," of which he had several examples of great rarity, including some in tin and even in silver and gold. He also had a choice collection of the "Wood series" pieces, while his cabinet of Territorial gold coins was remarkably valuable in extent and variety, not less than for its intrinsic worth. Mr. Wright was interested in historic study, as well as in Numismatics, and was a member of the New York Historical Society.

His funeral was attended on Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East Seventy-fourth Street, New York, the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, the Rector, officiating; representatives from the various bodies of which Mr. Wright was a member acted as pall-bearers; the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society were present as a body, while a profusion of flowers, the offerings of his friends and associates, covered the casket. The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery.

Suitable action has been taken by his numismatic associates, which reached us too late to be given here, but will be printed in our next issue.

EDITORIAL.

THE CENTS OF 1793.

ON a previous page of the present number will be found the first portion of Mr. S. S. Crosby's paper on the Cents of 1793, in which he proposes to give an account of the several dies, and their combinations, of these rare and obsolete pieces. Some doubt was there expressed as to whether it would be permissible, under the provisions of the United States Statutes, to engrave and print illustrations of these coins, by which alone the minute distinctions in the dies can be shown. Application was therefore made to the Secretary of the Treasury for a ruling on the question; and if it should be judged that such pictures would be a technical violation of the law, for the necessary permission to illustrate them, for which a provision is made in the Statute. We are happy to inform our readers that since those pages were printed, we have received a letter from the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in which he states that the question was submitted to the Solicitor of the Department, who "gives it as his opinion that the proposed use of such photogravure representations would not come within the prohibition of the Statute." We shall therefore be able to show the differences mentioned, by means of photogravures, in later numbers of the *Journal*.

The law, to which reference is made, was intended among other things to prevent counterfeiting, or the use of store-cards, tokens, and the like, in the semblance of coins, whether of this or of any Government; and a strict construction, if insisted upon, would have made every work on Numismatics containing illustrations of coins, — ancient or modern, — illegal. While it was hardly to be supposed that this was the meaning or intention of the law, it seemed to be the only course open to the *Journal* to procure, if possible, the consent or a favorable ruling of the Department. This ruling, as now rendered, is very important and valuable to all

students of coins. Had an opposite view been taken, it might have prevented the circulation of the foreign Numismatic magazines, and even the possession of most of the ancient and modern works on coins and their devices.

THE MURAL PAINTING AT THE HOUSE OF THE VETTII, POMPEII.

REFERRING to the very interesting discovery of a mural painting in the House of the Vettii, at Pompeii, originally printed in the *London Numismatic Chronicle*, and reprinted with the original descriptive article by Mr. Talfourd Ely, in the last number of the *Journal*, we find in the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris), for the third quarter of the present year, some remarks by one of the editors, upon the inferences drawn by Mr. Ely from the picture. He says:—"I am unable to accept his interpretation (that it represents the process of coining), because the Cupids who are working at the forge are not striking coins; there are no dies shown, and the operation does not agree with that shown on the little bronze coin of Paestum. As to the person before whom one of the figures is seen weighing some object of value, I regard it as representing a Roman lady who has come to the shop of a goldsmith to select jewels. The picture, even with this interpretation, has great interest to numismatists, since we know that goldsmiths and coiners used similar processes. This mural painting has a certain relation to the curious bas-relief of Laodicea, which represents the goldsmith Phornios. (*Revue Archéologique*, 1892, II, p. 289, pl. XXIII.)"

The questions raised in this discussion are of great interest. It seems to us that while it must be admitted, as there is force in the comments of the learned French editor, his theory does not account for the presence in the painting, of the peacocks, which are well known symbols of Juno, the special patron deity of the Roman Mint; and the vigorous action of the figure at the left, as he brings down his heavy hammer upon some object which is held with large tongs upon the anvil by his companion, is hardly consistent with the processes needed to make the delicate jewels which delighted the Roman maids and matrons. The tongs, well known to have been employed by the coiners, may be holding a small die, for all that appears to the contrary; the Cupid nearer the furnace, on the other hand, seems to be occupied in work requiring greater care. We see nothing inconsistent with the theory that both operations may be going on,—the minting of coins and the ordinary work of the goldsmith, which as the editor of the *Revue* well remarks, were very similar processes.

MARIA THERESA THALERS.

SOME surprise has been expressed by correspondents of several of the numismatic journals abroad, on learning that between 1891 and 1895 two millions of the Thalers of Maria Theresa have been restruck with the date 1780, for exportation. The seigniorage derived from this operation by the Austrian Mint is stated to have amounted to 530,000 florins. We find references to the matter in several of our foreign exchanges. These thalers, sometimes called Levant Dollars, because they circulate in the Levant under the name of *talaris*, have continued to be minted for a century and a half since the original issue, and with but little if any variation in the dies. The principal markets, says the *Revue Belge*, in which they are bought, are Trieste, Alexandria, Zanzibar, Massowah, and Tripoli. They were largely used in the Abyssinian war, in 1867, and in the Ashanti country in 1873. They are still highly valued in Morocco, Egypt, Zanzibar, Bornou, and on the west coast of Africa, for trading purposes; in these districts they have much the same standing as the Mexican Dollars in China. This fact has long been known in America, and it was the hope that a similar market might be found for our silver that led to the minting of our Trade Dollars, a move which as is well known failed to win success.

These pieces not unfrequently turn up in Coin Sales, and collectors should remember that they are not only abundant, notwithstanding their date, but that like other silver coins their nominal value at present is far above their actual value whether as coins or specimens.



PLATE I.
PATTERNS OF 1792 AND CENTS OF 1793.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAYDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXI.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1897.

No. 3.

THE CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, No. 2, p. 43.]¹



HE Cent was originally ordered to weigh 264 grains; the Half Cent in proportion; but on January 14, 1793, the weight of the Cent was reduced to 208 grains, and that of the Half Cent in the same ratio, to which weights the coins of that year closely approximate, the Cents ranging from 200 to 221 and the Half Cents from 100 to 106 grains. On January 26, 1796, Washington issued a proclamation stating that "on account of the increased price of copper, and the expense of coinage," the Cent should weigh but 7 dwts. or 168 grains, the Half Cent in proportion. This standard was retained until 1857, when the coinage of the large copper Cents and of the Half Cents was abandoned.

Several references are made by Thomas Jefferson, in his early writings, to the establishment of a mint and to engaging artists and machinery for prosecuting the work necessary in the coinage. The first was in a letter to Mr. Hopkinson, dated December 23d, 1786, in which he says:—

A person here has invented a method of coining the French Ecu of six livres, so as to strike both faces and the edge at one stroke, and makes a coin as beautiful as a medal. No country has ever yet produced such a coin. They are made cheaper, too: as yet he has only made a few to show the perfection of his manner. I am endeavoring to procure one to send to Congress as a model for their coinage. They will consider whether, on establishing a new mint, it will be worth while to buy his machines, if he will furnish them.

Mr. Jefferson evidently soon succeeded in procuring specimens of these pieces, for he writes to John Jay, under date of January 9, 1787:—

Observing by the proceedings of Congress that they are about to establish a coinage, I think it my duty to inform them that a Swiss of the name of Drost, estab-

¹ The first paragraph of this paper reprints, *with some additions*, the closing paragraph in the last *four* weight of these pieces.

lished here, has invented a method of striking the two faces and the edge of a coin at one stroke. By this and other simplifications of the process of coinage, he is enabled to coin from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand pieces a day with the assistance of only two persons, the pieces of metal being first prepared. I send you by Colonel Franks, three coins of gold, silver and copper, which you will perceive to be perfect medals; and I can assure you, from having seen him coin many, that every piece is as perfect as these. There has certainly never yet been seen any coin in any country comparable to this. The best workmen in this way, acknowledge that his is like a new art. Coin should always be made in the highest perfection possible, because it is a great guard against the danger of false coinage. This man would be willing to furnish his implements to Congress, and if they please, he will go over and instruct a person to carry on the work; nor do I believe he would ask anything unreasonable. It would be very desirable, that in the institution of a new coinage, we could set out on so perfect a plan as this, and the more so, as while the work is so exquisitely done, it is done cheaper.

He writes to Mr. Grant from New York, April 23, 1790:—

You may remember that we were together at the Hotel de la Monnoye to see Mr. Drost strike coins in his new manner, and that you were so kind as to speak with him afterwards on the subject of his coming to America. We are now in a condition to establish a mint and should be desirous of engaging him in it. I suppose him to be at present in the service of Watts and Bolton, the latter of whom you may remember to have been present with us at the Monnoye. I know no means of communicating our dispositions to Drost so effectually as through your friendly agency, and therefore take the liberty of asking you to write to him, to know what emoluments he receives from Watts and Bolton, and whether he would be willing to come to us for the same? If he will, you may give him an expectation, but without an absolute engagement, that we will call for him immediately, and that with himself, we may probably take and pay him for all the implements of coinage he may have, suited to our purpose. If he asks higher terms, he will naturally tell you so, and what they are, and we must reserve a right to consider of them. In either case, I will ask your answer as soon as possible. I need not observe to you that this negotiation should be known to nobody but yourself, Drost and Mr. Short.

The next letter upon this subject is to Mr. William Short, *Chargé d'Affaires* in France, written from Philadelphia, August 29, 1791:—

You observe, that if Drost does not come, you have not been authorized to engage another coiner. If he does not come, there will probably be one engaged here. If he comes, I should think him a safe hand to send the diplomatic dye by, as also all the dyes of our medals, which may be used here for striking off what shall be wanting hereafter. But I would not have them trusted at sea, but from April to October, inclusive. Should you not send them by Drost, Havre will be the best route. I have not spoken with the Secretary of the Treasury yet, on the subject of the presses, but believe you may safely consider two presses as sufficient for us, and agree for no more without a further request.

And again he writes to the same, under date of November 24, 1791 : —

You mention that Drost wishes the devices of our money to be sent to him, that he may engrave them there. This cannot be done, because not yet decided on. The devices will be fixed by the law which shall establish the mint.

He writes to Mr. Pinckney, from Philadelphia, June 14, 1792 : —

The United States being now about to establish a mint, it becomes necessary to ask your assistance in procuring persons to carry on some parts of it ; and to enable you to give it, you must be apprized of some facts.

Congress, some time ago, authorized the President to take measures for procuring some artists from any place where they were to be had. It was known that a Mr. Drost, a Swiss, had made an improvement in the method of coining, and some specimens of his coinage were exhibited here, which were superior to anything we had ever seen. Mr. Short was, therefore, authorized to engage Drost to come over to erect the proper machinery and instruct persons to go on with the coinage ; and, as he supposed this would require about a year, we agreed to give him a thousand Louis a year and his expenses. The agreement was made, two coining mills (or screws) were ordered by him, but in the end, he declined coming. We have reason to believe he was drawn off by the English East India Company, and that he is now at work for them in England. Mr. Bolton had also made a proposition to coin for us in England, which was declined. Since this, the act has been passed for establishing our mint, which authorizes among other things, the employment of an assayer at fifteen hundred dollars a year, a chief coiner at the same, and an engraver at twelve hundred dollars. But it admits of the employment of one person, both as engraver and chief coiner ; this we expect may be done, as we presume that any engraver who has been used to work for a coinage, must be well enough acquainted with all the operations of coinage to direct them ; and it is an economy worth attention, if we can have the services performed by one officer instead of two, in which case, it is proposed to give him the salary of the chief coiner (that is to say), fifteen hundred dollars a year. I have therefore, to request, that you will endeavor on your arrival in Europe, to engage and send us an assayer of approved skill and well-attested integrity, and a chief coiner and engraver, in one person, if possible, acquainted with all the improvements in coining, and particularly those of Drost and Bolton. Their salaries may commence from the day of their sailing for America. If Drost be in England, I think he will feel himself under some obligation to aid you in procuring persons. How far Bolton will do it, seems uncertain. You will, doubtless, make what you can of the good dispositions of either of these or any other person. Should you find it impracticable to procure an engraver capable of performing the functions of chief coiner also, we must be content that you engage separate characters. Let these persons bring with them all the implements necessary for carrying on the business, except such as you shall think too bulky and easily made here. It would be proper, therefore, that they should consult you as to the necessary implements and their prices, that they may act under your control. The method of your paying for these implements and making reasonable advances to the workmen, shall be the subject of another letter, after the President shall have decided thereon. It should be a part of the agreement of these people, that they will faithfully instruct all persons in their

art, whom we shall put under them for that purpose. Your contract with them may be made for any term not exceeding four years.

P.S. Should you not be able to procure persons of eminent qualifications for their business in England, it will be proper to open a correspondence with Mr. Morris on the subject, and see whether he cannot get such from France. Next to the obtaining the ablest artists, a very important circumstance is to send them to us as soon as possible.

The last we hear of these negotiations is in a letter dated April 20, 1793, which he writes to Mr. Pinckney:—

We shall be glad to receive the assayer you hope to procure, as soon as possible, for we cannot get one in this country equal to the business in all its parts. With respect to Mr. Drost, we retain the same desire to engage him, but we are forced to require an immediate decision, as the officer employed in the interim, and who does tolerably well, will not continue much longer under an uncertainty of permanent employment. I must therefore, desire you to press Mr. Morris to bring Drost to an immediate determination; and we place the matter on this ground with him, that, if he is not embarked by the first day of July next, we shall give a permanent commission to the present officer, and be free to receive no other. We are likely to be in very great distress for copper for the mint, and must therefore press your expediting what we desired you to order from Sweden.

For the copper here referred to, a letter of March 16, 1793, states:—

I now enclose you the Treasurer's record of exchange for twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty guilders, to be employed for the purchase of copper for the mint, from Sweden, or wherever else it can be got on the best terms, the first of exchange having been enclosed in my letter of December the 30th.

I have tried to ascertain by whom the dies for these coins were cut, but I find no more definite information than that furnished by the action of our agents, already quoted, and that given by Mr. Patterson DuBois, of the United States Mint, in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for July, 1883.

Judging from the first of these sources, I presume the dies for Class 1 to have been cut by Jean Pierre Droz.¹ The faint relief of these coins certainly agrees with the description given of Mitchell's specimens, and from his evident connection with Droz it is fair to conclude that he was the artist employed in making his dies.² The later negotiation of our agents with Droz, together with the similarity in the style of workmanship of the earliest Cents to Mitchell's specimens, render it probable that these dies were the work of the same artist, especially as reference is found to him alone, in this line, and as the negotiations with him must have continued until after our coinage had

¹ Droz, whose name is frequently spelled Drost in the official correspondence, is undoubtedly Jean Pierre Droz, a Swiss engraver of coin and medal dies. He was born in 1746, and settled in Paris in 1766. He was for a time in England, as appears in the text, but

subsequently returned to France, and was a prominent engraver of public medals and coins during the Empire. He died in 1823.

² See the *Journal* for July, 1891, p. 3.

actually begun, the latest reference to them being April 20, 1793, and the coins being put into circulation March 1, of that year.

Quoting from Mr. DuBois's letter, before referred to: "Robert Scot received his appointment as the first Engraver of the Mint, November 23, 1793. According to Loubat, Joseph Wright 'was appointed first draughtsman and die-sinker to the United States Mint.' . . . Wright died in 1793. The Mint did not fairly get into operation until October, 1794, though there was some coinage before that, as is generally known. 'Struck off a few pieces of copper coin,' says an old expense book, the entry dated December 17, 1792; — probably the first. Wright must have made some of these earliest dies, but Robert Scot is the first officer of the line." It thus appears probable that J. P. Droz cut the dies for Class 1, Joseph Wright, those of Class 2, and Robert Scot, those of Class 3.

The Cents of 1793 may be arranged in three classes, the heads upon all facing to the right, as follows: —

Class 1. The *Chain or Link* Cents, having on their reverses a chain of fifteen links. Of these, I find four obverse and three reverse dies.

Class 2. The *Wreath* Cents, having on their reverses a wreath, the stems of which are tied with a single bow-knot. Seven obverses and six reverses are found here.

Class 3. The *Liberty-Cap* Cents, taking their name from the design of the obverse, but having upon the reverse a wreath tied with a double bow-knot. Of this class, I have found but three obverses and two reverses.

CLASS 1. THE CHAIN OR LINK CENTS.

This class comprises obverses 1, 2, 3 and 4, with reverses A, B and C. The heads are "faintly relieved," as the samples furnished by Mitchell were described to have been, and have the hair in fine locks, being very much alike in all the dies. The legend, LIBERTY, is above the head, and the date, 1793, in exergue. The reverses have the words $\frac{\text{ONE}}{\text{CENT}}$ and the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$ within an endless chain of fifteen links, which is encircled by the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERI. (or AMERICA) Around the field of both obverse and reverse is a slightly raised or milled rim. The edges are divided into four unequal sections, the two smaller of which are lightly reeded, the two larger being filled by a vine (?), or by a series of sprays resembling a vine, bearing small trefoil or trilobed leaves, and blossoms, or, more probably cotton leaves and bolls of cotton. This edge was formerly known as "stars and stripes," but is now usually, and more correctly, called "vine and bars." The sizes vary from twenty-five to twenty-eight millimetres, and the weights from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-one grains.

Obverse 1, with reverses A and C. A head of Liberty, facing the right, with hair in fine locks flowing backward and downward, the lower locks long

and slender. The letters of the legend — LIBERTY — are regular in size and spacing, and equally distant from the rim and the head. The figures of the date are widely spaced, being separated nearly two millimetres, the space between 7 and 9 fully of that extent. The point of the bust is short and curved, terminating in a sharp point two and one-half millimetres from the top of the figure 3. A short lock of hair just below the angle formed by the hair and the neck-line of the bust, points downward between the 7 and 9. The two longer thin locks at the left extend about as far as the inner circle of the date, the third lock being still longer.

Reverse A, with obverse 1. An endless chain of fifteen links, enclosing the words ^{ONE}_{CENT} and the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. A small point, the centre-mark of the die, appears between the tops of E and N of CENT, and both words are equally distant from the chain on either side. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERI. The period is small and about its own diameter distant from the I. The line or rule of division in the fraction (*regula*) is nearly two millimetres below the word CENT and equally distant from the numerator and the ciphers of the denominator, but very near the figure 1 of the latter. The space between 1 and 00 is wide. C of CENT and U of UNITED low, F of OF high.

Obverse 2, with reverse C. The legend is regularly, but widely spaced, and nearly twice as far from the rim as from the head. The hair is longer, flowing down closely at the left of the date, the longest locks at the extreme left reaching nearly as far as its outer circle; five of the lower locks are long, and a small lock in the angle of the neck points toward the 3. One fine lock strays down nearly to the top of the 1, and a slight crack from the border crosses that figure. The date is more closely spaced than on obverse 1, and I will here note that the spaces of the date show a gradual decrease from obverse 1 to obverse 4. This is most noticeable between the 9 and 3, but nearly as much so between 7 and 9, excepting between the figures on obverses 2 and 3, which are more nearly equal.

Obverse 3, with reverses B and C. The letters of the legend irregular in size and position, and near the head, as in obverse 1. The R, large, high and leaning to right. Seven lower locks of hair long and farther to the left of the date than in obverses 1 and 2. The short lock nearest the angle of the neck-line points at the figure 1. The line of the neck is nearly straight and the point of the bust narrow and straight. The date is nearer to the point of the bust than to the hair, and the 7, low. The form or outline of the chain upon the reverse is often found incused on this obverse in front of the mouth and throat, and under the neck, probably caused by a partial impression of the reverse die being received by the obverse from an accidental contact without an intervening planchet.

Reverse B, with obverse 3. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERI. ^{ONE}_{CENT} is very near the chain on the right. No centre-mark. The first s of

STATES is low; I, of UNITED, F, and MER, high. The period following the legend is large, and more than twice its own diameter from the letter I. The regula high; the figures smaller than those of obverse A, and the numerator rests on the line. 100 evenly spaced, but the ciphers low. I have found only one impression of this die and cannot now trace that, but describe and illustrate it from a copy taken some years ago.

Obverse 4, with reverse C. The letters of the legend are more closely spaced, and nearer the rim than the head. L and B are low, L and I very close. Many of the lower locks are long, some reaching nearly as far as the outer circle of the date. The date closely spaced and both legend and date are followed by a period.

Reverse C, with obverses 1, 2, 3 and 4. This die bears a close resemblance to reverse B, differing only in the legend, which in this is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the C and A low. All peculiarities noted in B are found also in this, and I conclude that the same hub was used in sinking the die, but altered by the obliteration of the period, and by the addition of CA to the legend: and these letters, when added, were placed lower than the others. A detailed description would be a mere repetition of that already given for reverse B, except in the particulars noted above.

CLASS 2. THE WREATH CENTS.

This class includes obverses 5 to 11, with reverses D to J inclusive. These have been known as the "Wreath Cents," but they might be more definitely designated as the Single-bow Wreath Cents, for the Liberty Cap Cents also have wreaths upon their reverses, but the stems are tied with a double bow knot.

The heads are in bolder relief than the preceding, which gives them a larger and heavier appearance. A double curl of hair is in the angle between the lower locks and the neck-line of the bust. The hair flows more loosely, in longer, heavier and more separate tresses, closely resembling the French ideal head of Liberty, but without the cap and staff. Above the head (which in the several dies differs but slightly, and chiefly in the treatment of the hair) is the legend, LIBERTY Under the bust, and above the date 1793 which is in exergue, is a sprig of three leaves. Near the edge is a circle of fine beads or pellets, forming the border.

The reverses have the words ^{ONE}CENT within a wreath formed by two curved branches bearing leaves, most of which are ovate, a few being trefoils, among which are numerous axillary racemes of fruit or berries (?). In every die a single trefoil is found upon the inside of each branch, and upon only one is the branch without one or more upon the outside. The stems of the branches are crossed below, and tied with a ribbon which forms within the

wreath a single bow, the ends falling below the stems, leaving an intervening space which is occupied by the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA nearly encircles the wreath. Near the edge is a beaded border, as on the obverse.

Before describing these dies, some remarks concerning the first of their obverses, as well as all the reverses of Classes 2 and 3 may not be amiss. There has been much difference of opinion regarding the Cent with obverse 5. The term "Clover leaf" was applied to it when it was, I think, first brought into general notice in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, in April, 1869; I cannot now say by whom this name was originated, and it has since been called the "Strawberry leaf," and more recently the "Laurel-blossom" Cent.

Neither of these terms seeming to exactly suit the case, I have endeavored to ascertain the real design of the artist in placing upon this die a sprig so different from that on any other of these coins, and I am now convinced that he intended to represent a sprig of three leaves and a boll of cotton. The leaf does not indeed exactly represent the form of most of the leaves of the cotton plant, but among them are found some tri-lobed leaves similar to those here shown: and when I requested an artist to draw for me a cotton leaf, he sketched one closely resembling those of this sprig and the trefoil, or rather tri-lobed leaves of the wreaths upon the reverses of the Cents of this class, which are identically the same as the leaves of this sprig. An examination of the cotton leaves upon the reverses of the "Flying eagle" Cents of 1857 and 1858, and the Dimes and Five-cent nickel coins of 1883 and later, will show the forms in which the cotton leaf is represented, some of them differing no more from the leaves of this sprig than from each other, but they show the latitude displayed by artists in conventionalizing their subjects.

The wreaths upon the reverses have by some been called laurel, and by others, olive. They do not accurately represent either, but more closely resemble the olive, as in that the fruit is borne upon racemes springing from the axils of the leaves, but usually singly, rather than in clusters, while the berries of the laurel are borne in umbels at the ends of the branches. The axillary racemes in slender sprays, as here shown, are found on neither laurel nor olive; but the American olive has axillary racemes of blossoms and fruit, which would require but little change to render them like these when drawn on as small a scale; upon the reverses of the Liberty-cap Cents, the intention to represent the olive is evident. In describing the leaves of the wreath, I shall however, adhere to the former terms of ovate and trefoil (some of them are elliptical and lanceolate, others tri-lobed) which, if not botanically correct, will be well understood, and have usually been used in similar descriptions.



PLATE II.

THE CENTS OF 1793.

Band at foot shows edge device.

It is interesting to note that on some of the most ancient of the Greek coins, notably those of Arcadia with the head of Hera, there is a sprig of three olive leaves in the space below the chin of the goddess, which is strikingly suggestive of the similar sprig on our first Cent, and it may give an additional interest to these pieces if we mention that the helmet of the goddess Athene, as shown on the Athenian coins, was crowned with a wreath of olive, her sacred plant, after the battle of Marathon which did so much to establish the freedom of Greece; and the helmet bore this wreath for more than two centuries, or until the head of the statue by Phidias which stood in the Parthenon was substituted for the earlier type,¹ at which time the olive wreath, enlarged and formed of two stems bearing leaves and berries, tied or bound at the base and open at the top, was placed on the reverse. This, I believe, is one of the earliest instances of the use of a wreath as a type on Greek coins.² Whether these devices suggested the design on the dies for our early Cents, or have any bearing on the question whether the wreath on those Cents is olive or laurel, I shall not discuss at length. But it is a singular coincidence, to say the least, to find the spray of olive leaves and the wreath of two olive branches on the first issues of our National Mint and upon these ancient Greek coins.

It must be admitted that this device is more artistic than the chain, which was ridiculed at once as incongruous with Liberty, but which was doubtless adopted as symbolizing the Union, and which had been used on the Fugios of 1787; and since the work of Droz on French medals bearing the head of Louis XVI, and on others struck under Napoleon, shows him to have been possessed of superior ability, whether or not he was "the first artist in Europe," as claimed by Mitchell, may it not be possible, as the collections of ancient coins were more readily accessible to him than to American engravers, that he suggested, if he did not design the devices for the Cents of Class 2, (the olive sprig beneath the head and the wreath), drawing his inspiration from the old Greek coins?

As further tending to show that the wreath was originally intended to represent olive, and not laurel, it is to be observed that the wreath on the second issue of the Dollar of 1795 represents in the branch on the left the olive, which resembles the branches on the reverse of the Liberty-cap Cents, while that on the right has more elongated, narrow and sharply pointed leaves and no berries, evidently designed to represent a branch of palm.

Obverse 5, with reverses D and E. This is the obverse already referred to as having been first known as the "Clover leaf" Cent, but which I think may properly be called the Cotton leaf Cent, and is the greatest rarity of its

¹ See *Journal* for January, 1896, pp. 72 and 74.

² There are several coins of Delphos which bear laurel wreaths, struck in the fourth century, B. C.

class, only three specimens being known to collectors, one having reverse D and two, reverse E. It bears upon a stem rising from near the angle of the 7, three trefoil leaves and a blossom, or boll of cotton. The legend and date are in small characters, the R larger and higher than the other letters and placed over the hair, close above the forehead. The date is less than two millimeters from the hair at the left, and more than four from the point of the bust, which is longer and more rounded at its tip than in any other known die. The double curl under the neck is rather heavy. It is difficult to account for the scarcity of specimens from this die, as it appears to have been thought worthy of two reverse dies, neither it, or either of its reverses showing any signs of deterioration, and neither reverse being known to have been used with any other obverse. It is hoped that better specimens of these may yet be discovered.

[To be continued.]

COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

ONE of the pleasant things connected with the recent visit of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts," to London, an event which attracted so much notice last summer, was the presentation in that city of a medal to those members of the Company who participated. The visit was in return for one made by the parent company, the "Honourable Artillery" of London, of which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is the commander, and which was represented at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boston Company (1888) by a fine delegation of the London corps, among whom was Major Woolmer Williams, the donor of the medal under notice.

On the obverse there is a bust of the Prince, slightly turned to the left; he wears the uniform of his command, and on his breast are various decorations and Orders. Legend, at the left, H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD and on the right, behind the bust, PRINCE OF WALES. Below the bust, in exergue, in two lines, FIELD MARSHAL | KG. KT. KP. &C. Reverse, On a circular field with horizontal lines (azure) are the arms of the State of Massachusetts, an Indian, proper, on a field or, etc.; 16 at the left, and 38 at the right, (the date of foundation of the corps); this field is surrounded by two concentric circles; on the inner one is the legend ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY CO. above, and beneath, completing the circle, MASSACHUSETTS. The outer circle has, above, LONDON 1896 and below, PRESENTED BY MAJOR WOOLMER WILLIAMS. The medal is bronze, size 44, American scale, and is a cast, slightly tooled.

SPANISH AMERICAN COINAGE, MEXICO.

BY J. W. BASTOW, M. D.

As a continuation of, or addition to, the articles in the *Journal*, Vol. XXIX, No. 4, and Vol. XXX, No. 1, as promised in the latter article, I offer the following from my collection of coins from other mints than that of the city of Mexico (M); confining the issues as begun by Mr. Samuel Smith, Jr., in Vol. XXIX, to those of the bust type.

1. 1811. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated bust to right in an ancient cuirass, over which is a mantle fastened above the right shoulder; beneath the opening of the drapery is seen the armor; the wreath is tied with a ribbon having a double bow, whose ends flow downwards and outwards beyond the shoulder; the top of the head extends to midway between outer and inner circle of legend; the breast reaches almost to outer circle of legend; the head and bust are more massive than any I have seen from the M^o or other mints; nose prominent but not arched. Legend, FERDIN · VII · 8R (head) DEI · GRATIA · (breast) | 1811 below. Reverse, Crowned arms of Spain between two pillars, each entwined with a ribbon, one bearing the word PLUS, the other ULTRA. Legend, MONEDA PROVISIONAL (de) ZACATECAS. Edge plain. \mathcal{R} . Size, 38 mlm.

By "circle of legend" is meant the imaginary line bounding the tops or bases of the letters thereof.

2. 18—. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Type similar to 1. Legend, FERDIN · VII · (head) DEI · G(ratia) | 18(?). Counterstamped with a circular depression below chin and encroaching on breast and date, with (J)ML, diagonally transversed with an arrow-headed staff bearing a flag, upon which is a Latin cross; the depression is 14 mlm. There is another counterstamp, within a truncated cone depression, of VTIL enclosed within lines parallel to the outer ones; between these lines runs a continuous line of leaves, or arrow heads, from right to left; the depression is $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5$ mlm. Reverse, Similar to No. 1. Here it is counterstamped, within a circular depression, with an eagle displayed over the word ENSAIE; beneath the word is a sling; the whole is encircled by a continuous branch of laurel leaves running from right to left; depression 15 mlm. Edge plain. Size, 39 mlm.

The first counterstamp was JML, the initials of José Maria Liceaga, who entered Zacatecas on April 15, 1811, as second in command under the Licentiate Rayon. He was prominent among the leaders of the insurgents. The next counterstamp was *Ensaie*, which should read *Ensaye*, or assay, a proof that the alloy was up to the legal standard. The last, *Vtil*, or *Util*, for useful or expedient (the latter word being the most applicable). From the crude workmanship of these coins, counterfeiting could easily be accomplished by almost any tyro in the art: as a check to such abuses these counterstamps were used. As these various counterstamps have very much obliterated the outline of the bust, it is impossible to give a clear description of it. The value is not given on this piece.

3. 1811. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, The description of No. 1 will apply here, except that the bust is within legend, and after VII this has an

m. Reverse, As No. 1 except that the crown is within legend, whereas on No. 1 the cross reaches to edge of border. Edge plain. Size, 17 mlm.

4. 1811. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Type similar to No. 1; breast extends about one-third beyond inner circle of legend, and the head reaches outer circle of same; it has no 8 R in legend. Counterstamped on field to left with 1, and on field to right with a square-shaped figure having spear-pointed corners, denticulated between at the sides and curved above, in the centre of which is a crown over two pillars; between the latter a pomegranate. Reverse, Similar to No. 1, but with the legend, HISPAN · ET IND · REX · CA 8 R · R · P. Edge plain. Size, 40 mlm.

This is one of those cast pieces, sometimes called Sand Dollars. The models were probably made from wood or other soft material, by the government, in the absence of an engraver on steel, or the machinery for striking them; the state of the country being such that the ordinary regal coin could not safely be transported from the capital, or at least without great risk. The letters vary somewhat in form from type, on many of these coins, as well as in size and relative position on the line; but this we have not usually attempted to show.

5. 1812. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, From similar mould to No. 4, excepting the 2 in date. Reverse, From similar mould to No. 4 but altered; after IND this has REX · CA · 8 R · R · P. Edge □◦□◦. Size, 40 mlm. Cast. Counterstamped as No. 4.

6. 1812. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Type and legend very similar to No. 1, except date and value; the 2 in date runs up into the bust and the 2 for value is much taller than the letters; punctuations same as No. 1; breast reaches half way across legend. Reverse, Similar to No. 1. Edge plain. Size, 27 mlm.

7. 1813. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Bust from same model as No. 4, but with a slight change in position as to legend, the head being equally as high but the breast a trifle lower, just reaching legend. The counterstamp to left as No. 4; that to right has the crown, pillars and pomegranate enclosed within an oblong square depression 4 x 5 mlm., the crown not resting on pillars. Reverse, Similar to No. 4, except a slight difference in position of legend; after REX · it reads CA · 8 R · R · P. Edge □◦□◦. Size, 40 mlm. Cast.

8. 1813. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated draped bust to right, drapery fastened at right shoulder, wreath tied with ribbon, bow single (?), one end flows downward and inward to fastening of drapery, the other end flows downward and slightly outward to a vertical line with the shoulder; hair wiry; nose heavy and rounding; fore part of bust does not quite reach legend while the head reaches just outside of inner line; head very prominent at occipital region, but the bust is small in proportion to former types in this paper, approximating that of m^o 1812. Legend, FERDIN · VII · (head) DEI · GRATIA | 1813 Broad reeding. Reverse, Usual type, crowned arms,

etc. Legend, HISPAN · ET IND · REX · Z^s · 8R · F · P · Broad reeding. Edge as No. 5. Size, 41 mlm.

As this coin shows a reversed incused impression of a similar design, faintly mixed with the true impression on obverse and reverse, it would convey the idea that it had been struck, previously, between two finished coins; this has been explained to me at the mint, as follows: — Some coins have the design on the edge put on previous to coining, others during the process (as the reeded edge), and others subsequently; the pressure on the edge will, at times, twist the coin; to flatten it, it is again pressed; in this case a plain planchet was placed between two crooked coined pieces, which left their impression upon it, thereby assisting to straighten out the others without materially affecting their surfaces. This is one among the many examples of the crude coins of those turbulent times.

9. 1814. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Apparently the general type of No. 8, the bust very much worn. Reverse, Usual type; after 8R · this has A · G · Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39½ mlm., reduced a trifle by wear.

10. 1814. Guadalajara, Four-reals. Laureated bust to right, draped, fastening over right shoulder; wreath tied as No. 8, except the outer ribbon which bends outward at end and flows beyond the shoulder; the head and neck inclined to the Nero type. Legend as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; this has after REX · G[^] 4 R · M · R · Edge as No. 5. Size, 34 mlm.

This issue is frequently met with in fine condition.

11. 1816. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, The outer details of bust indicate it to be from the same punch as No. 8. Legend as No. 9. Reverse, Similar to No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Broad reeding. Size, 40 mlm., nearly.

12. 1817. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Similar to No. 8, but the bust is not from the same punch. Reverse, Similar to No. 9. Planchet too small to allow reeding. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39 mlm.

13. 1817. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, As No. 1, except that the head reaches just to inner line of legend, that the lower line of bust runs parallel and close to inner circle of legend, and the value after VII is omitted. Reverse, Arms, etc., as No. 8; after IND · it reads R · Z · M · A · G · Edge as No. 5. Size, 17 mlm.

14. 1817. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated bust to right, draped as No. 8; head very long and narrow, in comparison with all previous types, and neck short; ribbon at wreath presumably as No. 8, ends not traceable; head within inner line of legend; point of breast extends slightly beyond inner line; legend as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; after REX · it reads C[^] 8R · R · P · Edge as No. 5. Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Size, 40 mlm.

This is struck over a CA. cast dollar; on the obverse a trace of the original forehead is seen slightly in front of and above the present one, followed by the word DEI (cast), which takes its proper place behind the stamped GRATIA; the counterstamps on the original were as on No. 4. The reverse shows no sign of the original cast.

15. 1818. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Similar to No. 8, the punch for the bust being the same as that for No. 12. Reverse, Similar to

No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Size, 40 mlm.

16. 1818. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; head massive; nose very straight, rather hollowed, but parrot-pointed; outer ribbon at the tie extends with a bend at the end much beyond shoulder; all within legend which is as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; after REX· it reads Z·2R·A·G·. As this is much worn the edge is uncertain. Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Size, 29 mlm.

17. 1818. Guadalajara, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; occiput not prominent; neck thick and long; nose long and straight but not prominent nor hooked; ribbon bow single, ends flowing downwards together for half their length when one turns short to right, then downward to over tie at shoulder; the other downwards and outwards beyond shoulder, each terminating with a pellet; head extends midway across legend, the breast almost reaching its inner line. Legend as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8, but after REX· it reads G[^] 8R·F·S·. Edge as No. 5. Size, 41 mlm. This piece has the same general type and execution, on obverse and reverse, as those of the m^o mintage of 1812 and 1813.

18. 1819. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, General type of No. 8; nose not so fleshy and bust just within legend; bow double and ends as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39 mlm.

19. 1819. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, General type of No. 8; bust within legend. Reverse, Similar to No. 16, no dot between A and G. Edge as No. 5. Size, 27 mlm. The crown over shield is very small in comparison with other pieces.

20. 1819. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Similar to No. 1, but the type is that of the m^o mintage of 1808; head reaches half way across legend, lower part of bust slightly within legend. Reverse, Similar to No. 8, but reads after REX· Z·1R·A·G· (R tipped to right.) Edge as No. 5. Size, 21½ mlm. There is a variety of this with the head within the legend, and with the R on reverse not tipped.

21. 1819. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, Type of No. 8, breast touches inner line of legend, the head passes slightly into it; nose not rounding. Reverse, As No. 8, but after IND (base of pillar) it reads R·Z·A·G·. Edge as No. 5. Size, 17 mlm.

22. 1819. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Bust to right, laureated and draped, head and bust rather below the medium size, all within circle of legend. Reverse, As No. 8, but after REX· it reads C[^] 8R·R·P·. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

This is struck over a cast dollar; on the obverse the DE in DEI, is struck upon the forehead of the original, all of the upper portion of head and the full face of which is quite plain above and in front of the struck one; the I is over, or upon, the original D; there are the two counterstamps as on No. 4. On the reverse the legend is well struck up, although some confusion is seen among the pillars.

23. 1820. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, In general, similar to No. 8, but the head is not massive, being more of the type of the m^o mintage for 1812; it reaches a little beyond inner circle of legend above, but lacks a trifle of reaching it at breast: nose well formed, not prominent, and with a very slight curve; the end of the outer ribbon extends slightly beyond vertical line of shoulder. Reverse, As No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm., scant.

24. 1820. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, In general as No. 8: head reaches legend; nose of Roman type, breast as No. 8; occiput very prominent. Reverse, Similar to No. 16; the dot after G is on the lower line, not in the centre. Edge as No. 5. Size, 27 mlm.

25. 1820. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Similar to No. 8; nose slightly arched and close to face; head inclined to massiveness, occiput heavy. Reverse, As the variety of No. 20. Edge as No. 5. Size, 22 mlm.

26. 1820. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, Similar to No. 8; bust within the legend, touching it with head; nose extended and pointed; occiput very heavy. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; after IND. it reads R · Z · A · G. Edge as No. 5. Size, 17 mlm.

27. 1820. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, General type of No. 17, bust reaching same points; ribbon bow double, ends as No. 17, except outer one does not extend beyond shoulder, nor do they end in pellets. Reverse, Similar to No. 8, but after REX. it reads Z^s 8R · R · G. Edge as No. 5. Size, 41 mlm.

This Eight-reals is to be distinguished from No. 23 as Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 are from another assayer.

28. 1820. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated bust to right, draped, type (?), not massive and within the legend. Legend, FERDIN · VII · CA · R · DF · P · (crown) | · 1820 Reverse, Spanish arms, etc. Legend, HISPAN · ET IND · R (head) DEI P · G · (crown). Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

The obverse of this is struck transversely over the reverse of a cast dollar, and the reverse in nearly the same position over its obverse. The cast head is the plainer of the two, and has as a counterstamp an incused I to the left, and an oblong depression to the right, the top of which has three prominences curving to correspond to the top of a crown over a pomegranate; the latter has a pillar to its right and left, and all are within the depression; the counterstamps are unusually sharp. The CA · R and the P on obverse are remnants of the reverse of the cast, and the DF (imperfect E) begins the DEI GRATIA, but no more of the die reaches the disk; the cast crown shows up well and the struck date is particularly sharp; the bust and arms are a confused mass. The letters of legend do not line. The DEI and G on reverse are from the casting and follow in their order what remains of the cast bust; the P over the G is struck, and is the second initial of those of the assayer (R · P ·) as seen on No. 22. The N's in HISPAN and IND are inverted. As a freak it could not be much improved upon, yet it is a legitimate government issue.

29. 1820. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, Almost a fac-simile of No. 23, with the bust just reaching, at breast, to legend; ribbon does not pass shoulder. Reverse, Usual type; after REX. it reads D · 8R · C · G. Edge as No. 5. Size, 38 mlm. The eye is looking upward.

30. 1821. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, As that described under No. 17, except that the head reaches two-thirds across legend and the outer ribbon does not extend beyond shoulder, but the pellet, as in No. 17, does. Reverse, As No. 27, but between the z^s and $8R$ there are two dots, vertically. Edge as No. 5. Size, $39\frac{1}{4}$ mlm.

30a. I have another with slight variations on obverse and reverse, but the bust is struck from same punch.

31. 1821. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; head to inner line of legend, breast almost so; nose Judaic; occiput very prominent; end of outer ribbon doubles to left barely beyond shoulder. Usual legend. Reverse, Spanish arms; after REX it reads $Z \cdot 2R \cdot A \cdot Z$. Edge as No. 5. Size, $26\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

32. 1821. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Bust to right, laureated and draped; a heavy, frowning brow, nose wide; head reaches beyond inner line of legend. Reverse, Regal type of the period; after REX it reads $Z \cdot 1R \cdot R \cdot G$. Edge as No. 5. Size, 22 mlm.

33. 1821. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, Resembles type of No. 8; hair reaches to outer line of legend; nose broad but not fleshy. Reverse, As No. 32; after IND it reads $R \cdot Z \cdot R \cdot G$. Edge as No. 5. Size, 21 mlm.

34. 1821. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Bust apparently from same punch as No. 31. Reverse, as No. 31, but after REX it reads $Z \cdot 2R \cdot A \cdot Z$. Edge as No. 5. Size, $26\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

35. 1821. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Type of No. 31, head reaches beyond legend. Reverse, As No. 34, except $1R$ instead of $2R$. Edge as No. 5. Size, 21 mlm.

36. 1821. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, Type of No. 23; face expresses surprise; head reaches to midway across legend; end of ribbon to left bends outwards to a line with the shoulder. Reverse, As usual; after REX it is $D \cdot 8R \cdot C \cdot G$. Edge as No. 5. Size, $38\frac{1}{2}$ mlm.

37. 1821. Guadalajara, Eight-reals. Obverse, Bust almost a fac-simile of No. 17, but a little heavier at occiput; ribbons separate higher, the left one does not extend beyond shoulder and neither have pellets. Reverse, As No. 17. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

38. 1822. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; it extends just to legend; head forms a perfect semi-sphere from forehead, which is high, to nape of neck, showing a heavy brain; nose sharp and pinched yet broad at the base; eye small; ribbon as No. 37. Reverse, As No. 36, without dot after G . Edge as No. 5. Size, $37\frac{1}{2}$ mlm. This type is one by itself.

39. 1822. Guanajuato, Eight-reals. Obverse, Type of No. 23, but neck and breast heavier. Reverse, As usual; after REX it reads $G \cdot 8R \cdot 1 \cdot M$. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

The split foot of I is generally, if not always, meant for J; this form of J is frequently met with on Mexican coins, and as I is not a common initial letter, whereas J is, the conclusion is logical. We imitate with type as nearly as may be. In the mint-mark Go, the o is within the curve of the G, which cannot be shown with our type.

40. 1822. Guanajuato, Two-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; the top reaches to line of legend, but the breast does not; head flat at crown, showing prominences above and below it; nape of neck full; forehead receding, giving conical shape to head. Reverse, As No. 39, only instead of an 8 after G. there is a 2. Edge as No. 5. Size, 26 mlm.

The outline of this head appears to differ from all other types, but the coin is so worn that further details are not distinguishable.

41. 1822. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, As No. 24; were it not for a short bend at point of outer ribbon, lacking the abruptness in the former, it might be said that the bust came from the same punch. Reverse, As No. 32, substituting a 2 for the 1. Edge as No. 5. Size, 28 mlm.

42. 1822. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, This type differs from No. 38; the bust is very similar to No. 17, reaching same points; outer ribbon on line with shoulder. Reverse, Similar to No. 36. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39 mlm.

This I procured after giving the above descriptions.

It may be superfluous to say that this type of the bust of the King is the regal coin issued by the regular government; nevertheless there are coins issued by the government from some of these mints which do not carry the bust. Durango did not fall into the hands of the insurgents until September, 1821; the Provisional issues from that mint, which are of 1811, do not bear the bust. Guadalajara, which has been called, erroneously, a revolutionary mint, never issued any but the regular regal coinage. No other branch mint, except those mentioned, has issued a bust coinage, although Provisional money from some of these and others, has been issued by the Spanish and insurgent governments; but as my object in this paper was to treat only of the bust issue, the description of other issues, and they are many, would make a longer, and I believe more interesting article than this. As I have almost all the material in hand, I hope I may have the pleasure of offering it to the readers of the *Journal* in one of its early issues.

As the monarchy ceased to exist on September 21, 1821, and the Iturbide issue of coins began in 1822, there is an anomaly in having a monarchical issue of the latter date; these were made during the period between the monarchy and the empire, as there was a demand for money, and more important matters engaged the attention of the government. Iturbide had in view the imperial crown, and even as early as November, 1821, there were those who favored his coronation. On May 21, 1822, he took the oath as Emperor. This explains why the bust issue was continued into 1822 (*i. e.* of the Spanish King, for the Iturbide coins are also a bust issue).

L'ARBRE CROCHE INDIANS.

IN an article on "British Indian Medals," published in the July number of the *Journal*,¹ is a reprint of a commission given with the "Great Medal" by General Haldimand, to the "Grand Chief of Lherbe Croche," "in consideration of Fidelity, zeal, & attachment." In commenting on this document, reference is made to the mistake of the clerk who spelled the name of the Chief in two different ways. But it appears he has made a less pardonable error in the name of the tribe. After searching for some time, without success, for even an incidental reference to the "Lherbe Croche" Indians, I came across what appeared to me to be the solution of the difficulty, in a book on "Old Mackinaw," written by a missionary who had labored among the Indians of Northern Michigan towards the beginning of this century. In this book he mentioned an Indian village, once very populous, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and west of Mackinaw, named L'Arbre Croche (The Crooked Tree). The clerk evidently filled up the form from dictation (not improbably from the mouth of the "Grand Chief" himself), and wrote *Lherbe* according to sound. He evidently was English, as the mistake is not such as a French-speaking clerk would have made.

L'Arbre Croche was near where the village of Harbor Springs now stands. Beside the authority cited, it is also mentioned in a Congressional report²:—"L'Arbre Croche village is an old Indian town situated about twenty-five miles westward from Mackinaw. . . . It has extensive clearings for miles along the banks of the lake shore, extending from one to six miles into the interior, indicating that once a large population must have inhabited this section of the country."

This town belonged to the Ottawas, who at one time inhabited Canada but moved westward to escape the raids of the Iroquois, and settled to the north of the Straits of Mackinaw. In course of time, casting their eyes across to the fertile plains of Michigan, they conquered for themselves a reserve in that country, and formed large settlements extending as far south as Detroit. The French sometimes employed the name Ottawas as a generic term for all the Algonquin Tribes of the Great Lakes,³ but it is in the main, used specifically for the more influential tribe. Pontiac, who conceived and led the great Indian conspiracy of 1761-63, was an Ottawa chief. The Ottawas at L'Arbre Croche were quite independent of those under Pontiac at Detroit, and had a Grand Chief of their own, but "his name has not survived in history or tradition." Is it not possible that Quiwoiscouchecamme is the Chief thus referred to by Parkman, as the commission was written only fifteen years after the conspiracy in which he participated, and the name, after all, thus preserved to history? It is related that Alex. Henry, a great fur trader, and his companions, were intercepted at the time of the conspiracy by a band of two hundred L'Arbre Croche Indians who demanded that the whole of their stock in trade should be distributed among the members of the tribe.⁴

The Ottawas were always considered as allies of the French in their wars against the English; and the conspiracy of Pontiac was, in fact, conceived with the idea of restoring the French dominion in Canada. Thus it was that they were claimed and secured as British allies in the Revolutionary War. The giving and receiving of the medal was the ratification by the Chief, of this allegiance.

R. W. MCLACHLAN.

¹ Vol. XXXI, page 8.

² Report of Israel D. Andrews, made by order of Congress, 1853.

³ Frontenac and New France, page 145.

⁴ Conspiracy of Pontiac, I, 332.

⁵ *Ibid.*, I, 331.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 48.)

I have again to add to the previous lists.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. *Personal.*

Dr. John Lawrence Smith (1818-1883), of Louisville, Ky.

1086. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: I : LAVRENTIVS · SMITH · NAT · MDCCCXVIII · MORT · MDCCCLXXXIII ·

Reverse. Within a beaded circle and enclosed by crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: H. A. (engraved) | NEWTON (engraved) | ACADEMIA | SCIENTIARVM | AMERICANA | ANNO | MDCCCLXXXIV · Inscription: OB CORPORA · METEORICA · FELICITER · INVESTIGATA

Gold (value \$200).¹ 46. 77mm. Edges beaded. I owe rubbings to Mrs. Josephine S. Newton of New Haven, Ct.

B. 2. *Hospitals, etc.*

Board of Health, Newark, N. J.

1087. *Obverse.* Within blue enamel circle, the city arms. Inscription: BOARD OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEWARK.

Reverse. Blank.

Gold. With pin attachment. Worn by the Health Commissioners. Communicated to me by Dr. W. S. Disbrow, a member of the Commission.

1088. *Obverse.* Upon Maltese cross with chased edges, the State arms surrounded by circular band with chased edges, upon which: * THE BOARD OF HEALTH * | OF THE CITY OF NEWARK

Reverse. Blank.

Brass, nickel-plated. Worn by the Inspectors of the Board. I have engraving from Dr. Disbrow.

F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

1089. *Obverse.* THE BEST | SODA WATER, | DRUGS, | AND | PERFUMES, AT PETTY'S
Reverse. 200.

20. 32mm. Exists in different values. I have rubbings from Dr. Disbrow.

1090. *Obverse.* TRY | COREY'S | OINTMENT (incused upon an American quarter dollar).

I have rubbing from Dr. Disbrow.

1091. *Obverse.* Liberty head to left, with thirteen stars. Exergue: 1868

Reverse. J. G. BURRILL | — | Druggist & Grocer | MAIN ST., Herkimer, N. Y. | — | DRUGS MEDICINES | HARDWARE & GROCERIES

Brass shell. 22. 34mm. I have impressions from Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Besides the Appleton medal, already given (the *Journal*, Oct., 1895), of the Royal Hospital School connected with the Greenwich Naval Asylum, No. 999, there

¹ Awarded once in two years; first to Prof. Hubert A. Newton of Yale University.

is the following. As, like the former, it is merely for the children of the pensioners, I do not number it.

Obverse and *Reverse* similar to those of the Appleton medal, save within the beaded circle of the latter: THE | W. P. WHITE | PRIZE

Bronze. 19. 30mm. In the Disbrow collection.

The regular series is now resumed.

B. 2. *British Hospitals* (continued).

There exists the following seal:

1092. *Obverse*. Building. Inscription: COUNTY OF SLIGO INFIRMARY, 1813.

Frazer, VII, p. 458; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Oct., 1890, No. 1594.

There is a medal, oval, in silver, by Halliday of Birmingham, of King's Hospital, Oxmantown, which is not a medical institution, but, as I learn from Dr. Frazer, a school for the sons of the freemen of Dublin. It is in the Disbrow collection.

Akin to hospitals, there are several pieces which may be mentioned in this connection.

Miss Florence Nightingale (1820—), of London.

1093. *Obverse*. An upright oval; at sides, sprays of flowers. Within, half length bust, to left, seated and reading. Beneath, to left: PINCHES. LONDON. Inscription: FLORENCE — NIGHTINGALE

Reverse. Within tied palm leaves, the Victoria cross, irradiated, upon which a crown above VR; the cross encircled by an oval band, with legend: BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL followed by crossed sprays of shamrock. Three stars above; beneath, on scroll: CRIMEA. Inscription: AS A MARK OF ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE FOR HER DEVOTION TO | THE QUEEN'S BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Bronze, white metal. 24. 37mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 94, No. 18; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1890, No. 1293. In the Government collection, that of Mr. F. C. Browne, and my own.

Miss Nightingale also appears upon the medal of the Nurses' Training School of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, already described, No. 644.

Of similar character are

1094. *Obverse*. A female assisting a wounded soldier.

Reverse. A wreath: DEDICATED TO THE PIOUS LADIES OF BRITANNIA IN COMMEMORATION OF THEIR NOBLE DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN AND SPANISH WARS 1870: 71: 73: 74.

White metal. 33. 51mm. Van Peteghem, *Médailles de 1870-71*, No. 1035; Weber, *loc. cit.*, p. 96, No. 244.

The following is said also to exist.

1095. *Obverse*. Presumably as the preceding.

Reverse. AUX DAMES ANGLAISES POUR LEUR DEVOUEMENT A SOIGNER LES BLESSES DES GUERRES FRANCO-ALLEMANDE ET ESPAGNOLE. 1870. 74.

Tin, gilt. 58. 91mm. M. A. R. Cat., Paris, 1880, No. 564; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1890, No. 1396.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has several medals. It was introduced into England in 1101, and founded and supports the British Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem.

1096. *Obverse*. An eight-pointed Maltese cross in white enamel, with alternate lions and unicorns in the angles.

Suspended by a black watered-silk ribbon.

Silver. For the Honorary Associates of the Order. Tancred, *Historical Record* etc., 1891, p. 16.

1097. As preceding, but surmounted by an imperial crown.
Gold. For H. R. H. the Grand Prior, and H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
Ibid., p. 16 fig.

1098. *Obverse.* Within circle, a raised Maltese cross. Between each two arms, a trefoil. Inscription: + ST JOHN + | AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION Upon the four sides of the medal, projections forming the whole into a cross. In the upper of these, a rose; in the others a fleur-de-lis.

Reverse. Plain.

Silver, bronze. 23 x 24. 36 x 38mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1890, No. 1395. In my collection, the gift of Dr. W. T. Parker.

The badge of this Association, of London, is figured in Lady Brassey, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties," p. 88.

1099. *Obverse.* A sprig of St. John's-wort, entwined with scrolls, upon which: JERUSALEM — ENGLAND Inscription: AWARDED BY THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND with name of recipient.

Reverse. A Maltese cross. Inscription: FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY

Silver, bronze. Established in 1874. Tancred, *loc. cit.*, p. 21; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1893, No. 2059.

1100. *Obverse.* Upon a raised centre, a Maltese cross. Inscription: AWARDED BY THE ORDER OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND (rosette).

Reverse. A sprig of St. John's-wort entwined with scrolls, upon which: ACRE (scroll) | JERUSALEM | CYPRUS—RHODES | MALTA Inscription: FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY (rosette). Upon rim: Edward Charles Thompson 1885.

Silver. 24. 37mm. Tancred, *loc. cit.*, p. 21. I have impressions in wax from Dr. Wm. Frazer of Dublin, of this medal, awarded to Dr. Thompson, F. R. C. S. I., of the Tyrone Infirmary, for his heroism in sucking diphtheritic matter from an occluded tube after tracheotomy, and thus keeping up artificial respiration until the patient again breathed.

To the same gentleman the Victoria and Albert medal was also awarded. Its description is as follows:

1101. *Obverse.* A crowned band, with buckle. Within field, upon red enamel, and superimposed: VA Inscription: FOR GALLANTRY IN SAVING LIFE ON LAND

Reverse. Presented | in the name of | HER MAJESTY | to | Edward Charles Thompson Esq^r | M. B.: L. R. C. S. I. | for endeavoring to save the life of | Herbert Mitchell | on the 4th of April 1885 (engraved). Above, upon a small label: Phillips | Cockspur St

Bronze, blackened. I owe drawings of this to Dr. Frazer of Dublin.

Order of the Royal Red Cross. Instituted by Queen Victoria.

1102. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross, crimson enamelled, edged with gold. In centre, a medallion with head of the Queen, to left. Upon the arms of the cross, above: FAITH | to left: HOPE | to right: CHARITY | below: 1883

Reverse. Blank.

Worn upon left shoulder, attached to dark blue ribbon edged with red, one inch in width, tied in bow. Gritzner, Handbuch der Ritter- und Verdienstorden, 1893, p. 119, fig. 161; Appleton's Cyclopaedia, XI, 1886, p. 785.

See also under Medical Societies, National Health Society.

1103. Upon certain British War medals, there are the initials A. H. C. (Army Hospital Corps.)

1104. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross. In centre, within a circle, a sick woman in bed, whom a religious Sister points to an altar, upon which a cross between two candles. Around, upon four bands: + LORD + —EVERMORE — GIVE US THIS — BREAD (a flourish). In upper arm, a cock, above which: WATCH — AND — PRAY In right

arm, on a zigzag band: THE LOVE OF CHRIST | CONSTRAINETH | US | (a flourish). In lower arm, two crossed keys with bands, on which: SISTERHOOD | OF S. PETER In left arm, on zigzag band: HE GIVETH MEDICINE | TO HEAL THEIR | SICKNESS

Bronze. Octagonal. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1891, No. 1902. I have been shown this by Mr. L. H. Low, but have been unable as yet to ascertain its exact attribution.

1105. Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, London. Established 1835.

Tin. 18. 53mm. By Dowler. Kluyskens Cat., p. 98, No. 137. I have hitherto failed to obtain its description.

The precise locality of the following token is as yet uncertain.¹

Obverse. A clasped book. THOMAS . BUTLER

Reverse. PESTE HOVS . 1659 | T. B.

Williamson's Boyne, *loc. cit.*, II, p. 1422, No. 12.

As a rule, I have considered "life-saving" medals outside these limits. Exception was made in the case of No. 1101, and the following should be mentioned.

1106. *Obverse.* A man in robe (physician) on knees beside a nude person, whose chest he presses with right hand, while with the other he wards off a spear held by a skeleton. At his side an open well, a bottle, lighted pipe, and bellows. At left a man struck by lightning, and in back-ground another hanging to a tree. Legend, upon band: LIFE RESTORED

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: IN HONOUR | OF THE | ORIGINAL INSTITUTION | FOR RESTORING LIFE | FOUNDED AT | AMSTERDAM | 1767 Inscription: GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR GR. BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1773.

Van Loon, III, 1869, pl. LXXXVII, No. 900. See also under Medical Societies, the Royal Humane Society.

B. 3. Medical Societies.

a. England.

Leamington. See under London, the Sanitary Institute.

London. British Institute of Public Health.

1107. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius, its serpent drinking from cup at left. Inscription, in gold letters upon band of red enamel: BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH Border scrolled, and with branches of medicinal plants.

Reverse. Blank.

Gold, hollow. Oval, 19 x 24. 29 x 38mm. Ribbon of watered silk, with white and scarlet bands. *Illustrated London News*, 4 Aug., 1894, fig. Worn by the Reception Committee in 1894. In the Guildhall Library collection.

British Medical Association.

1108. *Obverse.* Hygieia erect, with serpent and patera. Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON No inscription.

Reverse. Within laurel branches, tied by ribbon: FOR | DISTINGUISHED | MERIT At right: J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION | * MEDAL INSTITUTED JULY 11TH 1877 *

Bronze. 36. 55mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2129. In my collection. See also Hastings, No. 656.

Chemical Society. See Longstaff, No. 783.

Chemists' (Pharmacists) Assistants' Association.

1109. *Obverse.* Within field: AWARDED BY | THE | CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS | ASSOCIATION Inscription: BURROUGHS WELLCOME | PRIZE ESSAY

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 23. 35mm.

¹ It is also unknown whether it refers to a Pest House or a Post Station. An old token of Cornelius Glover, truss-maker, that will be subsequently given, may possibly throw some light upon this question. I do not number it.

1110. *Obverse.* As preceding, save with omission of last two words of inscription.

Reverse. With either ESSAY PRIZE or RESEARCH PRIZE, engraved.

Silver. The above have been communicated to me by Mr. Lewis Ough, of Leicester, England.

Chirurgical Society. See Clare, No. 626.

International Health Exhibition, South Kensington, 1884.

1111. *Obverse.* Diademed head of the Queen, to left, with veil. Inscription: VICTORIA — REGINA

Reverse. The globe, supported by Hygieia and Knowledge. Below the first: HEALTH Below the second: EDUCATION Inscription: THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION. Exergue: LONDON 1884

Gold, silver, bronze. 30. 46mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2128. In the Brettauer collection.

VIIth International Medical Congress, 1881.

1112. *Obverse.* Bust of the Queen, to left, with coronet and veil. Upon shoulder: L. C. WYON FEC. Inscription: VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN — AND IRELAND: EMPRESS OF INDIA

Reverse. Within a circle, Aesculapius, laureated and with serpent staff, blessing three kneeling persons — one, a man with crutch; the others, a woman with bandaged head, and a mother with child in her arms. Behind, a globe and flying Death. Beneath: T. TENNIEL D. — L. C. WYON F. Exergue: 1881 Inscription: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, LONDON | JAMES PAGET, PRES. WILLIAM MAC CORMAC, HON. SEC. GEN.

Bronze. 48. 75mm. In the Government collection, that of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, and my own.

International Congress of Hygiene, 1891.

1113. *Obverse.* Within oval, upon red ground, Hygieia. Above the oval a crown, surmounted by a crowned lion, both of which are raised. Inscription: INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE. 1891.

Reverse. Blank.

Gold, upon dark enamel. Oval. 17 x 20. 26 x 30mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2130. I have impression from Dr. A. E. Tyng of Pasadena, Cal.

International Exhibition for Hygiene, etc., 1893.

1114. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: . L. — w(ilhelm) MAYER (of Stuttgart). Inscription: H. M. G. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Inscription: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR HYGIENE, PHARMACEUTICS AND FOODS, LONDON 1893

Bronze. 44. 68mm. *Monatsblatt der Num. Gesellschaft in Wien*, April, 1893, p. 224; Weber, *loc. cit.*, p. 53, No. 171k; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2131. In the Disbrow collection.

1115. There is another medal of this, 100mm., of which I have not yet obtained the description.

International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, 1881.

1116. *Obverse.* Hygieia. Inscription: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL & SANITARY EXHIBITION

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches, tied by ribbon, in German: —'

Linnaean Society of London.

1117. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: C. A. FERRIER. F. L. S. Inscription: CAROLVS — LINNÆVS

† I have failed as yet to obtain this inscription.

Reverse. Arms of the Society, supported by a lion and eagle. Upon a band beneath bordered by flowers: *NATURÆ DISCERE MORES* Below, a scrolled laterally oval shield, vacant for name of recipient. Inscription: *SOCIETAS LINNÆANA OPTIME MERENTI*

Gold (value £14). *Proceedings Linnaean Society*, 1887-8, p. 80, fig. I owe details of this to Mr. Lewis Ough of Leicester. See also Pharmaceutical Society of London.

[To be continued.]

RED JACKET MEDALS.

ONE of the most familiar of the early Indian medals is that known as "the Red Jacket Medal"; its obverse was engraved and described in the *Journal* for October, 1885, when some account of the history of one believed to be the original, — then in the possession of Gen. Ely S. Parker — was given. In April, 1891, we called attention to what seemed to be another, which had then just been given to the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua, N. Y., and which was also claimed to be an original, and raised the question whether there were not two or more of these pieces each claiming to be the original. In this the reverse is described.

The attention of collectors and antiquarians has, by recent articles in the *New York Tribune*, again been called to the probability that there have been copies made and sold as originals. The first of these appeared December 20, 1896; this had a small cut of the obverse and reverse, agreeing with our description in 1891, and giving a long and interesting account of the history of the piece, which it was said came from Gen. Parker's estate, and which the Buffalo Historical Society were endeavoring to obtain for its cabinet, the asking price being \$500. It seems that the medal had been in Gen. Parker's hands "since the early 'sixties," but after the death of Chief Sagoyewatha, "He that keeps awake," better known to us as Red Jacket, it fell into the hands of James Johnson, his nephew and successor in the sachemship, after which it drifted out of sight among Indian and other possessors, once indeed having been an attraction in some dime museum, until Gen. Parker obtained it. How it came to him, as it has been printed in the *Journal*, need not be here repeated; it will be sufficient to recall the fact that he was of pure Indian blood, and held, so it is said, the hereditary chieftainship of the tribe.

This interval of perhaps fifteen years or more, during which it seems difficult to locate it with certainty, has thrown a cloud upon its authenticity. Some of the remnant of the Senecas are sufficiently satisfied that this is the original, and are therefore trying to obtain it for their Council house on the Cattaraugus Reservation. But on December 27, last, the *Tribune* printed another column-article, showing the existence of possibly a third medal, which its present owner (Mrs. Fox) has long cherished, believing it to be the true and original piece, but which may be different from the other two we have described.

Red Jacket took his name from a beautifully embroidered scarlet jacket presented to him as the Great Chief of the Six Nations, by the British, for his aid to them in the Revolutionary War; and his bright silver medal was often displayed to great advantage on the showy coat. The original medal, so the story goes, was given to him by Washington, and Gen. Parker used to say it was engraved or made by Rit-

tenhouse, Director of the Mint in 1792-95. But the old chief was fond of "fire-water," and occasionally pawned his medal to quench his thirst, and Mr. William L. Stone, who wrote the life of the chief, was aware that there were others in existence, closely resembling the original, and which were perhaps copied from it while in pawn; this could easily have been done, for the piece was engraved, not struck.

We therefore now have accounts of three, at least, of these so-called Red Jacket medals:— (1) that in Gen. Parker's estate, on which there is a cloud, as we have mentioned above; (2) that described in the *Journal* in 1891, said to have been given by the chief to the widow of Gen. Meagher, and now believed to be in the possession of the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua, the history of which, so far as known, is given in the description cited, and (3) that in the possession of Mrs. Fox, of Washington, D. C., which came from a young Indian woman at the West, where it was bought for a box of axes, worth perhaps \$18, thus furnishing her with her marriage dowry. It is not said, however, that it exactly resembles the others, and no special description is given; but while its owner has always believed it to be the one worn by the old chief, there seems to be nothing to corroborate the claim. The weight of evidence therefore, apparently points to the first above as being the original, but it seems as if even this remains to be proved, owing perhaps to the convivial habits of the chief. A full account of the Fox medal is to be desired, and we shall not be surprised, from the place where it was found, if it proves to be merely one of the familiar early medals struck at the Mint for Indians, with which the name of Red Jacket has chanced to be associated, from the well-known fact that he was one of the first chiefs to be decorated by our Government.

M.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 55.]

MLIV. Obverse, Two right hands joined in an unusual manner, — the fingers of that at the left are not bent as usual, but extend downward. Legend, separated from the field by a circle of very small dots, above, FREI-MAURER-LOGE and below, completing the circle, * „TREUE” * [Masonic Lodge "Fidelity."] Reverse, The square and compasses interlaced with a triangular level; the square is represented in perspective, so that it forms two sides of an equilateral triangle, the effect with the base of the level being nearly that of a six-pointed star. Legend (separated from the field as on the obverse), above, ORIENT PRESSBURG and below, * 1888 * [Orient of Pressburg, 1888.] A loop in the edge of the rim, with ring for suspension. Bronze. Size 17.¹

MLV. Obverse, Accolated busts of Wilhelm I and his Empress, Augusta, of Germany, to right. Below decollation, curving, very small, WEIGAND (the name of the engraver). Reverse, A wreath enclosing the inscription in eight lines: DIE LOGE | Z. BESTANDIGKEIT | IN BERLIN | D. BR. JOH. E. G. KREIG | U. SEINER GATTIN | F. L. GEB. KOEPPE | AM. 5 MAI | 1883 [The Lodge of Con-

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

stancy in Berlin to Bro. John E. G. Kreig, and his consort, F. L. (Kreig) born Koeppe, on the 5th May, 1883.] Legend above IN ERINNERUNG AN DEN XI JUNI 1879 and below completing the circle, ZUR GOLDENEN HOCHZEIT [In commemoration of the 11th June, 1879 — their golden wedding.] Gold. Size 26.¹

One of the Silver Wedding medals, DCCCXXVIII, was engraved Z · E · | D · XI. JUNI 1854 · | D · BR · | F. A. R. STENTZEL | V · D · L · Z · D · 3 · SERAPHIM I · O · | Z · BERLIN | U · SEINER FRAU | C · A · W · GEB · GENTER | ZUR SILB · | HOCHZEIT | D · 25 · JUNI | 1866 · [In remembrance of the 11th June, 1854, to Brother F. A. R. Stentzel of the Lodge of the Three Seraphim, in the Orient of Berlin, and his wife C. A. W. (Stentzel) born Genter, on their silver wedding, June 25, 1866.] Size 51. (Helbing, March, 1896, 2479.) This I do not number separately, as there were several presented to various Brethren, differing only in the engraved inscriptions, referring to the occasions they commemorate.

Another of the wedding medals which was presented to a Brother of the Lodge "*Zum Bekröntzen Cubus*" in Gnesen, Germany, "silver, weight 56 gr., and rare" was offered not long ago in a German Sale Catalogue; it was issued in 1879. The occasions on which these medals were presented occur so seldom that the pieces are necessarily rare. Whether this was for the "silver" or "golden" wedding of the recipient does not appear, but probably, from the metal, the former. The date of issue does not identify it.

MLVI. Obverse, At the right is the symbolic pillar of the Lodge on a pedestal of numerous steps; near the base to left, a perfect ashlar, gavel, square, compasses and other working tools; in the field above, the radiant sun with clouds partly concealing its rays at the upper left. In exergue, AD HUC STAT | — * — [It still stands]; and under the dash the initial of the die-cutter, which is not legible on the specimen examined, followed by F Legend, separated from the field by a circle, □ CARL Z. GEKRÖNTEN SÄULE BRAUNSCHWEIG and below completing the circle * 150 JÄHR JUBELFEIER 1894 * [Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, Brunswick, 150th Anniversary year, 1894.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a pillar standing on seven steps; on its pedestal 1, a five-pointed star above and on each side; on its capital is a crown, all enclosed within an equilateral triangle which has a hat on its apex; the field above the pavement filled with rays from a blank circle behind the pillar; no legend. In exergue in two lines, 12 FEBRUAR | 1744 Silver. Size 19.²

MLVII. Obverse, An altar at the left, on which is a burning heart; on the ground at the right, a level and rule, and the compasses partly extended

¹ The only reference I have seen is the description in Helbing's Munich Sale of March 23, *et seq.* 1896, No. 1635. This medal was struck in honor of the golden wedding of the late German Emperor, and apparently used for presentation to Brethren and their wives, on the even of their golden weddings, as was DCCCXXVIII to commemorate the silver wedding of the same Emperor.

² For the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Lodge named, originally Jonathan of the Pillar, to which the I on the base alludes. The reverse is very similar to that of CCCLXVIII and the obverse of CCCLXXI; in a note to the latter the history of the Lodge is given, with some explanation of the device. In the Lawrence collection.

lean against the base of the altar. In the field above at the right a radiant triangle. In exergue in two lines, CELESTE AMITIE | O. DE ROUEN [Heavenly Love, Orient of Rouen.] Reverse, A leafless, dead tree on which an ivy vine is clinging. Legend, LA MORT MEME NE L'EN A PAS SEPARÉ [Even death has not separated them.] Octagonal. Silver. Size 20.¹

MLVIII. Obverse, A seated female, typifying the Genius of Freemasonry, extends with her left hand a palm branch over a building, which I take to represent the Hospital mentioned on the reverse; a serpent, the emblem of Hygieia, twines about her right arm, and feeds from a cup held by an angel at her side; beneath, O. BERGMANN. HAMBURG (die-cutter?) In exergue, 1795-1895 Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel branches tied by a ribbon, the inscription in nine lines, ZUR ERINNERUNG | AN DAS | 100 — JAEHR-IGE | BESTEHEN | DES FREIMAURER- | KRANKEN HAUSES | ZU HAMBURG | 3 OCTOBER | 1895. [In commemoration of the existence for one hundred years of the Masonic Hospitals at Hamburg, October 3, 1895.] Silver and bronze. Size 27.²

MLIX. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a six-pointed star with milled rim the word LIBERTAS (name of Lodge), over which extends a cable-tow of three knots, the ends looped backward and then falling at the sides and terminating in tassels; above the knots and on the upper point of the star are the extended compasses, and below the word is a sprig of acacia upon a square, the angle of which extends downward into the lower point. Reverse, Two equilateral triangles, one upon the other, conforming to the planchet; on the upper or front triangle, two wands crossed in saltire; in the upper space XI; in the lower, 23; in that at the left 000, and in that at the right 075 [Date of foundation, Nov. (?) 23, 1875.] Legend, on the right, НОВИЦАД on the left, NEUSATZ and on the base UJVIDEK, and a five-pointed star in each angle. These words, in three languages, are the names of the town where the Lodge has its Orient, the first in Servian with Russian letters, which if printed in English would be Novesad; the second in German, and the third in Hungarian: on the second triangle, J on upper left point, B on upper right and M on base. Gilt metal. Length of sides of the triangles, 22.³

MLX. Obverse, A triangular planchet, its points terminating in a leaf-like ornament; on the field a cypher of the letters of the name of the Lodge, Harmonia. Reverse, As the obverse but instead of the name, the date of

¹ In the Lawrence collection. This very closely resembles XCIX, both as to obverse and reverse, but was issued by a different Lodge. Its age I have not ascertained.

² For the description of this interesting medal of a Masonic charity, I am indebted to Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I. It would seem from Rebold's History, p. 128, that this was originally founded as a Hospital for house servants by the five Hamburg Lodges then

existing under the obedience of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

³ This and the following Hungarian pieces I describe from rubbings sent me by Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, who tells me this Lodge was founded by the Grand Orient in 1875, but is now extinct and the medal is quite rare. Neusatz is on the Danube, and formerly was an important commercial centre, but lost its prosperity in the Hungarian war of 1849.

foundation, 1880, is substituted, a little above the centre field. Gilt metal. Length of side from point to point, 40.¹

MLXI. Obverse, On a triangular planchet the front of a heptastyle Greek temple, on a platform of three steps, approached by a broad walk; rising behind the temple is the sun, its rays filling the field; in front of and partly concealing the central pillar, κ s the initials of the name of the Lodge. Legend, separated from the field by a line, on the left side, LÉGY BÖLCS S FORRADJ EGY NAGY TESSTÉ [Be wise and adhere to our Grand Body]; on the right, LÉGY ERÖS S ALLJ SZABADON [Be strong and firmly stand]; on the base, GYOR KELETEN 1873 [Orient of Gyor, 1873]; a small six-pointed star in each angle. Reverse, The inscription, in five lines, A | J.: ES Z. | JANOSRENDÜ | SZ.: K.: □ | KISFALUDY SANDOR. [Regular and perfect St. John's Lodge Alexander Kisfaludy]. Edge milled. Gilt metal. Length of side, 36. Rare.²

(To be continued.)

W. T. R. M.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDRE BOUTKOWSKI.

MONS. ALEXANDRE BOUTKOWSKI-GLINKA, the well known numismatist and antiquary, died at Paris on the 26th October last. He was born at Kharkoff, Russia, in 1827; his father was one of the physicians of the Court, and served in the campaign of 1812. In his early life Boutkowski himself was in the army, taking part as a Russian officer in the Hungarian war in 1848. He resigned to enjoy his fortune, which was then considerable, but which he soon dissipated; he then devoted himself to the study of ancient Greco-Roman coins, and from this he derived a fair competence. He went to Paris in 1862, as secretary to a certain Balachevitz, who styled himself Count Albert Potoski; later, until about 1878, he held a position as an interpreter in the diplomatic service, and then lived successively in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and finally in France, where he resided from 1889 until his death, giving himself to the study and sale of coins, medals and engraved gems. But his judgment as to the latter was not reliable, and many stones were sold by him as authentic which proved to be false. He was, late in life, secretary for a time to Prince Don Pedro of Saxe-Coburg, but lost this position in 1892, and then little by little fell into poverty, and in his closing days was dependent on the charity of friends; the unfortunate scholar finally died in a hospital, and was interred at the expense of the "Russian colony" in Paris. He wrote and published many numismatic works of value, of which the best known to American scholars is his *Dictionnaire Numismatique*, two volumes of which

¹ Bro. Crowe informs me that the full name of the Lodge is "Harmonia of the Three Sea-leaves," the latter portion of the name referring he is told, to the national floral emblem of the Transylvanians. The Lodge was founded by the former St. John's Grand Lodge, and has its East at Nagy Szeben, otherwise called Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, near the Wallachian frontier. This Lodge is also now extinct, due to Austrian hostility, and its medal is rare.

² Bro. Crowe informs me that this Lodge, founded

by the old St. John's Grand Lodge in 1873, became extinct about 1875. Its orient was at Gyor (Nagy Gyor or Raab), a cathedral town on the river Raab in Hungary, about 70 miles north-west of Buda-Pest, and it took its name from Sandor (Alexander) Kisfaludy, a Hungarian poet, 1788-1830, who distinguished himself in the wars at the close of the last century. The Hungarian words have the usual accents, which I give so far as type will allow. Some of the Hungarian abbreviations are explained in note to DCCCLXXXV.

were published by Weigel at Leipsic, 1878-84, and the MS. of the third and last, with supplements, is in the hands of M. Champion, of Paris. Boutkowski was one of the staff of the *Revue Numismatique*, of Paris, in 1883-84, and it is to a sketch of his life in the last number of this magazine, we believe by M. Deloche, of the Institute, that we are indebted for the facts here given. In his writings he used a polemic and somewhat bitter tone towards those who differed from him, which evoked some sharp replies; he was fickle in his friendships, but notwithstanding his faults he retained to the last the esteem of many who did not cease to show him kindness. M.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Society was held on the evening of October 15, 1896. The President announced that the meeting was called to take action on the death of the Curator of the Society, Mr. CHARLES H. WRIGHT, to whose character and ability he paid an eloquent tribute. Mr. Valentine then rose, and, after giving an interesting account of Mr. Wright's life and connection with the Society, read the following Memorial, which he moved be adopted, spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to Mrs. Wright.

MEMORIAL.

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, Curator of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, died on the sixth day of October, 1896. Mr. Wright joined the Society on the 19th of November, 1878, and was elected Curator March 16, 1880, which office he continued to fill up to the time of his death—a period of over sixteen years.

The ancient office of Curator in this Society is one of great responsibility, and calls for exceptional ability and care. It includes, indeed, the most important part of the Society's work—the care, classification and arrangement of its coins and medals. Mr. Wright showed himself to be eminently qualified for the duties which devolved upon him. He had an enthusiastic love for numismatic science. Occupied as he was during the day in a business requiring most exacting attention, he unhesitatingly gave his leisure time to the use of the Society, making its interests his own. During his long term of office, the growth and improvement of the cabinets of the Society has been marked, and his loss is beyond repair.

Although to some extent a specialist (as most numismatists are), his knowledge of coins in general was extensive and reliable. Whenever a member of this Society needed information regarding a coin or medal of doubtful attribution, he brought it to our late Curator with full confidence that he would either give him the information sought, or refer him to the books containing it.

Mr. Wright was distinguished not only as a numismatist, but for a kind and courteous manner. Strangers visiting our room were attracted by his personality, for he made them feel that they could freely draw upon his store of numismatic knowledge. His welcome to them was not a cold and perfunctory form of words, but it was rather the expression of that sincere and warm interest which he felt in the welfare of others.

Members of this Society will always cherish the memory of Charles H. Wright, our late associate, in whose untimely death the Society has lost a faithful officer and wise counselor, and each member a dear friend.

This Society hereby desires to place on record its appreciation of his life and work, and to extend to his widow and family, its earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Belden made a short address seconding the motion. Messrs. Low and Drowne also spoke. The Memorial was then adopted by a rising vote.

The death of Mr. Wright was announced in our last number. The foregoing tribute to his memory is printed by request of the Society.

TO AN OLD COIN.

[For the Journal.]

Thou dark-grown disc of bronze — with Hadrian's head
 And consecrating laurel wreath of Rome —
 More lasting than thy haughty nation home,
 Truth-telling voice of life now centuries dead:
 Oh, speak! and tell Earth's sages, deeply read
 In dusty scroll and crumbling parchment tome,
 If men who now survey Saint Peter's dome
 Are worse or better than thy king hath led.
 Were they who snatched, fresh minted from the die,
 Thy graven dross, more selfish still than these
 Who wish thy bronze were gold — who scorn the old?
 Thy firm set lips say nought of days gone by;
 Yet with thee we commune whene'er we please:
 Thy silence still shall speak when we are mold.

CHARLES T. TATMAN.

MEDAL OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have an excellent custom of commemorating events of special interest by striking occasional medals, many of which have been described in the *Journal*. Soon after Christmas last, they added another to their series, presenting to St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, on the 28th ulto. a gold medal which perpetuates the memory of the foundation of that Hospital by the late Dr. Muhlenberg, twenty-five years ago, and also the completion of the new Hospital building on Morning-side Drive. This anniversary medal is of gold, nearly two inches in diameter, having on the obverse a profile of the founder with his name on the left and the date to right, while the reverse has a wreath with the seal of the Hospital "worked in," and the inscription "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society commemorate by this medal the opening of the new Hospital." We have not yet seen the medal and cannot therefore give a closer description. Beside that in gold given to the Hospital, one was struck in silver for Bishop Potter,—the institution being conducted under the patronage of the Episcopal Church,—and one hundred are to be struck in bronze for the officers of the Hospital and members of the Society.

The same Society have in preparation a medal to commemorate the completion of the Grant Monument, in New York. The dedication is to take place with appropriate ceremonies on the 27th of April next, and the obverse design of the medal is

to bear a picture of the Monument, while the reverse will have a profile bust of Gen. Grant, and the Society's seal, with suitable inscriptions or legends on each side. The medals will be struck in silver and bronze, the exact number not yet having been determined, but depending on the subscriptions. The price of those in silver will not exceed Ten Dollars and of those in bronze Three Dollars. The silver medals are to be limited to one for each member. Those interested can obtain further particulars by addressing the Chairman of the Medal Committee, Mr. Charles Pryer, at the Society's Rooms, No. 17 West 43d Street, New York.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BLACK DOGS.

I HAVE received another item from Rev. Wm. H. Savage, of Watertown, who encloses a letter from Mr. Wm. C. Wait, of Medford, Mass., bearing upon the subject of "Black Dogs." He gives the following quotation from Brooks's History of Medford, First Parish Records:—"June 17, 1715, 'Voted that such persons as shall contribute on the Sabbath days any silver money or black dogs toward the Pastors salary, shall be allowed out of the ministers rate, what he thus contributes.'"

He adds, "Brooks refers to a deposition made at Boston, July 29, 1701 that 'dog or lion dollars had been counterfeited.'" Also that "the Century Dictionary gives Black-dog as slang for a counterfeit or base coin."

S. S. CROSBY.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN MEDAL.

APROPOS to the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France, in October last, a tasteful medallion or plaque was struck after a design by Roty, the well-known medallist, to commemorate the visit of their Imperial Majesties to Versailles. It is oblong in shape, having on the obverse a nude winged figure at left, leaning with her left hand on an ornate shield inscribed with F, and her right at her lips; she is gazing earnestly towards the radiant sun rising in the east, with RUSSIE beneath its beams. The reverse has a view of the Gardens of Versailles, with an inscription in five lines above, giving the names of the Royal pair, the date of the visit, etc. The general effect is highly artistic, and the plaque has received much praise for the excellent taste displayed.

L. H. L.

"FOUNDERS' AND PATRIOTS' ORDER."

THE various hereditary Societies which have been founded within the last decade have adopted badges to be worn by their membership, which follow in their style the "Orders" worn so generally on the Continent. The custom was introduced in America, after the Revolution, by the Cincinnati, and, it will be remembered, this aroused some harsh criticism from those who feared that it was the entering wedge by which hereditary distinctions and classes would find a place in the Republic. This feeling died away in time, and at the close of the Rebellion the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, composed of commissioned officers who had served in the Civil war, was formed, and adopted a cross and ribbon, which is worn by its members on occasion, with a pardonable pride. Similar badges have been adopted by the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars, and more recently by the youngest Society organized, that of "Founders and Patriots." The last has adopted a radiant star of eight points, charged with the cross of St. George in red enamel, and having a medallion with ideal heads of a Puritan soldier and a Revolutionary soldier, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The reverse is a similar star, on which is a thirteen-pointed star of blue enamel containing the National

arms, and a wreath bearing the motto STEADFAST AND TRUE. The devices need no special explanation, as their historic and patriotic significance is evident. The ribbon of the Order is striped black, white and blue, the black predominating; the colors being chosen as distinctive rather than as having any symbolic meaning. While these various Order badges, whether native or foreign, are hardly to be considered as belonging strictly to numismatics, yet they have a certain relation to the science, for most of them are first struck from dies, and many coin collectors have found them sufficiently attractive to gather them when opportunity offers, and to give them a place in their cabinets.

EDITORIAL.

A NUMISMATIC POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON has kindly shown us a medal struck to demonstrate the difference in size between the silver dollar coined by the Government and a piece having the intrinsic value of a dollar in silver, in September, 1896. It is interesting for the purpose of comparison, and as proving the absurdity of the claims that have been advanced by the advocates of free-silver coinage. The obverse (struck) has the inscription in nine lines, the first and last curving to the edge. A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR CONTAINS | 412½ GRAINS | COIN SILVER 1000 FINE | ——— | THIS PIECE CONTAINS | 823 GRAINS COIN SILVER | IN VALUE THE EQUIVALENT OF | ONE GOLD DOLLAR | SEPT. 16TH 1896. | GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS. Reverse (engraved) in four lines, Sept. 16, '96 | PRICE OF PURE SILVER 64¾ CTS. PER OZ. | VALUE OF COIN SILVER 58½ CTS. PER OZ. | 1 OUNCE = 480 GRAINS. Size 53.

It seems desirable to place this on record as one of the medallic incidents of the recent Presidential campaign for "Sound Money."

IN our next issue we shall begin a descriptive list of the Political Tokens of the late National election, prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. Edmund J. Cleveland, which number considerably over one hundred. Introductory to these he will also describe some of the buttons worn a century or more ago, to show the political preferences of the persons who displayed them. These politicals have a special interest to our readers from the fact that from the numismatists' point of view they are an "American institution," though in recent years they have been worn as political badges in Canada, and perhaps elsewhere. The lines on which the late campaign was conducted were drawn so far from those on which party spirit ranged itself in earlier years, that it is believed this series will have an exceptional interest.

OUR thanks are due to Mons. J. Adrien Blanchet, of the *Revue Numismatique*, Paris, for an interesting brochure on certain devices of Contorniates, and a theory which explains some of the ways in which they were perhaps used in the games and races of the Circus. This we shall hope to give to the readers of the *Journal* in an early number. Mons. Blanchet also mentions as confirming the position he takes relative to the meaning of the picture in the House of the Vettii, at Pompeii, that the peacocks in that picture (which was reproduced for the *Journal*), do not form a part of the painting itself, or rather are separated from it by a line, as if that portion were an ornamental border at the top of the painting; and hence it is not beyond question whether their significance as the birds of Juno, the goddess who presided over coining, is to be considered as having any relation to the scene below. It is no doubt true, as appears by photographs of this painting lately exhibited in Boston, as well as by the engraving mentioned, that this portion of the picture was separated from the other by the line. Whether therefore the peacocks are to be disregarded in determining the questions at issue must be left for further discussion. Mons. Blanchet gives some other reasons for his own conclusions, to which we may hereafter refer.



PLATE III.
THE CENTS AND HALF-CENTS OF 1793.
With the Smith Counterfeits.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAYDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.


—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXI.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1897.

No. 4.

FURTHER NOTES ON CONTORNIATES.

O much interest seems to have been shown in the subject of Contorniates, in consequence of the paper on these pieces which appeared in the October issue of the present volume, that we take pleasure in giving to our readers a translation of an article by the eminent French numismatist, Mons. J. ADRIEN BLANCHET, of Paris, which originally appeared with copious references to authorities, in the *Revue Numismatique* in 1890, and which he has very kindly sent to the Editors, for publication in our pages. He writes:—

It is well known that contorniate medallions generally bear emblems or devices engraved upon them, and sometimes incrustated or inlaid with silver. Among such devices which we have observed on the medallions in the French Cabinet, and in various published accounts, are the following:—

A heart-shaped leaf, the veins of which are occasionally indicated; a palm-branch, varying in size on different medallions; a branch of laurel with leaves and berries; a star of six points; a star having a circular centre and ten or twelve points on its outer margin (in which we may perhaps see a crown); a circle with its centre marked by a point; a cutlass; a bow; an arrow; a short spear or javelin; the phallic emblem; a statuette of Pallas; a lion; an animal — (a stag or antelope, possibly an allusion to a race-horse); and finally, certain monograms or ciphers **RB** and **P** or **P**.

The last device, which occurs frequently, has often been studied, and is interpreted in various ways. Canngieter considers it to signify *Palma emerita*, or perhaps *Praemia emerita*.¹ Longperier finds its meaning to be *Eporedia*. Fr. Bruzza has translated the monogram by *Palma feliciter* (implying *Victori*, i. e., the palm happily awarded to the conqueror). The latter author finds an argument in favor of his theory in an inscription relating to a driver, whose bust is shown above the inscription beside a horse which has

¹ Deserving the palm of victory, or the deserved reward. — Eds.

a palm branch on his head and a monogram of the letters FPR (?) on the croup. It is to be noticed, however, that the monogram found on Contorniates almost invariably contains the letter E.

Fr. Archangeli has suggested *Palma elea*,¹ because of a monument on which are found the letters P and E separated. P. C. Robert is inclined to the second theory of Cannegieter (viz., that P signifies *praemia*), but he proposes a new interpretation for the remaining portion of the cipher, which he considers is composed of horizontal cross-lines, corresponding to the number of prizes of 10, 20, 30 or 40,000 sesterces, awarded to the victors.

It is proper to say that the monogram E is also found on certain other monuments: it is engraved on the thigh of an ox, which forms a part of a marble group in the Berlin Museum; it is also found in an inscription of King Theodoric, relative to the draining of the Pontine Marshes; in a Christian inscription on the Lateran; on the *tabulae lusoriae* (tables of games); and on certain blocks of marble still in place in a *carrière* in Tunis. It is needless to say how difficult it is to decipher in a given instance the true meaning of a monogram of which the signification may be entirely different in different places.

I desire in this paper simply to present some remarks which may have a possible interest in the study of Contorniates. There is a mosaic at Barcelona which shows a horse on whose croup is to be seen a palm branch. Garucci mentions the base of a glass cup, on which is represented a quadriga, facing, two of the horses of which have on the croup the letter R and a palm branch. Two circular plaques of bronze were found in the amphitheatre at Nismes, which have been thought to be portions of ornaments appertaining to horse-trappings; on each of these ornaments, which are still preserved in the Museum in that city, there is represented a circus horse with his leader; one of these horses bears on his flank a heart-shaped leaf, the other a palm branch. There is a Contorniate which shows two horses having the croup ornamented with various circles. P. C. Robert mentions a uniface medallion which he does not consider to be a Contorniate, but which is certainly closely connected with this class of medals; this also shows a horse on whose croup is a heart-shaped leaf. On a medallion in the French Cabinet with the head of Nero on the obverse, the reverse shows a horse-race in the Circus, and one of the horses has on the croup a similar leaf with a long stem. (It may be asked why we do not find more frequent examples of similar Contorniates, but without referring to various unknown reasons, it should be remembered that the figures they bear are generally small, and that the state of preservation of these pieces leaves much to be desired.) Finally, a Brescian diptych, representing a chariot race, is of special interest. Of the horses attached to the several chariots, that side which can be seen in full shows a different

¹ See Horace, Book IV, Ode 2, vv. 16 *et seq.* — ED.

device upon the croup of each; one has the monogram P , another a heart-shaped leaf, and the third a device in the form of a figure 4 reversed A .

Gori explains the last device by the word *χρέσιμον*, i. e. *optimum* or best; as to the first, according to this author, it denotes the name of the owner, or perhaps, the *Prasina* faction (the charioteers who wore green as their distinguishing color). The latter explanation is noteworthy, since it does not seem to have been suggested by any other writer. Laborde, who gives a reproduction of this diptych, has proposed still another explanation; the P may be the cipher of the *Factio russata* (those who wore red), the leaf, that of the *Factio veneta* (those clad in blue), and the third, the *Factio albata* (who wore white). The *Prasina* may have had a palm branch as their distinctive badge. (See his *Mosaïque d'Italica*.)

Thus we find on the croups of race-horses of the Circus a certain number of devices, similar to those engraved on the fields of Contorniates.

We learn from Babelon¹ that "it was customary among ancient horse-breeders, to brand their horses with some special mark, perhaps their name, or a letter, or some symbol; for example, horses marked with a Σ were called *σμαφόροι* (sigma or symbol-bearers); those which had a K were called *κοππατίαι* (K bearers²) and finally, those which were branded with a bull's head were called *βουκέφαλοι* (*Bucephali* or Bulls' heads)."

According to Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, VIII, 64, 42) Bucephalus, the famous horse of Alexander, was so named perhaps because of his wild and savage appearance, or possibly because he had been branded on the croup with a bull's head. From other writers we learn that it was a general custom thus to brand their herds and flocks, the smaller animals as well as the larger. On a mosaic at Barcelona there are to be seen horses branded on their flanks with the words *CONCORDI* and *NICETI*, which have been thought to indicate the names of their owners.

We can thus compare these entire names with the signs of which I have spoken, and it may be admitted that the horses bore the mark of the stud where they were bred, or that of their owners who had entered them for the races — the *domini factionum* [leaders of the factions], or even the device of the faction itself, analogous to the allusions to those factions — *IN VENETO*, *IN PRASINO*, which are so often found on the pieces.

¹ See his introduction to *Les Rois de Syrie, d'Arménie, et de Commagène*, (Paris, 1890), p. xxiv.

² The word strictly means "bearing the koppa," a letter of this form (Q) which had some reference to Corinth (koppa being the initial of that city in the ancient spelling), where there was a famous breed of horses traditionally said to have been descended from the winged Pegasus, which Bellerophon rode when he slew the Chimaera, and which formed the subject of many other ancient myths. Bellerophon, it is perhaps needless to say, was the son of the Corinthian King Glaucus, and his winged steed, with the koppa beneath, is found on Corinthian coins. Incidentally we mention the curious Contorniate having on the obverse a head of

Alexander in profile facing right, his hair very long and falling to the shoulder, and for the legend his name in Roman characters, while the reverse has the device of Bellerophon riding to right on the winged Pegasus, and attacking with a short spear the Chimaera. An engraving of this, both obverse and reverse, is in the *Hoepli Manuale di Numismatica*, by Ambrosoli, pp. 117-118 (Milan, 1895); whether Contorniates with this device may properly be considered as having any bearing on the "Corinthian breed" of the Circensian race horses and Mons. Blanchet's theory, we leave for the consideration of those more familiar with the subject. It seems at least an interesting coincidence. — EDS.

I am thus led to propose a theory as to the purpose of the Contorniates:¹ it is well known that the factions cast lots to determine the places which they should occupy at the starting point; one Contorniate seems to represent this very scene of casting the lot. It shows two charioteers with their whips, turning over a garment from which certain round objects are falling, while a third person displays in his right hand another round object. Robert has recognized in these a kind of balls such as are mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, in the description which he gives of the assignment by lot of their positions to the different factions.

May we not suppose that until the sixth century Contorniate medals were used in this act of casting lots? Each charioteer, it may be, possessed a Contorniate of some distinct device, or varying from others in certain marks, such as engraved emblems, or inscriptions cut upon them with a pointed instrument?²

We shall then find it easy to explain why the same devices occur on the flanks of the horses and on the Contorniates. The medallions, selected by chance from those deposited in a garment, as above, would thus serve to show the place which each charioteer should take at the starting-line.

I think this theory has not been previously suggested, but however this may be, the study of Contorniates is surrounded with such difficulties that I have thought it proper to advance these considerations which may perhaps throw some light on the discussion.

J. A. BLANCHET.

As to the theory of Fr. Archangeli (p. 94 *supra*), that P^{e} refers to the "*Palma Elea*," in a foot-note at that point, we have editorially quoted the Ode on Pindar in which Horace adjudges him the laurel crown of Apollo, for his poetry, whether describing the deeds of gods and heroes, or of god-like men, when he says:—

Sive quod Elea domum reducit
Palma caelestes pugilemve equumve
Dicit, et centum potiore signis
Munere donat:

in which reference is to the victor's reward in the Olympic games held in the famous little city in Elis,—contests which the later sports of the Circus feebly imitated; its value was 'greater than the standards of a hundred conquered cities;' in these lines Horace doubtless had in mind the "Epinikia" of Pindar, which are devoted to celebrating the triumphs of the victors in the Grecian games. At the period of the Contorniates the fame of Horace was as great as ever; his head frequently appears on those pieces, and there seems therefore much plausibility in the theory that his descriptive epithet of the emblem of victory, so happily chosen, should have been remembered and perpetuated by the racers. We find something of the same spirit in our own times, in the turgid advertisements of our circus racers, when they boastfully compare their little struggles on the saw-dust ring to the great "Roman Chariot-races of the Coliseum."

¹ Cannegieter, d'Orville, Cavedoni and deRossi have recognized the talismanic character of a large proportion of the Contorniates; compare also F. Lenormant, *La monnaie dans l'antiquité*, I, p. 60.

² As I have already mentioned, inscriptions of this kind are found on numerous medallions.

THE CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 70.)

Reverse D, with obverse 5. $\frac{\text{ONE}}{\text{CENT}}$ central in the wreath, the centre-mark under N and equally distant from each word: C of CENT low, and T high. The branch at the left bears fifteen ovate and two trefoil leaves; that at the right, fourteen ovate and two trefoils: on the left, both trefoils are half below the lower line of CENT, those on the right mostly below: the upper terminal leaves are all single, that at the right pointing between two at the left. The left branch has eight sprays of berries outside and two inside; the right, six (?) outside and five inside; the upper spray at the left is of four (?) berries starting from the point of the second outer leaf, and apparently pointing toward OF. The stems below the knot are of about equal length, that at the left close to the ribbon near its end; that at the right, in contact with a curve of the ribbon end for more than half its length, and both terminate near the ends of the legend. The ribbon is heavy and forked at its ends, and the bow low, broad, and depressed at its top. The fraction is high, and central in the space between the ribbon ends: the regula is short, slightly curved, heavy at its ends, and close under the numerator. Only one impression is known from this die.

Reverse E, with obverse 5. $\frac{\text{ONE}}{\text{CENT}}$ high, the centre-mark in the middle of CENT, NT low. The left branch bears seventeen ovate leaves and but one trefoil; the right, fifteen ovate and two trefoils: all the trefoils are on line with the top of the bow: the upper terminal leaf at the left is single, the upper spray of three berries starting from its side and pointing close to the right of S: the right branch has a double terminal, pointing between two leaves at the left; the left branch has six sprays of berries outside and three inside; the right, six outside and only one on the inside. The bow is more nearly heart-shaped, the ribbon lighter, its ends less forked and shorter, not reaching, on the left, to the inner circle of the legend, and farther from it there than on the right. The fraction is low and a little to the right, the regula slightly curved, high, reaching under the ribbon end at the right. This is the only die having a branch with no trefoil upon the outside. Only two impressions from it are known.

Obverse 6, with reverse F. The head is in bold relief with hair in heavy locks. The letters of the legend are large, nearly filling the space between the head and the border: the date also large, widely spaced and rather nearer the point of the bust than to the hair: R is over the hair close above the forehead. The lower lock of hair is heavy, and forked or double at its end, the longer point reaching nearly to the border; the two next above it finer and

1 Outer or inner circle of the legend, indicates a circle which would just enclose or be enclosed by the legend.

distinctly separated, leaving the field between them clear; the double curl under the neck not very heavy. Under the bust on this and of all of this class which follow, is a sprig of three ovate leaves: the stem of this sprig rises from near the angle of the 7; the leaves are large; the two lower rise slightly from the horizontal, the central leaf leaning a little to the right. This is quite a scarce die.

Reverse F, with obverses 6, 7, 8 and 10. ^{ONE}_{CENT} high, the centre-mark in the middle of CENT. The left branch bears nineteen ovate and three trefoil leaves; the right, fifteen ovate and three trefoil: two trefoils on each branch are on the outside, those at the left under N and D, that on the inside under c; the three on the right are closely grouped under IC of the legend: the left branch has six sprays of berries outside, and four inside; the right, seven outside and four inside: the upper spray on the left is of four berries, starting from the side of the first leaf and points midway between s and o; the terminal leaf at the left points between two at the right. The bow is smaller and heavier than that of any other of these dies: the ribbon is very heavy, and in forming the bow is folded backward, the edge showing within the loop, greatly contracting the space within it: the ribbon ends are broad and heavy, reaching nearly to the border: the stem at the left lies very close to the ribbon for nearly its whole length, that at the right is clear of the ribbon and nearly touches the foot of A. The fraction is low and central: the regula straight and low, reaching nearly across the space. The legend is very near the border. This is the only die having three trefoils on each branch.

After these reverses were arranged it was noticed that there was a gradual decrease in the distance between the border and the legend, from F to J; and the size of the leaves of the sprig upon the obverse shows nearly as constant and regular a decrease between obverses 6 and 11, coupled with them.

Obverse 7, with reverse F. The head is much like that of No. 6, but the hair more massive, and in heavier tresses, the lower lock double as in that, but heavier and longer, nearly reaching the border: the double curl under the neck is heavy, the legend and date much smaller; the letters irregular in size and position, I high and leaning to left, R large and V over the line of separation between the hair and the forehead: the date is less than one millimeter from the hair, and about five from the point of the bust: the 7 is small and lightly cut: the stem of the sprig, the leaves of which are large, as in No. 6, but not as widely spread, rises from midway over 7 and 9, curving upward to the right, the leaf at that side lying horizontally over 3, and reaching beyond it: the leaf at the left lies closely up between the lower lock and the double curl, but that at the right is three millimeters from the point of the bust. This is nearly as scarce as obverse 6. The coins from this die are usually slightly convex, as it probably "caved" or yielded across the centre,—a line or slight crack showing on some specimens, from the

border to the mouth, and the die giving way more across and behind the head. It is known as the warped or sprung die.

Obverse 8, with reverse F. The head is not as massive as those of Nos. 6 and 7. The locks of hair are cleanly and singly cut, and distinctly separate as in No. 6: the lower tresses are not as heavy, and the second is nearer to the first (the lowest) than to the third, the lowest two parallel, nearly reaching the border: all the hair is in finer and more separate locks: τ is over the hair, close above the forehead: the double curl is very light, and formed by a single loop with a small lock hanging from it and joining the tip of the leaf at the left of the sprig. The letters of the legend are slightly smaller and lighter than those of obverse 7, more regular in size and more widely spaced. The date is widely spaced, 79 and 3 very close to the border. The stem of the sprig starts from just above the left of 9, curving slightly to the right: the leaf at the left is wider than the centre leaf, that at the right, narrower, being not more than half the size of that at the left.

The discovery of this obverse was a curious instance of the appearance of a new die after a search of many years over a large field. Nearly ten years after the publication of the article on these Cents in the *Journal of Numismatics*, in 1869, when we had most of the important collections at our service, and a thorough search had been made in all directions, a lot of about seventy-five worn out 1793 Cents was sent me from Philadelphia, for examination. Among these I found two pieces from a die hitherto unnoticed, the only feature sufficiently preserved to distinguish them being the sprig under the bust. I learned of no similar piece for another ten years, when a better specimen was shown me, belonging to Mr. Henry Phelps, of Worcester, Mass.; but in the Winsor sale of 1895, a fine and well-preserved specimen was discovered and purchased by its present owner, Dr. Thomas Hall, of Boston, and was by him alone recognized as from this rare die. This is the piece represented upon the plate. The two worn pieces first found are still in my possession, but are in so poor condition that they should not be considered as affecting its rarity, which should be estimated as only short of unique.¹

Obverse 9, with reverses G and H.² The head is much like that of obverse 7, the hair being full and the tresses nearly as heavy as on that, but not as full and long behind the head; the three lower locks are of about equal length, all almost reaching the border, and nearly parallel to each other, the second nearer to the third than to the first; the double curl joins the tip of the leaf at the left of sprig. The letters of the legend are much

¹ Mr. Crosby's modesty prevents him from mentioning a fact well known to the collectors of these Cents, viz.: that this is known as the "Crosby Cent," from the fact that he first discovered and pointed out the die-differences mentioned in the text.—EDS.

² In Mr. Frossard's 145th Sale (April 20-21, 1897),

Lot 375 mentions a combination of his Monograph obverse 7 with reverse of his No. 8, which would be a union of obverse 9 with reverse I (shown on my plate II). I have been unable to make a personal examination of this piece, and therefore can only give this reference to it.

like those of obverse 8, but more closely spaced. L is low, Y high, and 7 large and high. The distinctive feature of this is the sprig, which is of three narrow leaves, the two at the right on a separate stem which, as well as that of the other leaf, joins a slender horizontal branch below; this branch reaches from above the top of 7 to that of 3. The R is over the hair close above the forehead, and the date about midway between the hair and the point of the bust. A light line may be seen upon most specimens, extending from the point of the bust toward the border. I find some in which it is scarcely visible, whereas others show it as a slight crack. Mr. Frossard's No. 6 was from the same die with this, but the difference which he notes between his 6 and 7, it is now generally conceded, is due to a bruise on the sprig, turning aside the stem of the leaf on the left, and apparently joining it with that of the central leaf, thus producing the appearance of a different sprig.

Had I pursued my studies of this increasing crack with reference to the two reverses found with this obverse, before the pieces were arranged for engraving, I should have transposed reverses G and H, as I find the obverses showing this fault, the least are coupled with reverse H, conclusively proving that to have been the one earliest in use. This is the die most commonly imitated in the Smith counterfeits, and is the one, when coupled with reverse H, most easily obtained; but with reverse G, it is much more difficult to find.

Reverse G, with obverse 9. ^{ONE}_{CENT} high, the centre-mark below the middle of CENT. On the left branch are twelve ovate and three trefoil leaves, and on the right, fourteen ovate and two trefoil; the upper trefoil on the left is under the first T of STATES, the four others all on line with the top of the bow; the upper leaf on the left points between two on the right; the left branch has seven sprays of berries outside and four inside; the right, eight outside and one inside; the upper spray, of seven berries, springs from the stem back of the second leaf, is long, and points at S; the stems reach as far as the middle of the legend, ending at about one millimeter from it at the left, and about two at the right. The bow is heavy, high and triangular, nearly filling the space under CENT; the ribbon ends are heavy and of about equal length with the stems. The fraction central; the regula slightly curved, reaching nearly across the space; 100 widely spaced, the last cipher high. This die is usually found with a crack from the last A across the centre-mark to the first T of STATES. This is the reverse more rarely found with obverse 9, and is the only one with three trefoils on one branch and only two on the other.

Reverse H, with obverse 9. ^{ONE}_{CENT} nearly central, the centre-mark very light, on top of N. The left branch bears eleven ovate and two trefoil leaves; the right, twelve ovate and two trefoil; all the trefoils are on line with CENT: the upper leaf of the right branch points at the side of that at the left: the sprays are five and three at the left, five and four at the right; a spray of

four (?) berries, starts from the tip of the upper leaf, and points midway between s and o. The stem at the left joins the ribbon for about half its length, that at the right is longer than the ribbon end and quite near its upper half. The bow is large, less angular than in G, and highest at the right. The fraction is low, central; the regula straight and heavy, resting on the denominator, which is closely spaced, and joins the ribbon ends by a fine line or a crack. It is usually found with cracks across CA and the ribbon ends, from R to the lower leaves on the right, and sometimes a light crack through UNITED.

Obverse 10, with reverses F and I. The head is much like that of obverse 8, the locks of hair cleanly cut, but the lower three more equally separated and more divergent, the lowest nearly reaching the border; the double curl does not join the sprig, the stem of which has a heavy end, as if retaining a small piece broken from the branch, and rises close over the space between 7 and 9; the leaves are narrow, the two outer at a right angle with each other, the centre leaf leaning slightly to the right, the sprig erect and near the hair. The letters of the legend are much like those of obverse 8, but more widely spaced and nearer the head; τ is over the forehead close to the hair. The date is like that of obverse 9, but more widely spaced, and is nearer the hair than to the point of the bust.

This die I consider quite rare, and, coupled with reverse F, is so far as I know, unique.

Reverse I, with obverse 10. ^{ONE}_{CENT} nearly central, the centre-mark scarcely visible on top of N. Twelve ovate and two trefoil leaves on the left branch, eleven ovate and two trefoil upon the right; the trefoils are all nearly on line with CENT; the points of two upper leaves nearly meet; seven sprays of berries outside and three inside the left branch, five outside and four inside the right; the upper spray, of three berries, starts from the side of the upper leaf and points at o. The left stem is short and joins the tip end of the ribbon near u, the right hand stem is long, reaching to the outer circle of the legend, at about two millimeters from its end, and the ribbon end near it is fully as long. The bow is medium size, similar in form to that of reverse H, and widest at the left. The legend is followed by a period; this occurs, in this class, only in reverses I and J. The fraction is high, to the left; the regula straight, joining the ribbon at the left, and nearer the first two figures of the denominator; the space between 1 and 00 wide.

Obverse 11, with reverse J. The head resembles Nos. 9 and 10, but the middle locks of hair are shorter and the third long lock double at its end; the double curl nearly joins the upright leaf of the sprig. The left leaf of the sprig rises upright from close above the 9, the two others inclining to the right, the lower leaf extending horizontally over and beyond the 3. The legend and date are much like those of No. 10, but the date is farther from

the border and within one millimeter of the hair, and four from the point of the bust. The letter R is placed as in obverses 5, 6 and 9.

Reverse J, with obverse 11. ^{ONE}_{CENT} nearly central, the centre-mark on top of N. Twelve ovate and two trefoil leaves on the left branch (which is not joined between the two trefoils), and thirteen ovate and two trefoil upon the right; the trefoils on the left are between 1 and c; those on the right on line with CENT; five sprays of berries outside and three inside each branch; the upper spray is long, nearly stemless, starting between the two end leaves, and points between o and s; the upper end leaf on the right points between two at the left; the stems are about equal in length, reaching as far as the middle of the legend, terminating at about equal distances from each end. The bow is of medium size and but little curved at top or sides; the left end of the ribbon is shorter, and less deeply forked than that on the right, which is sharply curved near the knot joining the stem. The fraction is to the right; the regula very light, curved and close to the ribbon end at the right; the numerator is high above the regula, and the denominator nearly as much below it. The legend is followed by a period, as in J, but is here at the end of a spray of berries, and it has been doubted whether it was intended for a period or for a berry. Many of the sprays of vines are without stems.

This Cent is most frequently found with edge lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR - the letters on different pieces differing in size and direction of reading, but sometimes with vine and bars as on most of this class; occasionally one of either of the Cents of this year may be found with edges plain; though this, I think, is unintentional. With the lettered edge this is nearly as common as 9-H, but with vine and bars it is much more scarce.

CLASS 3. THE LIBERTY CAP CENTS.

The Cents of this class, which includes obverses 12, 13 and 14, with reverses K and L, derive their name from the cap of Liberty which is here retained upon the staff, in still closer imitation than in Class 2, of the design of the French model, though differing in its treatment. The hair is shorter, flowing less freely, confined by a band or fillet passing over the top of the head but partly concealed by the hair, which is smooth, and as it falls in heavy locks behind the neck, shows the form of the head as in no other variety. The staff, supporting the Liberty cap, passes behind the neck over the left shoulder. These dies though bearing heads nearly identical, may be readily distinguished by the positions of the letters, and by the cracks upon two of them. I have no knowledge of an impression of either No. 13 or 14, from the die in its perfect condition.

The reverses have the words ^{ONE}_{CENT} within a wreath formed by two olive branches, the fruit of which is borne singly on axillary stems; the stems of the branches below the knot, where they cross, are straight and slender, and

are tied with a ribbon which forms a double bow within the wreath. The ribbon ends are long, falling below the stems, and in the space between them is the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA nearly encircles the wreath, and a circle of beads forms the border. They are struck on planchets of from 27 to 30 millimeters in diameter, and have edges lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR ~ in letters varying in size and in the direction of the reading. This design was continued upon the Cents of 1794, 1795 and part of those of 1796.

Obverse 12, with reverses K and L. On this die one millimeter of the staff shows between the cap and the head. The first lock of hair under the cap is faint and indistinct, the lower lock ends in a sharp, hook-like curve, and the lock next above it is short and heavy. The lower end of the staff is in high relief, broad and rounded at its end, tapering toward the throat, less than its own diameter from the bust, and points nearly at one of the beads of the border. The cap, the date, and the first two letters of the legend are very close to the border; the other letters more distant from it. The border contains ninety-five beads. This is the most common die of this class.

Obverse 13, with reverse L. This is known as the "cracked die," a crack extending through the E, across the head and neck, passing close to right of 3. The hair is much like that of No. 12. About half a millimeter of the staff shows between the cap and the head, its lower end faintly cut, more than its own diameter from the bust, tapering but little toward the throat, and so faint at its end as to render it difficult to define its exact termination. The cap, the date, and the legend, are more distant from the border than in obverse 12, and more regular in that distance. I and R are high, E low, and TV more closely spaced than in that die. The border contains ninety-five beads. This die is much rarer than the preceding.

Obverse 14, with reverses K and L. This very rare die is also cracked, but not as conspicuously as is No. 13; the crack is faintly seen from a bead of the border, across the right top of V to the forehead, and again from the lower lock of hair to the border. The lower lock ends in a heavier, hook-like curl, and those above it are more sharply pointed. About one-half millimeter of the staff shows behind the head, as in No. 13, but the lower end is in higher relief, more tapering toward the throat, nearly as far from the bust as in that, and points directly at a bead of the border, which contains ninety-seven beads. A minute point of difference in these dies may be found in the relative position of the letter I and the beads above it: In No. 12, two beads are directly over it (\bar{i}); in 13, one is more nearly central above, and one over the left part of it (\bar{i}), and in 14, one is central above it (\bar{i}). This is the rarest die of this class, and I can recall but two impressions from it.

Reverse K, with obverses 12 and 14. The left branch has fourteen leaves, eight in pairs and six single, with five olives, one of which is just at the left of

the bow; the right branch has sixteen leaves, fourteen in pairs and two single, and seven olives; the lower two leaves at the left of the knot are broad and single, and the upper leaf of the left branch points between two of the right; one leaf on the right comes very close to the right foot of the letter M. The stem at the left passes in front of the ribbon end, and points just to the right of U; that at the right passes from the knot nearly parallel with, and close to the ribbon, forming a narrow loop, then behind it, pointing at the right foot of A. Both of the ribbon ends pass through the knot, the left end not falling below the regula, the right end falling to the middle of the ciphers, and more sharply pointed. The regula rests upon the figure 1, and the border is of eighty-five beads.

Reverse L, with obverses 12, 13 and 14. The left branch has fourteen leaves, ten in pairs and four single, with six olives, two of which are nearly under the bow; the olives upon this branch are mostly smaller than those on the right, but the upper one is larger; the right branch has eighteen leaves, twelve in pairs, three single, and near the top a group of three, with five olives; the two lower leaves at each side of the knot are narrow and in pairs, and the points of two upper terminal leaves nearly meet; the stems cross the ribbon ends as in reverse K, but that at the right is longer, reaching to the inner circle of the legend, and pointing close to the left of A. The ribbon end at the right does not pass through the knot, but leaves the bow well above it, passing in front of the branch and stem, forming with them a small triangle between itself and the knot, and falls just across the regula; the ribbon end at the left falls lower, reaching as far as the middle of the denominator, and well to the left of it. 1 is high nearly joining the regula, and the border has ninety-one beads. This die is common, as compared with the other reverse.

For the convenience of those who may not be familiar with the Smith counterfeits of these Cents, I give upon Plate III illustrations of several of them. The heads are all in low relief, the outlines when examined with a glass appear ragged, and the field rough, as though eaten out by acid, as they probably were. Those oftenest seen are copied from No. 9-G but not so closely that they may not be easily detected by comparison with the plates.

[To be concluded.]

GOLD MEDAL FOR NANSEN.

THE Royal Geographical Society, of England, presented a gold medal to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, at a reception given in his honor at Albert Hall, London, on February 8, ulto. The President of the Society, Sir Clements Markham, was in the chair, with the Prince of Wales on his right and the Duke of York on his left. After a lecture by Dr. Nansen, describing his expedition, the medal, specially struck for the event, was presented by the Prince of Wales.

MEXICAN MINTS.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :

IN accordance with my promise I herewith transmit some notes on the dates of the founding of the several Mints in Mexico, the periods of their working, their final suspension or closure, and the mint-marks, or abbreviations used to designate them, with a few brief remarks, arranged chronologically.

By a Royal decree dated May 11, 1535, the Queen of Spain authorized the Viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza, to establish a mint in Mexico for the coining of silver and copper, but not of gold. "The dies," says the Royal Ordinance, "for the single reales and of the two and three-reales, must have on the one side, castles and lions with the pomegranate, and on the other side two columns, between which the inscription *Plus Ultra*, which is the device of the Emperor, my lord; and the half-reales must have on one side a K and an I, and on the other side the same inscription of *Plus Ultra* and the columns; and the cuartillas will have on one side an I and on the other a K; and the lettering of all said money shall say *Carolus & Yohana Reges Hispanie & Yndiarum*, or as much of it as there is room for; and put wherever the device of the columns may be, a Latin M, by which it will be known as having been made in Mexico."

As these coins are without dates, opinions may differ as to the year of their first issue; the following reasons will put that event beyond doubt:—Mendoza wrote to the King, Carlos the First of Spain, son of the Queen, on "December 10th," complaining that the Indians had counterfeited the new money of four-reales¹ and reported the innovation he had made as to the four-reales, and represented the necessity of coining pieces of eight-reales. The King's reply to this letter was dated from Monzon, November 8, 1537, so that Mendoza's letter must have been written in December, 1536, and after the new coinage had been some little time in circulation; undoubted evidence that the first coin minted in the Americas was struck in Mexico, early in 1536. The Viceroy, Mendoza, arrived in Mexico, October, 1535.

I have thought this preliminary introduction might be interesting to those numismatists who have not had the privilege of reading the early History of Mexico in Spanish, and have tried to make it as brief as possible, consistent with arriving at the facts.

The following mint-marks have been compiled from the Fonrobert and Fischer catalogues, and from my own collection. The dates are from the Licentiate Orosco y Berra's publication of the reports of the mints, from the Government archives:—

Mexico, 1536, Federal District: m.m. M, M^o, M^x. This mint has continued in operation up to date.²

Zacatecas, 1810: m.m. Z, Z^s. This mint is yet working.

Sombrerete, 1810: State of Zacatecas; this generally has the name abbreviated to Sombrete, especially on the eight-reales, whereas on the one and half-reales it is given in full. Closed in 1812.

¹ Mendoza believing that the three-reales and two reales might easily be confounded and cause serious loss and injury to the Indians and illiterate people, suppressed the issue of the three-reales and ordered the coining of a four-reales.

² The latter m.m. may appear strange to many who have not seen it, as it did to me. I have it on an eight-reales and four-reales piece of 1733 of the pillar type; the eight-reales has the assayer's initial F and the four-

reales M over F; the latter is on all the following issues up to 1769 inclusive. The m.m. is thus: M-X●1733●M-X. Another issue of 1733 has the m.m. as follows: M●1733●M. This continues on the eight and four-reales until the close of the type in 1771. The village of Axiquipilco is mentioned in early Histories of Mexico, as having money coined there, but further than that brief allusion to it, nothing is said.

Durango, 1811: m.m. D, δ , D^o. Coined up to July, 1895,¹ and then closed.

Chihuahua, 1811: m.m. C, C⁺, CA, CH, CH⁺, CHIH⁺. Suspended in 1814 and reopened in 1832, and ceased operations on July 1, 1895.²

Catorce, 1811: State of San Luis Potosi: issued a Provisional eight-reales in this year with R. D. Catorce (*Real de*, or mining camp of), its only m.m.; it was suspended the same year, and resumed operations in 1865.³

Guanajuato, 1812: m.m. G, δ , G^o, and G enclosing a small o. It suspended in 1813, opened again in 1821, and has continued working up to date.

Guadalajara, 1812: State of Jalisco: m.m. G⁺, GA, δ . Suspended in 1815, but coined in 1818; it suspended again in 1819-20, resumed operations in 1821, and continued until 1895 when it closed.

San Luis Potosi, 1827: m.m. P, P⁺, $\frac{1}{2}$, S. L. P, S. L. P⁺; issued up to 1893 inclusive and then ceased operations.

Tlalpan, or Tlalpam, 1828: State of Mexico: m.m. ? Coined in 1828, '29, '30; the Government gives returns for these years only.⁴

Guadalupe y Calvo, 1843: State of Chihuahua: m.m. GC. Closed in 1851.⁵

Culiacan, 1845⁶: State of Sinaloa: m.m. C, C⁺, δ . Continues coining money to date.

Oaxaca, 1858: m.m. O, O⁺, OA and O inclosing A. Coined and closed in 1893.⁷ On the Morelos coins we also find as mint-mark O. X. A. and the name in full OAXACA.⁸ The full name is also found on some of the "Provisional Eight-reales" of 1812. These issues, however, can hardly be entitled to a place here, as they were Revolutionary money, issued when the city was not under Government control.

Hermosillo, 1861: State of Sonora: m.m. H^o, δ , issued and closed in 1895.⁹

Recapitulation:—15 mints have been in operation in Mexico; 4 of them closed previous to 1866; 2 closed in 1893; 5 closed in 1895, and 4 are still in active operation.

Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico.

J. W. BASTOW.

1 Orosco y Berra says, that among the archives no returns exist from this mint for about the first ten years. Alaman, in his History of Mexico, notices the same.

2 The mints following, which closed in 1895, coined up to July 1st of that year. The die-striking in 1817-20 over the cast eight-reales of Chihuahua must have been done while the mint was not in operation.

3 I find nothing more of this mint. The Government gives returns for this year only. I have seen none of the issues and therefore do not give its m.m.

4 Tlalpan, at that time, was the capital of the State of Mexico; on the removal of the capital to Toluca, where it yet is, coinage ceased at the capital. Although I have coins of each of these years with the m.m. δ and the assayer's initials of J. M. and know of no others to indicate their coinage at Tlalpan, I conclude that the same m.m. and initials were used there as at Mexico. Returns of coinage are given from Mexico for the same years.

5 The Government returns give the opening of this mint in 1844 and close it in 1850; I have a half *escudo* (one dollar in gold) of 1843, also an eight-reales of 1851; each of these are also given in the Fonrobert cat.; double evidence of their existence. An English company, owners of rich mines at this place, procured a concession from the Government to establish a mint so as to facilitate the paying of their miners. Here was put into operation the first steam machinery employed in a mint in Mexico. A medal commemorates the event.

6 This date I procured in Culiacan, although the Government gives its founding, 1846.

7 The Government gives 1859 as its founding and no returns for 1858. I have an eight-reales of 1858, a note to which says, "The Clerical Government, on May 5th, declared this money false, as the silver had been taken from their Order." As the Reform laws of 1857 confiscated all Church property, this seizure of silver was undoubtedly a consequence of it.

8 See cut, p. 57 of the present volume. Some of this necessity money was struck here possibly as early as 1812: the cut shows a date of 1814. The remarks on the Morelos coinage above, were sent to the *Journal* after the remainder of this article had been given to the printer. As Dr. Bastow wrote us that he was in doubt whether to mention it in this connection, for the reasons given, we assume the responsibility of alluding to it. He also expresses a doubt as to the propriety of calling the full name, Oaxaca, a "mint-mark;" if this be allowed, then ZACATECAS should also be included in its proper place.—EDS.

9 Although I believe 1861 to be the year of founding, I have slight doubts, *i. e.* I am not positive; the Government does not give it, nor can I get reliable information from the town. A state mint was established here in 1832; it issued a crude copper money for five years; permission was asked to coin silver, but was refused. The eight-reales of 1861-2 have reeded edges; this innovation brought a complaint from the London consignees; the type, which was a general improvement, was not continued. Fonrobert erroneously gives an eight-reales, " δ . 1866. F. M." as from Huatusco, Vera Cruz; no mint ever existed there; it should be Hermosillo.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 84.)

Again there are insertions to be made.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. MEXICO.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Guadalajara, Jalisco.

1118. *Obverse.* Within crossed laurel branches, tied by ribbon: AL GRAN | BENEFACITOR | DE LA | PATRIA | SR. GRAL (General) | PORFIRIO DIAZ

Reverse. Within circle, a chalice entwined by serpent. Inscription: EL CUERPO MEDICO — FARMACEUTICO | * GUADALAJARA . 1896 *

Gold. Cast, and chiselled. 37. 57mm. Design in high relief, and field very thin. Upon occasion of the Presidential visit in December, 1896. I owe photographs to Dr. J. W. Bastow, of Guadalajara.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

3. BRAZIL.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Rio de Janeiro.

Besides Nos. 90 and 188, there is a third medal, struck in 1878, of the Hospital da Santa Casa da Misericordia. Bronze. 47. 73mm. I have not as yet been able to obtain its description.

V. UNITED STATES.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

1119. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. At right, below: V. D. BRENNER N. Y. Behind, perpendicularly: WILLIAM AVGVSTVS MVHLENBERG D. D. In front, perpendicularly: FOVNDER OF ST. LVKE'S | HOSPITAL

Reverse. At right, crossed branches of palm and oak, long and short, tied by ribbon, curved above and below towards left. Upon them the seal of the hospital, a curved quadrilateral, in depressed field of which St. Luke, half length, pointing to a tablet. Its inscription is, above: Corpus Sanare; below: Animam Salvare; at left: St. Luke's; at right: Hospital Within general field: THE AMERICAN | NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL | SOCIETY | COMMEMORATES BY THIS MEDAL | THE OPENING OF THE NEW | ST. LVKE'S HOSPITAL | MDCCCXCVI

Gold (one¹), silver (ten), bronze (eighty-nine²). 32. 50mm. Dies destroyed. The *Journal*, January, 1897, p. 90. In my collection, the gift of the President of the Society, Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie, of New York.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. *Personal.*

Charles Robert Darwin (1808–1882), of Down, Kent. Biologist.

1120. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath, incused: A(lphonse) L(egros). Inscription, upon a depressed band: CHARLES DARWIN 1881

Reverse. Blank.

¹ Presented to St. Luke's Hospital.

² Distributed to the trustees of the hospital, the presentation committee of the Am. Num. and Arch. Society, and to kindred societies. Though the medal was

struck in the name and for the credit of the Society, its entire cost was defrayed by Mr. Zabriskie, by whom also its idea was conceived. An engraving of the piece was given at the time in "*The Churchman*."

Bronze. 72. 112mm. Grueber, *Num. Chronicle*, 1890, p. 89; Weber, *English Medals by Foreign Artists*, p. 47, No. 143, pl. I. In the British Museum and Collection of Dr. F. P. Weber.

Dr. E. A. Parkes (1819-1876), of Netley.
Besides Nos. 806-807, see Weber, below.

Dr. Hermann Weber (1823-), of London.
Besides Nos. 899-902, there is the following.

1121. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon shoulder: 1894 In front, upon plicated band: F BOWCHER | FECIT Inscription: HERMANN + WEBER + M + D + F + R + C + P + LONDON

Reverse. Aesculapius seated, with staff, serpent, and recumbent hound. Before him, Hercules, with club, Apollo, with radiant head and branch of laurel (both of them nude), and Ceres, with ear of wheat. Inscription, the words being divided by three horizontal wands of Aesculapius, incused: WEBER — PARKES — PRIZE — MEDAL Exergue: PREVENTION · AND · CVRE | OF · TVBERCVLOSIS

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Upon rim: BRONZE V J ◇ SPECIMEN *British Medical Journal*, 6 Feb., 1897; *London Lancet*, 13 Feb., 1897. Founded by Dr. H. Weber at the Royal College of Physicians in 1894, in memory of the late Dr. E. A. Parkes. In my collection, the gift of Dr. F. P. Weber.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

I can now give the description of the following:

(1115.) *Obverse*. Crossed laurel branches, tied by ribbon, surmounted by an imperial crown, with hinge. Upon the wreath a Maltese cross, of white enamel, bordered with gold, and tipped with gold balls. At centre, a circular gold shield. In its field, within gold circle: GREAT | PRIZE | HONORARY Inscription: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR HYGIENE, PHARMACEUTICS AND FOODS | · LONDON 1893 ·

Reverse. Blank.

Gold. 40 x 60. 68 x 95mm. With ring for suspension. In my collection.

The regular sequence is here resumed.

B. 3. *Medical Societies, London* (continued).

Medical Lyceum. See Fordyce, No. 641, and Society for Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge.

Medical Society of London.

1122. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: KIRK · F · Inscription: CHARLOTTA · DEI · GRA · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REGINA

Reverse. Hygieia, with wand in left hand feeding a serpent entwined around a flaming altar. To left: KIRK Legend: SALUTI — AUGUSTÆ Exergue: SOC. MED. LOND. | INSTITUTUM | MDCCLXXIII²

Silver, bronze. 26. 41mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 45, No. 39; Lettsom, *Hints Designed to promote Beneficence, etc.*, London, 1801, III, p. 280, fig. (the engraver's name is omitted). In the Government and Disbrow collections, and my own. See also A. and J. Fothergill, Nos. 642 and 724, and 645 and 859a,³ and Freind, No. 646.

1123. *Obverse*. As reverse of No. 724 (A. Fothergill).

Reverse. A wreath; within which, engraved, the name of recipient, with date and occasion of award.

¹ To be awarded in silver only, first in 1897 with one hundred and fifty guineas, and afterwards triennially, for best essay upon some subject connected with the aetiology, prevention, pathology, or treatment of tuberculosis, especially with reference to pulmonary consumption in man. A medal is also to be awarded to the second candidate. In the event of essays failing, the Royal College of Physicians may award the prize for the best recent book on the subject.

² This reverse is similar to that of A. Fothergill, No. 938, save that the altar and serpent are much smaller.

³ Dr. Weber informs me from some MS. notes by the late Dr. Hack Tuke, that the John Fothergill medals of the Society were the first in sequence, being founded in 1784, and first awarded to Dr. Falcon; next, the present; and then the A. Fothergill, founded in 1814, and first awarded in 1824 to Bampffield. See also Jenner (the *Journal*, July, 1895), No. (748).

Silver. 28. 45mm. Communicated to me by Dr. Weber, from the medal conferred on Dr. Lauder Brunton. It is to be discontinued, with all the others of the Society save the A. Fothergill gold medal.

Medico-Psychological Association.

1124. *Obverse*. Psyche, seated, to left. Beneath, to left: J. S. & A. B. WYON.

Inscription: MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION FOUNDED MDCCCXLI Exergue: ΨΥΧΗΣ ΊΑΤΡΟΣ.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. Oval. 36 x 42. 58 x 68mm. In my collection.

National Health Society.

1125. *Obverse*. Diademed female bust, with necklace, to left. Beneath, at left: ED. GEERTS (of Brussels) F.; at right: T. W. CUTLER INV In front: HYGEIA Inscription, at sides and below, incused: NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY

Reverse. Within crossed olive branches, incused: AWARDED | TO (Exhibition of 1883.)

Silver, bronze. Heart-shaped, with ornamental edges. 35 x 38. 55 x 60mm.¹ Weber, *loc. cit.*, p. 36, No. 101c; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2132. I have impressions from the specimen in the cabinet of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, through Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels, its Librarian.

1126. *Obverse*. Within circle, the Geneva cross, raised. Beneath: HYGIENE | AMBULANCE | NURSING Inscription: NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 26. 40mm. Storer, *ibid.*, July, 1894, No. 2133. I have impressions from Dr. Tyng.

1127. *Obverse*. The Geneva cross upon a white ground. Above: N. H. S.

Reverse. Blank.

Enamel. Shield-shaped. Storer, *ibid.*, No. 2134. I have impressions from Dr. Tyng.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

1128. *Obverse*. An oval tablet, bearing mortar and pestle, and partly surrounded by medicinal plants. Upon it: HABENDA | RATIO | VALETUDINIS At left, Aesculapius with turban and staff. At right, a figure with scales. Beneath: L. C. WYON

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: PHARMACEUTICAL | SOCIETY OF | GREAT BRITAIN | INCORPORATED A : D : 1843 | CHARTER CONFIRMED | 15TH & 16TH VICT : CAP : 56 | 1852

Silver, bronze. 44. 70mm. In my collection.

1129. *Obverse*. As preceding, save that in place of the flowers and tablet, there is the armorial shield of the Society, with motto dependent from scrolls below.

Reverse. Within heavy laurel boughs tied by ribbon, the name of the recipient and date, both of them being struck [thus: LEWIS OUGH | 1889 | • • | (rosette)]. Inscription: PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY MEDAL

Silver, bronze. 38. 61mm. I have photographs from Mr. Ough.² There are also the Pereira, No. 809, and Hanbury medals. The latter, awarded every second year to the best pharmacologist, is as follows:—

1130. *Obverse*. Nude bust, to right. Inscription: DANIEL HANBURY. F. R. S. | BORN 1825 — DIED 1875

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: JOHN M. MAISCH | 1893 Inscription: AWARDED FOR ORIGINAL RESEARCH IN THE NATURAL HISTORY AND CHEMISTRY OF DRUGS

Gold. Am. Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record, 25 Aug., 1895, p. 112, fig. Awarded biennially. Established in 1879. I owe description to Mr. Thos. S. Wiegand, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

¹ This medal was awarded in 1883 by examination, but has now been discontinued. The Society was founded in 1872 for the diffusion of sanitary knowledge in all classes of society.

² The above are the medals of the School of Pharmacy connected with the Society.

Pharmaceutical Society of London.

1131. *Obverse*. Bust. Beneath: W. WYON MINT. Inscription: CAROLUS LINNAEUS.

Reverse. A seated female, before whom a youth; to left, an altar; to right, a vase of flowers. Inscription: OB SOLERTIAM IN STUDIIS BOTANICIS LAUDATAM SOC. PHARM. LOND. VOLUIT A. D. 1830. Exergue: the sun within the sign of Capricorn, above the staff of Aesculapius.

Bronze. 28. 43mm. Hildebrand, p. 191, No. 9a; Kluyskens, Num. Linn., p. 7, No. 16; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 11, DCCCVII, 15. In the Weber collection.

1132. As preceding, save A. D. MDCCCXXX.

Bronze. 28. 43mm. Hildebrand, p. 191, No. 9. See also Linnaean Society. The other British medals of Linnaeus will be described under Sweden.

1133. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: W. WYON. R. A. Inscription, in front and upright: GALEN

Reverse. Female to left, seated, instructing a youth at her feet. Behind, a vase of flowers and distilling furnace. Legend: OB STUDIA FELICITER INSTITUTA Exergue: SOC: PHARM: LOND: | DONAVIT | MDCCCXLI Beneath, to left: W. WYON R. A.

Bronze. 28. 45mm. Storer, Medals of Natural Scientists, Part I, p. 19, No. 25. I have the description from Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London.

Royal British Nurses' Association.

Princess Helena medal. I presume that this is No. 1033, already described.

Royal College of Physicians.

See Baly, No. 599; Browne, No. 610; Freind, No. 646; Moxon, No. 794; and Weber, Nos. 899-902, and 1122.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

1134. *Obverse*. A man in classic garb and with folded arms contemplates a human skeleton, at right. Upon the rock on which it lies: T. PINGO F. In background, trees and a cliff. No inscription.

Reverse. Between crossed laurel and oak branches, the arms and crest of the College. Legend: QVÆ PROSVNT OMNIBVS ARTES Exergue: MDCCCLXVII

Bronze. 30. 48mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 45, No. 36. In the Government collection and my own. Kluyskens had known this medal as that of a "Société de Londres." There is a copy at the British Museum, and Mr. L. Ough, of Leicester, through Mr. H. A. Grueber, and Dr. F. P. Weber, of London, by personal inspection and inquiry, have ascertained for me its attribution.

1135. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. The College crest and arms, supported by Machaon and Podalirius, the sons of Aesculapius; the one with broken arrow, and the other with his father's staff, both standing upon a scrolled pediment, from which depends the motto of the College. To the original arms as on the preceding, have been added a lion passant guardant sinister in the upper portion of the shield, as now used on the College seal.

Bronze. 30. 48mm. In my collection. See also J. Hunter, No. (879), (the *Journal*, July, 1895).

Royal Humane Society.

Though I ordinarily exclude Life-saving, Humane, and similar societies from this list, mention should be made of the following.

1136. *Obverse*. A raft, with man and two boys. Upon the raft: W. WYON. R. A: In distance, a hastening boat. No inscription.

Reverse. A nude child, to right, endeavors to rekindle a torch with his breath. W. WYON. R. A. Legend: LATEAT SCINTILLULA FORSAN. Exergue: EX MUNERE ANTONII FOTHERGILL. M: D: MDCCCX.

Gold, bronze. 30. 46mm.¹ In the Weber collection. See also A. Fothergill, Nos. 642, 724, and 939.

Royal Statistical Society. See Guy, Nos. 666 and 861, and Howard, No. 666.

Sanitary Institute (formerly S. I. of Great Britain).

1137. *Obverse*. Within crossed oak branches, Hygieia erect, to right, feeding serpent from patera. Inscription: PRIZE MEDAL OF THE SANITARY INSTITUTE

Reverse. Within field: AWARDED | TO | — — | BY THE SANITARY INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN | AS A SPECIAL | MARK OF MERIT. Inscription: EXHIBITION OF SANITARY APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES DUBLIN 1884

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2135. This description, from the Dublin medal, I have from Dr. F. P. Weber. The first medal was at Leamington, in 1877.

After 1888, the medal was changed, as follows.

1138. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save with the omission of: OF GREAT BRITAIN. In addition: WORCESTER | 1889 (There were similarly: PORTSMOUTH | 1892, [etc.])

Bronze. 33. 52mm. I have the description from Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London. There is an "Institut Sanitaire Britannique" in Brussels, which seems to be of a private and very irregular character. I have its token and it will be described under Belgium.

Society of Apothecaries of London.

There seem to exist two medals, for botany and materia medica, but I have as yet failed to obtain their description.

Society for Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge (1783-1818).

Sir Everard Home received its gold medal (Dict. of Nat. Biog., xxvii, 1891, p. 227). It was probably the Fordyce-J. Hunter, No. 641 (Lyceum Medicum Londinense).

Veterinary Medical Association. See under Medical Colleges.

Portsmouth. See London Sanitary Institute.

Worcester. See *ibid.*

b. Scotland.

1139. Edinburgh. "The Aesculapian" (a Convivial Club, founded in 1773).

A gold medal, apparently the only one given, in 1777, to Dr. Erasmus Darwin's eldest son, Charles (1758-1778), for an experimental inquiry into pus and mucus. Though in the Records of the Aesculapian (1888), sent me by its secretary, Dr. John Smith, it is spoken of as only "proposed," Dr. Smith writes me that it was really conferred as I have stated. I have failed, however, to obtain its description.

Harveian Society. See Harvey, No. 655.

Royal College of Surgeons.

1140. *Obverse*. Within field: IN MEMORY OF | WILLIAM MACPHUNE BATHGATE | F. R. C. S. EDIN. | LECTURER ON MATERIA MEDICA &c. | BORN 1797-DIED 1867 | — • — | FOUNDED BY HIS SON | 1889. Above, the family arms and motto. Below, crossed branches of laurel.

Reverse. Within field: AWARDED TO | | BY | THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS | OF EDINBURGH | AS THE PRIZE FOR EXAMINATION | IN MATERIA MEDICA. Above, the arms of the College.

Gold, bronze. Irregularly octagonal. Edges beaded. 28. 44mm. Cut by Alexander Kirkwood & Sons. Founded by Col. Bathgate. I have drawings from Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London.

Royal Medical Society. See A. Duncan, No. 636.

[To be continued.]

1 The above medal is not now given, as the fund is used for the promotion of swimming exercises in public schools selected by the Committee. There was a wax model for it, perhaps still in existence, that was made by Pistrucci in 1837, bearing the bust of Dr. Fothergill (Weber, *Num. Chronicle*, 1894, p. 67, No. 194c). The somewhat similar Stanhope medal is figured in the

Society's publications. I do not give it, because it is not strictly medical. Gold medals were given by the Society in 1776 to its two founders, Drs. Thomas Cogan (1736-1818) and Wm. Hawes (1738-1808). I have descriptions of them from Mr. A. H. Lyell, of London, but their essential portions are merely engraved.

POLITICAL TOKENS OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

ELECTION contests in the United States for many years have been accompanied by the issue of medals, badges and souvenirs, expressive usually of admiration for the favored candidate and the cause he represents. In the memorable campaign lately closed, the stud-like articles designed to be worn on the coat lapel—the most conspicuous place on the person—known as buttons, have been the badges most generally used. Ever since and including the first presidential term, coat buttons which were manufactured for the purpose have been displayed to demonstrate the individual's loyalty to country or to party. Those which were worn during the term of George Washington have for years occupied place in numismatic cabinets and are highly prized. They were of the kind to be sewed on. Some of these were as given below; the numbers at the close of each denote the size by the American scale of sixteenths of an inch, and in millimeters.

1. Coat button. Obverse, Eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of the Union, an olive branch in his right, and three arrows in the left talon; above, the sun's rays: MEMORABLE ERA MARCH THE FOURTH 1789. Reverse, Shank or eye. 21. 35 mm.

2. Coat button. Obverse, Bust facing left; REMEMBER MARCH FOURTH 1789. Reverse, Shank or eye. 21. 35 mm.

3. Coat button, surfaces flat. Obverse, In the centre within a sunken ellipse (6 x 12, 10 x 19 mm.) G W, above and partly surrounding which, and on a sunken semi-circle in raised letters: LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT. Reverse, Plain, shank or eye. Brass. 21. 35 mm.

4. Coat button, surface flat. Obverse, In the centre within a circle (8, 12 mm.) in sunken script letters: G W, encircled by a sunken ring bearing in raised letters the legend—LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT + all completely encircled by thirteen sunken ovals or links each slightly overlapping the other and respectively inscribed in sunken script letters: NH, M, RI, C, NY, NJ, P, D, M, V, NC, SC, G. [Initials of the thirteen original States.] Reverse, Shank or eye, blank. Brass. 21. 35 mm. (See also Snowden's Washington Medals, p. 56.)

A coat button worn in the time of the third President, surface flat. Obverse, Clothed bust facing left, over which in a segment: TH: JEFFERSON. Reverse, Shank or eye, partly around which: R. MARTIN. Brass. 15. 24 mm.

A breastpin, surface flat. Obverse, Draped bust facing left, head dividing the legend HENRY | CLAY, all surrounded by a raised ornamental border. Reverse, Same type incuse, to which is soldered a brass pin on hinge and brass safety catch. Copper. Elliptical, 17 x 13. 27 x 21 mm.

In this connection I describe the following, closely related to the series, though not a token: A breastpin, surface flat. Obverse, On a black ground a silvered bas-relief of clothed bust facing left, above which, in raised black letters: VAN BUREN. Below bust: DEMOCRACY, all covered by a beveled glass held in position by a brass frame, the corners of which are trefoils, conjoined by a bevel moulding, all forming a fancy outline. Reverse, Plain, brass pin and safety catch fastened on. Brass. 18 x 15. 30 x 25 mm.

Coat button, surface convex, of the William Henry Harrison campaign. Obverse, Log cabin, no inscription. Reverse, Shank or eye. Brass. 15. 23 mm.

Coat button, surface convex. Obverse, Clothed bust of Zachary Taylor, right, dividing the legend ROUGH | & READY. Brass. Reverse, Ornamental sunken circle. Flat. Brass shank or eye. 15. 23 mm.

Among the first medalets designed for the purpose of influencing votes, were those of Jackson:

1. Obverse, Military bust three-fourths right, partly encircled by: GEN^L ANDREW JACKSON. Reverse, Within a wreath of two olive branches crossed at bottom: HERO | OF | NEW | ORLEANS. Milling on edge and surrounding types on surface. Brass. 16. 25 mm.

2. Obverse, Military bust left, partly encircled by: GEN^L ANDREW JACKSON. Reverse, Within a wreath of one oak branch to left and one olive branch to right, crossed at bottom: THE | NATION'S | PRIDE first and third lines curving. Both types encircled by milling. Edge plain. 15. 23 mm.

From that time every election contest in the United States has been accompanied by issues of political tokens intended as advertisements or solicitations for support. I have gathered descriptions of more than a hundred of such badges, used in the campaign of 1896, but the list does not pretend to be anything like complete. As remarked, nearly all are not medallic, but some combine that character with comparatively novel qualities. All busts are clothed. Photographs are on light colored ground. Some of the badges appeared also in various sizes. The recently invented processes of applying a chemical coating to the metallic surface of the disk of metal, give the effect of different colors of enamel in many cases, and were very generally used. Many were merely disguised advertisements, issued by dealers who presented their customers with badges to suit their preference, whether for McKinley or Bryan, and the same device finished in gilt for Republicans or in silver for the Democrats and Populists, usually with a small photograph of the candidate, thus did double duty; for instance, either style was offered gratuitously to the purchasers of some brands of cigarettes. Some account of a few of these badges, though in no sense medallic, may be worth preserving in the *Journal*, as showing the tendency of the times and explaining why the "Politics" so-called, of previous campaigns, virtually disappeared in the last. In

addition to these there were several medallic "movable calendar" pieces, of which I have a number. While more nearly resembling medals than the others alluded to, these are all made-up affairs, with little or nothing to give them claim to a place in the numismatist's cabinet.

1. Button, surface flat. Obverse, Photograph, three-fourths left, surrounded by a blue circle, on which printed in white letters: . THE MCKINLEY LEAGUE. | STATE OF NEW YORK, all, and edge, encircled by red. Tin, enamelled.

15. 22 mm. Reverse, Plain, to which is fastened by a swivel a convex disc, on which in sunken letters: BALDWIN & GLEASON CO. L'D encircling 58 | READE | ST | N. Y. Tin. 8. 12 mm.

2. Pin, surface convex. Obverse, On a black ground, U. S. flag waving and bearing within a circle a photograph of McKinley, three-fourths left; all, and edge, encircled by white. Tin, enamelled. 15. 22 mm. Reverse, In sunken letters: * BALDWIN & GLEASON CO. L'D. * N Y. encircling: PAT APPL'D FOR which is just below a raised hump. Pin attached. 14. 22 mm.

3. Button, convex. Obverse, On a white ground U. S. flag waving; thereon, within a circle, photograph of McKinley three-fourths left. Tin, enamelled. 14. 22 mm. Reverse, Same as No. 1.

4. Button, convex. Obverse, Entire surface covered by the flag; thereon, within circle, photograph of McKinley, three-fourths left. Tin, enamelled. 14. 22 mm. Reverse, Same as No. 1.

5. Button, convex. Obverse, In centre on circle, photograph of McKinley, three-fourths left; from the top and bottom of circle, four white and three red stripes alternately, extending vertically to edge; from right and left of circle the same stripes horizontally; in each of the four angles a large white star on blue ground. Tin, enamelled. 14. 22 mm. Reverse, As No. 1.

6. Button, convex. Obverse, Photograph of McKinley, large head, three-fourths left. Across breast in curved line, white letters: MCKINLEY. Head partly encircled by a narrow gilt band, outside of which above: nine white stars in curved line on blue ground; below, on either side of photograph, five red and five white horizontal stripes, alternately. Tin, enamelled. 14. 22 mm. Reverse, Plain, fastened by swivel, a convex disc on which in sunken letters: WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK N. J. encircling PAT. | APP'D | FOR. Tin. 8. 12 mm.

7. Pin, convex. Obverse, Same as No. 6. Reverse, Hollow; edge bearing stripes and stars, curled over to a tin ring. 11. 18 mm.; pin attached. Within the shell, printed in black letters on white paper, enamelled: THE | WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK N. J. | PATENTED | JULY 17 1894 | APRIL 14 1896, and so forth.

8. Pin. Obverse, Same as No. 7, but without gilt line. Reverse, Same, but in blue letters on white paper, advertisement of cigarettes. Pinned to small silk U. S. flag. 4 x 2½ in., with yellow ribbon.

9. Pin, convex. Obverse, Close copy of No. 6, but blue line around head and MCKINLEY close to collar. Reverse, Convex, circular inscription in sunken letters: SWEET CAPORAL | CIGARETTE. Tin, pin.

10. Inauguration Badge and Medal of McKinley and Hobart. Obverse, Within a countersunk circle, 17, 27 mm., busts jugata, to right, of McKinley and Hobart, no legend, all encircled by a band of rods or two fasces whose ends meet respectively at centre of top and of bottom, entwined about with ribbons, the exposed sides of which (slanting to the outer edge) each bear the name of a State, thirty-two in all. Reverse, The American eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of the Union, holding in beak a ribbon with E PLURIBUS UNUM. In right talon an olive branch, in left talon nine arrows. Above and around the eagle's head, in two lines in segment, thirteen stars, seven and six, and above them, also in segment, clouds and rays to top edge, all encircled by scrolls in various positions, each bearing the name of one of the original thirteen States. To left, at lower edge, the name of the maker: JOS. K. DAVISON PHILA. Raised rim on both obverse and reverse. 28. 44 mm. Bronze. Attached by clasp and two rings to centre of top is a bronze bar, on which in a rectangular panel: INAUGURATION MARCH 4 1897, below which a trophy of flags. Encircling the staffs, in centre, an olive wreath. Reverse, Blank. Attached by a gold-colored ribbon, embroidered with the American flag, to an upper bronze bar, on which the National Capitol. The whole is very well done, but the portraiture could have been better.

Beside these were the ingenious gold and silver "bugs," so-called, of which it may be said that while they were struck, they had nothing of the medallic quality; they had an attachment which, when touched, expanded the wings and displayed the candidate's photograph.

These sufficiently show the general character of the political campaign badges, used by both parties in 1896. It is greatly to be regretted that such affairs should have taken the place of the medals and tokens, rich in witty allusions and party cries, which marked the contests of half a century ago, and which will be preserved and valued long after the pins, bugs, and buttons of the McKinley-Bryan campaign shall have passed into oblivion.

THE COIN CABINET OF THE SULTAN.

A VISITOR to Constantinople who was allowed the privilege of examining the treasures of the Sultan's cabinet, writes as follows:—

The great museum of Constantinople, though not so-called, is the Sultan's treasury in the Seraglio. It is extraordinarily rich in treasures of precious stones, jewelled swords, daggers, rich brocades, aigrettes, etc., but the bad arrangement and the worse lighting makes it difficult to examine them. The collections of coins are arranged in the not very scientific order of size in a glass case, in the middle of the second room.

The light is so bad here also that it is impossible to examine them minutely, but I saw enough to be able to revise Mr. Robinson's statement (published some time since in the *London Times*), that in the "bowls" of coins "only a small portion were of the nobler metal," and the specimens "were mostly of comparatively modern issues." The large circular case in the middle of the room is filled with, I should say, several thousand coins, of which the greater part are of gold and in good condition, while so far from being "comparatively modern issues" I noticed many Roman and Byzantine specimens, and a considerable number of Arabic coins of the first century of the Hegira. This collection ought to be properly examined, arranged, and described. In its present position it is impossible to see it adequately; it may contain rarities or even unique specimens; it is sure to present somewhat fresh interest; and if the Sultan could be induced to permit the detailed examination and publication of his coin cabinet by English numismatists, he would (to his surprise) find the number of specimens intact on the termination of the dangerous experiment, and the antiquarian world would be somewhat the wiser by a description of the coins. At least we should know whether there was anything unique among them.

COINAGE AT POPAYAN, SOUTH AMERICA.

THE *Journal* for April, 1895, mentioned some difficulties in determining what mint was denoted by the mint-mark P, among those in South America striking Spanish-American coinage, and it was remarked that nothing had been found showing the actual amount struck there at any given period. The following extract throws a little light on the matter, proving that Popayan was not merely a depot for the silver mines, or a simple assay office, but that coins were struck there in 1796, although less that year than in any other of the Spanish-American mints except Guatemala: it appears to be of sufficient importance to make it worth preservation for reference hereafter; as it seems to show that Popayan struck as much as a million dollars in a single year, there is great probability that the coins with the mint-mark P should be attributed to Popayan rather than to Potosi, which has well-known and undisputed mint-marks.

MORSE's Universal Geography, published in Charlestown in 1819, says, under Spanish America, General Observations (p. 678):—

Coinage. The following statement of the whole coinage of Spanish America, in the year 1796, is given in the written report to the viceroy, Don Francisco de Ta-
boad y Lemos, to his successor, the marquis of Osorno.

Coined at Mexico,	24,000,000	}	24,200,000
Guatemala,	200,000		
<i>North America.</i>			
Lima,	6,000,000	}	14,000,000
Potosi,	4,600,000		
St. Jago de Chili,	1,200,000		
Popayan,	1,000,000		
Santa Fe de Bogota,	1,200,000		
<i>South America.</i>			
Total,			\$38,200,000

L. H. L.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 88.]

MLXII. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive branches, open at the top and crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, an ornamental K (initial of Kisfaludy) within the square and compasses, which are placed with the points of the compasses and the angle of the square pointing towards the top of the field. No legend. Reverse, The inscription in six lines, KISFALUDY KAROLY | I. ÉS T | SZABAD KÖMUVES | PAHOLY | GYÖR KELETÉN | 1872 (Regular and Perfect Lodge of Free Masons, Charles Kisfaludy, in the Orient of Gyor, 1872.) The first and last lines curve to conform to the edges, and the third bends upward. Gold or silver gilt. Size 24. Rare.¹

MLXIII. Obverse, The dove of peace with expanded wings flying upward to the left. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, BEKE □ B. CSABA and at the bottom completing the circle 000872 (Lodge of Peace, Bekes Csaba, 1872.) Reverse, As obverse. Silver. Size 22.²

MLXIV. Obverse, The square and compasses; a circle surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend at the bottom, HALADAS PAHOLY KASSA and completing the circle, 000870 (The Lodge Haladas [or Progress] at Kassa, 1870.) Reverse, As obverse. Silver. Size 24 nearly. Very rare.³

MLXV. On a triangular planchet a heptastyle temple approached by three steps; on the central pillars is an ornamental F in script, the initial of the name of the Lodge; a portion of the orb of the sun appears rising over the roof of the temple, and fills the upper part of the field with its rays. Legend, separated by a line from the field, on the left WEISHEIT on the right STARKE and on the base SCHÖNHEIT (Wisdom, strength, beauty.) Reverse, The inscription in five lines, A | J. ES T | JANOSRENDU | Z. K. □ | FELVIDÉK which I take to mean, Regular and Perfect Johannite Lodge of Free Masons "Felvidek" [i. e., "Highlands."] Legend, separated from the field by a line, on the left BESZTERCZEBANYAN on the right SEPTEMBER 4 and on the base * 1878 * (Besztercze-Banya, — Hungarian name of Neusohl) — Sept. 4, 1878, probably the date of foundation. Silver. Length of side, 34 nearly.⁴

MLXVI. Obverse, Minerva facing, and armed with helmet, spear and shield, stands on a small pedestal. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, FREIMAURER LOGE. MINERVA above, and below, completing the circle,

¹ This Lodge, now extinct, had its orient at Gyor, like the preceding, and was named for another Hungarian poet, the brother of Alexander (see previous note). Worn with a blue ribbon.

² This Lodge, which is now extinct, had its orient at Békés Csaba, or Bekesvar, the capital of a county or district of the same name. The □ contains ∴. The jewel was worn with a blue ribbon. This, like all the Hungarians now described, is in the collection of Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, to whom I am indebted for rubbings.

³ This Lodge was founded by the former Grand

Orient, at Kassa in 1870; it became extinct in 1875. I have learned nothing further concerning it, except that because of the short life of the Lodge very few were struck.

⁴ Neusohl is the German name of the town whose Hungarian name is given on the jewel. It is in northern Hungary, at the junction of the Bestritza and the Gran rivers, eighty miles north of Pest, and the capital of the county or district of Sohl. Many of these legends, etc., have letters with Hungarian accents, which I cannot give.

• ORIENT BUDAPEST 15/III 000894 • (Masonic Lodge Minerva, Orient of Buda-Pest, 15th of third month [March] 1894.) Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, WEISHEIT * SCHÖNHEIT * STARKE * (Wisdom, strength, beauty.) White metal, and possibly a cast. Size 24.

MLXVII. Obverse, On a star of eight formal rays an open book, upon which are the square and compasses enclosing a radiant G. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, PORT.: LAT.: MINERVA IN OR^{TE} BUDAPESTENSI above, and below, completing the circle, + COND.: 15 MARTII 000894 + (Masonic Lodge Minerva, in the Orient of Buda-Pest: founded March 15, 1894.) Reverse, Minerva facing, standing on a sockel, armed as on the preceding piece; on her right, the radiant sun over the plumb, square and level; on her left, the crescent moon in a circle of stars, over the compasses, gavel and other working tools. Legend, SAPIENTIA.: VENUSTAS.: ROBUR.: (Wisdom, beauty, strength.) Silver, gilt. Size of circle, 22. The circular central portion is placed on a seven-pointed star of formal rays. Size from point to point, 30.¹

The Lodge *Zorobabel à l'Etoile Polaire*, of Copenhagen, Denmark, had a Member's Jewel, partly struck, consisting of an open heptagon, which encloses a gilt seven-pointed star, on the centre of which is a heptagon with roughened field, and the initial Z. As it can hardly be called a medal, I do not number it. This was attached to a Diploma, shown by a Brother who visited Columbian Lodge, Boston, November, 1807, and the only one I have ever seen.

The following singular Medal, or token, I am unable to place: From the obverse emblems it seems to have a possible Masonic significance, while the reverse device seems to be of an architectural character. From its date, which if it be that of issue, is a half century or more before the "Ab origine" by Natter, generally admitted to be the earliest Masonic, it has been suggested that it may have some connection with the travelling Free Masons, but this is so uncertain that I do not number it.

Obverse, a level, erect; parallel with its base a rule; over its top the compasses, interlaced with which are two serpents, their heads facing each other on a line with the head of the compasses; there are two squares, crossed, the arms forming a saltire on the base of the level, and another on the upright portion; the upper arms of these are encircled by the snakes. Legend: IPSIS EXERCITA DIVIS (used by the gods themselves). Reverse, a curious device, which seems to be the ground plan of some portion of a building, possibly the porch of a church. Legend: HAC CÆLUM PETITVR VIA (By this way heaven is sought). In exergue, in two lines, P. BREAV. | 1661. Copper. Size, 17 nearly.²

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

¹ This and the preceding are medals of the Lodge named, established in March, 1894 (the "third month" on the former being shown to be March, by the latter). The second is of much finer workmanship. Bro. Crowe writes me, in sending the rubbings, that the name of the Lodge does not appear in this year's "Cosmos," and it may be extinct. I am uncertain whether the

letters are PORT (perhaps for Portus, a place of refuge, and an unusual though not inappropriate name for a Lodge) or FRAT (for Fraternitas), as the rubbing is somewhat indistinct.

² For a rubbing of this piece I am indebted to Dr. Storer; the piece itself is in an English cabinet. Its origin is unknown.

A FLORIDA PROCLAMATION PIECE.

IN the sale of the Nesbitt Collection, catalogued by Mr. Low, and held in New York on the 12th April, 1897, there appeared a piece which it would seem has hitherto escaped the notice of collectors. It is Lot 153, and the description is as follows:

Obverse, CAROLUS IV. D. G. HISPAN. REX. Bust right. *Reverse*, FLOR^A ORIENTAL PER. ZESPED^S PROCLAM^{TUS} 1789 Six palm trees in the form of a flower; above, a column; below, a rampant lion left, both small. Very good, holed near edge. Extremely rare. Bronze. Size 33½ mm. The present State of Florida, when ceded to the United States by Spain in 1819, consisted of East and West Florida; it was thus divided by the British when they acquired it in 1763, and though Spain regained it in 1781, it continued under the separate divisions until its acquisition by our Government.

This is evidently a Proclamation piece struck when the news of the accession of Charles IV, to the Spanish throne reached the Florida colony. He was proclaimed January 17, 1799, and crowned at Madrid, September 23, of the same year. As there was no place where the pieces could have been struck in Florida, we can only conjecture where they were minted.

Dr. Bastow writes us that "there is a coin issued in Mexico about 1788 or '89, between the reign of Carlos III and IV, without a bust, but with a bunch of flowers instead; a few thousand were struck and sent to the distressed Spaniards in Florida. History says: 'The king being dead, and his successor not inaugurated, or rather proclaimed, they could not put on the coins either bust, and substituted a bunch of flowers in lieu thereof.' I don't know what truth there may be in this story." L.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

RED JACKET MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal:

As regards "Red Jacket Medals" I wish to state that as long ago as during the Civil War I remember seeing one, and in fact, had it in my possession for a few days, it having been loaned to me by a friend connected with the United Express Co. The medal was correctly described in the *Journal* in 1891, April number. I was living in Buffalo at the time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

C. P. NICHOLS.

CURTIS-PHILLIPS MEDAL.

It may be interesting to collectors and others to know that a gold medal was presented to George William Curtis by the City of Boston for his Eulogy of Wendell Phillips in 1884. If it has not been described in the *Journal*, could you obtain the facts and description and publish the same?

N.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, has just issued a handsome pamphlet of 110 pages, containing their Proceedings for their thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth Annual Meetings, with a number of the papers which have been read at the "Numismatic Meetings" of the Society since the last issue. It is illustrated with a fine photogravure of the "Season Medals," struck in Washington's second term, and an engraving of the Columbian Medal struck by the Society, which was described at the time in the *Journal*. We again congratulate the Society on its evident prosperity.

EDITORIAL.

THE NEW FRENCH COINS.

IN the first number of the present volume we mentioned the designs for the new French coinage, and the distinguished artists to whom the same had been intrusted. Mons. Dupuis, whose designs for the copper or bronze coins we described, has made some slight alterations, and we have been shown a replica of the sketches as modified. The Ten-centime piece will bear the head of Liberty, substantially as already outlined. The drawing shows the head in profile to the right, the Phrygian cap held in place by a fillet or band of ribbon, which also serves to confine the sprig of laurel bound on the side of the head, the stem running gracefully upward from the neck. The expression is admirable; calm, dignified and fearless, there is a spirit and an artistic character about it, which, if successfully reproduced on the coins, will be a great improvement on any of the ideal heads we have ever seen engraved. The figure on the reverse, typifying France, draped and seated (? on a bank), her helmet laurel-wreathed and crested with the Gallic cock, does not impress us so favorably; her right hand holds the flag, and she grasps the staff at the top, just below the spear-head; her left hand, on which she leans slightly, holds a spray of olive or laurel, beneath which is a shield on which is shown the denomination of the piece above a scroll with CENTIMES; at the right of France a child is seated beside her, having the model of a vessel in his left and an ear of wheat in his right hand,—the emblems of commerce and agriculture; his face appears in profile as he turns and looks at the seated figure.

M. Chaplain, who was entrusted with the preparation of the dies for the gold coinage, has not submitted his final sketches; the preliminary drawings we have already described. The drawings of M. Roty, who, by the way, has recently been elected president of the Academy of Fine Arts, have been completed, and we are told have been greatly admired in France, where they are regarded as worthy of the artist. That for the 100-sous piece has upon the obverse, a female figure walking to the left, typical of the Republic; her arms and feet are bare; on her head is the Phrygian cap; her hair floats behind her as she walks; her robe, knotted on her left shoulder and confined by a girdle at the waist, falls away from her right shoulder with the swing of her arm, with which she is sowing seed from a bag held by her left, extended, at her side; at the right, the rays of the rising sun appear mounting from the horizon. The figure reminds one of the peasant women of France as painted by Millet and others; and the boldness, grace and vigor of the departure which the artist has made from the conventional types of European coinage, placing a figure thoroughly representative of the people on the coin, in place of the crowned head of a ruler, the ancient arms of a monarch, or even the symbolic head of Liberty, is an advance in an entirely new direction in numismatics. We shall wait with great interest to see how the coins will be received by critics abroad. On the reverse is to be placed the flaming torch of progress, its rays spread over the field, and the handle crossed by a spray of olive. The legend on the obverse is to be REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE, and on the reverse, LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE, and the date.

Those who are familiar with the design of the Season Medals, so-called, will notice that the same idea of the figure of a sower appears on one of those as on the silver coin above described. On the Season Medal a man scatters the seed; on the French coin a woman is thus engaged.

The *Revue Numismatique de Paris*, for the present month, describing the new silver coin (for Five Francs) above, remarks that the coinage will not be carried into effect, at present, for there have been no pieces struck of this denomination since 1878.

THE present number has been unavoidably delayed, to enable us to give the concluding plate of 1793 Cents. As this number completes the volume those of our subscribers who are in arrears are respectfully reminded that our publishers will be glad to hear from them.

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XXXI.—No. 1.]

[WHOLE No. 153.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1896.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

EDITORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

T. R. MARVIN & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D., 18 E. TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
1348 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPINK & SON, 2 GRACECHURCH STREET, E. C., LONDON.

ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

ADOLPH E. CAHN, NIEDENAU 55, FRANKFORT, A M.

J. A. STARGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.

EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

CONTENTS.

The Process of Coining, as seen in a Wall Painting at Pompeii (with illustration), <i>Talfourd Ely</i>	1
Analogy between Pieforts and Roman Bronze Medallions, <i>F. Parkes Weber, M. D., F. S. A.</i>	4
The Eliot Anglo-American Medal of 1792, <i>Edmund J. Cleveland</i>	6
British Indian Medals, <i>W. T. R. Marvin</i>	7
Coinage of the Confederate States with U. S. Dies, <i>L. H. Low</i>	11
New Designs for French Coinage	12
The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine, <i>H. R. Storer, M. D.</i>	13
A Coin-find near Genoa	19
The Bartram Medal, <i>C. H. Crocker</i>	20
A Presidential Medal given to an Indian	20
The Canadian Numismatic and Antiquarian Society	21
Masonic Medals, <i>W. T. R. Marvin</i>	22
Mexican Columbian Medal	24
Medals of the West Frisian Admiralty	25
Another American Historical Medal?	26
NOTES AND QUERIES:	
Dutch-American Medals	26
Jetton of Louis XV	27
I. H. S. on a Rupee of Kashmir	27
EDITORIAL:	
Volume XXXI	27
American Numismatic and Archaeological Society	28
The St. Gaudens Columbian	28
Cents of 1793	28

Contributions from those interested in the science will be cordially welcomed, and the largest possible liberty granted to correspondents; but the publication of such articles in the Journal cannot be held to be an endorsement by the Editors of the views expressed.

LYMAN H. LOW,

NUMISMATIST,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY; THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON; THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED having retired from the management of the Coin Department of the SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., of which he had entire charge for upwards of eight years, begs to inform his friends and the public that he will continue the business on his own account, at the address given below, and will give special attention to cataloguing and preparing collections for Public Auctions, and to the execution of bids for Coin Auction Sales on commission: and he relies on his long experience and the generous support heretofore given him by the Numismatic fraternity for a continuance of their patronage in the lines indicated.

He will also deal in the more valuable classes of Coins only, and his extensive foreign connection affords him unexcelled facilities for procuring on order the most desirable specimens.

He also offers his services as an expert in appraising Cabinets, etc.

(Established, 1879.)

LYMAN H. LOW,

136 West 91st Street, New York.

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XXXI.—No. 2.]

[WHOLE No. 154.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

OCTOBER, 1896.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

EDITORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY
T. R. MARVIN & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L^D., 18 E. TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
1348 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPINK & SON, 2 GRACECHURCH STREET, E. C., LONDON.

ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

ADOLPH E. CAHN, NIEDENAU 55, FRANKFORT, A M.

J. A. STARGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.

EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
A Catalogue of American Die-cutters	54	EDITORIAL :	
A Cuban Silver Piece	28	English Jubilee Medals	32
A Curious Medieval Piece	33	"Florida" Proclamation Piece	92
A New Contorniate	115	La Fidele Maconne	120
American Fur Company's Indian Medals	4	Latin Inscriptions and Legends	31
American Numismatic and Arch'l Soc.,		Numismatic Work in the American	
Medal struck by, for Charter Day	101	School at Rome	91
An Interesting Find at Harvard	22	Signs of Progress	59
An Undescribed Washington	110	Spanish-American Coinage	92
An Unpublished Vernon	81	The Field of the Journal	119
Annual Assay Medals of the U. S. Mint	18	The New Mexican Coinage	32
Astor Indian Medal	4	Eliot, Jared, Medal of	68
Astronomical Medal, The Bruce	67	English Jubilee Medals	32, 57
Beads used for Money	88	Emigration, Protestant, from Salzburg,	
BOOK NOTICES :		Medals of	93
Das Brasilianische Geldwesen, von		Engravers of Portraits on Franco-Amer-	
Julius Meili	89	ican Jetons	16
Boston Medals	87, 88	Florida Proclamation Piece	64, 92
Boston Naval Medal	114	Franco-American Jetons, Engravers of	
British Jubilee Medals	32, 57	Portraits on	16
California, Private Mint for	91	Further Notes on Mexican Mint-Marks	17
Castle Garden Token (New York)	7	Gift to the Smithsonian Institution	11
Charter-day Medal, New York	101	Greenbacks, A New Series of	79
Choteau Indian Medal	6	Gresham, Thomas, and His Law	69
Coinage in San Francisco	72	Haldimand Indian Medal, Notes on	55
Coinage of Japan, The New	79	Half Cents of 1793	1
Coinage of the Transvaal	72	Harvard, Interesting Find at	22
Coins for Santo Domingo made in Amer-		Herstal, Seigneur, Undescribed Jeton of	56
ica	11	Indian Medal of George II, Restrike of	90
Contorniate, A New	115	Indian Medal of Haldimand, Notes on	55
Corner-Stone Medals (Springfield, Mass.)	31	Indian Medals, American Fur Com-	
Counterfeit Shekels	53	pany's	4
Cuba, Silver Piece for	28	Japanese New Coinage	79
Decorations for N. Y. National Guards-		Jenny Lind Medal	9, 37
men	90	Jewish Shekels Counterfeited	53
Die-Cutters, Catalogue of American, pro-		Knights of St. Jonathan	116
posed	54	Latin Inscriptions and Legends	31
Dollars of 1804	10, 70	Local New York Tokens	7
Early Issues at Tacoma	23	London Numismatic Society	115

	PAGE		PAGE
Masonic Medals	25, 82, 111	"Juvemus Ambo"	30
Matabele War Medal	22	Knights of St. Jonathan	116
McKinley Inauguration Medal	51	Medals under a Corner-Stone	31
MEDALS :		Pan-American Mercantile Medal	30
American Fur Company's	4	Restrike of an Indian Medal of Geo.	
Astor Indian	4	II	90
Boston	87, 88, 114	Notes on the British-Indian Medal of	
Bruce Astronomical	67	Haldimand	55
Castle Garden	7	Numismatics Popularized	42
Charter-Day, New York	101	OBITUARY :	
Choteau	6	Lea Ahlborn	90
Corner-Stone	31	Dr. J. W. Bastow	89
English Jubilee	32, 57	Henry Davenport	89
Fort William	117	Jean Henri Hoffman	29
Indian	4, 6, 55, 90	Geo. W. Massamore	119
Jared Eliot	68	Achille Dem. Portolaccas	118
Jenny Lind	9, 37	Nicolas Jos. Jules Rouyer	117
La Fidele Maconne	120	Alfred Von Sallet	118
Masonic	25, 82, 111	Old North Church, Boston, Medal of	88
Matabele War	22	Pan-American Mercantile Medal	30
McKinley Inauguration	51	Phillips, Wendell, Boston Medal of	87
Medical	12, 44, 73, 106	Salzburg and the Protestant Emigration	
Mystical (Query)	30	Medals	93
Pan-American Mercantile	30	Santo Domingo Coins to be made in	
Recamier	116	America	11
Salzburg Emigration	93	Satirical Brussels Token	52
Springfield, Mass.	31	Smithsonian Institution, Gift to	11
St. Hubert	103	Some Big Coins	97
Thirteen Club	23	Some Local New York Tokens	7
Vernon	81	Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces	
Washington	110	(Undescribed)	38
Wendell Phillips	87	Spanish-American Proclamation Pieces,	
Medals under a Corner-Stone	31	Unnoticed Varieties of	61, 98
Medieval Medal of St. Hubert	103	Swedish Copper Plate Money	49
Medieval Rebus Piece	33	Tacoma Money	23
Mereau of Pierre Henin	33	The Half Cents of 1793	1
Mexican Mint-Marks, Further Notes on	17	The London Numismatic Society	115
Mexican Twenty-Cent Piece	24	The Medals, Jetons, etc., Illustrative of	
Money, Beads Used for	88	the Science of Medicine	12, 44, 73, 106
New Japanese Coinage	79	Thirteen Club, Medal of	23
New Series of Greenbacks	79	Thomas Gresham and His Law	69
New York Local Issues	7	Transvaal Coinage	72
New York Medal for Charter-Day	101	U. S. Mint, Annual Assay Medals	18
NOTES AND QUERIES :		Undescribed Jeton of the Seigneur de	
A Private Mint for California	91	Herstal	56
Decorations for New York National		Vernon, An Unpublished	81
Guardsmen	90	Washington, An Undescribed	110
Fort William Medal	117	Wendell Phillips, Medal of	87



THE ASTOR INDIAN MEDAL

STRUCK FOR USE BY

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NVMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.*

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1897.

No. I.

THE HALF CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY.



MUCH less interest has been taken in the collection of the different dies of Half Cents of this year, than of the Cents, and it is difficult to find a cabinet containing many of them. I can add no new dies in the regular series, to those already described by Mr. E. Frossard in his "Monograph," but can only describe those dies more minutely.

Before attempting this I will introduce a piece referred to by Mr. W. S. Baker, in his "Medallic Portraits of Washington," as follows: "The portrait . . . struck with a reverse of the Half Cent of 1793 — the first year of the regular coinage, — is different again from all others in this list, and may have been copied from the original by Edward Savage, painted in New York in 1790. The transposition from three-quarter face into a profile, will account for the difference in expression. The head is in quite high relief, altogether unsuited for a coin, and the piece may be considered in the light of a fancy production not intended as a pattern."

The piece here referred to bears upon its obverse a military bust of Washington facing the right, with the legend LIBERTY above, and the date 1793 in exergue (Plate III). The legend and the date, excepting the figure 3, which has a rounded top instead of the straight horizontal line, as in the regular coinage, agree closely with those of obverse 2 of the Half Cents. The reverse is the same with reverse A, and the edge is lettered as on those.

It is impossible to state with certainty that this was intended as a pattern, but as it has every appearance of a genuinely struck piece, with reverse from a die used with the Half Cents of the regular issue, I am inclined to believe it to have been so intended, and therefore give it a place upon the plate as a

pattern. As to the objection of its high relief, the same might with nearly as much reason be urged against most of the coins of this year.

Of these coins I have found but two obverse and three reverse dies. Fros-sard mentions four reverse dies, but from a close examination of his plate, comparing his 1 and 4 with each other and with original impressions, I can detect no difference in them except that noted by him in the "dividing line of the fraction," which he describes as "short, thick, and touches the upper curve of the 2, while distant from the last cipher." I find no impression showing the peculiarity of his No. 4, but the die agrees so perfectly in all other respects with reverse A and with No. 1 of his plate, that I think it must be the same die, altered in that line, either in the die, or upon the coin itself.

The design of the obverses is similar to that of the Liberty Cap Cents, but with the head facing left. The fillet band is visible entirely across the head, from just above the forehead to near the staff behind. The edges are lettered TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR ♀ ♂

Obverse 1 with reverses A and B. The letter L is partly over the hair and low, the v not more than half a millimeter from the cap, and tv high. The cap has a rounded top, is narrow at its base, the right hand outline having but two curves, making it narrow in the middle. The upper lock of hair extends fully under and slightly beyond the cap, nearly parallel with its lower line; the second, third and fourth are longer, and the lowest ends in a curl underneath. The end of the staff lays very close to the line of the bust. The date is widely spaced, the 1 high and the 7 small.

Obverse 2 with reverses A and B. The letters L and tv low; L is entirely over the forehead, and the v fully one millimeter from the cap, which is more pointed at the top and more broad at the base than in obverse 1, having three curves on its right hand outline, and being full in the middle. The upper lock of hair is short, pointing nearly at the middle of the base of the cap, the second reaches nearly to the outer edge of the cap, the third is much longer, pointing downward, and the fourth appears to turn under with the lowest, which forms a curl underneath,—though in some impressions a faint outline of a point to it may be detected. The end of the staff is more than twice its own diameter from the line of the bust. The date is closely spaced, the 7 large and the 9 and 3 high.

These pieces are usually designated in sale catalogues as the small, or the large 7.

The reverses closely resemble those of the Cents of Class 2, but the branches are without trefoil leaves, these bearing only ovate leaves and racemes of small berries, and have the words ^{HALF}CENT within the wreath. The larger number of sprays are on the outside of the branches.

Reverse A with obverses 1 and 2. One millimeter space between ^{HALF} and CENT, the centre-mark large, and nearer the right foot of A. Each branch

bears fifteen leaves, the points of the two upper terminal leaves nearly meeting under s. The stems cross, forming nearly a right angle under the knot, that at the left very near the u, that at the right joining the ceriph of the foot of A. The sprays of berries on the left are five and three; on the right, five and four. The top of the bow is nearly straight, the ribbon ends rather heavy and forked, that at the left most deeply, that at the right longer, reaching nearly (or quite?) to the border. The regula is curved, joining the ribbon end at the left, and close under the numerator. The figure 2 is high and very near the ribbon end. The legend is close around the wreath but more than one millimeter from the border.

Reverse B with obverse 2. One and one-half millimeters between HALF and CENT, the centre-mark small and near the left top of N. The left branch bears thirteen leaves, one inside joining H; the right, fourteen; the tips of two terminal leaves nearly meeting under ES. The stems are long, forming a wide angle, extending as far as the outer circle of the legend, and nearly equidistant from U and A. The sprays on the left are six and three; on the right seven and three. The top of the bow curves slightly downward. The ends of the ribbon are heavy, and forked half their length or more, the streamers from both nearly reaching the border. The regula is slightly curved and central, and the denominator widely spaced. The legend is about equally distant from wreath and border.

Reverse C with obverse 1. About one millimeter between HALF and CENT. No centre-mark, but a period follows CENT. A period also follows the legend. Fifteen leaves upon the left branch and sixteen upon the right. The upper terminal leaf on the right extends over that at the left, nearly meeting the point of the second leaf on that side under E. Six sprays outside and four inside each branch. The stems are slender, forming a wide angle, that at the left short, joining the u, that at the right much longer, reaching as far as the outer circle of the legend, and ending about two millimeters from A. The top of the bow is deeply curved in the centre and highest on the left. The ribbon ends are light, that at the right longest, and most deeply forked. The regula is long, straight and very light. The 2 is high; the first cipher low, and near the second. The legend is nearer the border on the right than on the left.

It is difficult to estimate the rarity of these coins, owing to the lack of interest in their collection; but I should judge the obverses to be about equal in that respect; reverse A the most common, and B and C very much more rare.

The descriptions I have given comprise every die of the U. S. Coins of 1793 at present known to collectors. Should any others be discovered I shall be glad to be informed, that descriptions, and if possible illustrations, may be given. (For Plate of the Half Cents see April number.)

THE following table of equivalents may be convenient for those who are familiar with previous tables of these Cents. The larger number given by Doughty does not indicate so many different obverse dies, as he gives a new number to every combination, and I find no difference in the dies given by him as 5 and 6, though every known Cotton Leaf Cent has been submitted for examination, and all three of them were in my hands at the same time and were very carefully compared. Numbers 2 and 8 were unknown when the previous tables were issued.

CROSBY 1897.	LEVICK 1869.	FROSSARD 1878.	DOUGHTY 1890.	CROSBY 1897.	LEVICK 1869.	FROSSARD 1878.	DOUGHTY 1890.
1	1	1	1 & 2	8	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	9	7	6 & 7	10 & 11
3	2	3	3	10	8	8	9
4	3	2	4	11	9	9	12
5	6	10	5 & 6	12	10	11	13 & 14
6	4	4	7	13	11	12	15
7	5	5	8	14	12	13	16 & 17

AMERICAN FUR COMPANY'S INDIAN MEDALS.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

THE general similarity of the two pieces described below by Mr. Betts and especially of their reverses, seems to indicate a close connection between them, and to show a common origin and design. Whether this be established or not, they certainly form a new and interesting addition to the list of American Indian medals. — EDS.

I. THE ASTOR MEDAL.

Naked bust of Mr. Astor in profile to left. Legend, PRESIDENT OF THE above, and AMERICAN FUR COMPANY below. *Rev.* In the centre of field are two right hands clasped, with the motto PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP; above this the Indian pipe of peace over a tomahawk crosswise, and below, a tomahawk over a pipe of peace crossed in the same manner. Legend, FORT UNION above, and U. M. O. below. (These letters, as we infer from a similar medal to be described below, signify *Upper Missouri Outfit.*) Silver, gilt. Size 41.

This rare and interesting medal came into the possession of the writer some ten or twelve years since. Up to that time he had never seen or heard of such a medal, but about four years ago his attention was called to another example in *silver*, considerably worn. This piece the writer was informed, went into the possession of one of the Astor family; presumably at a high figure, which in view of its great rarity was perhaps fully justified.

The devices on the reverse sufficiently indicate its purpose; it was doubtless intended for presentation to influential chiefs, and others whose positions enabled them to be of use to the officials of the Company, who were stationed at the various trading posts established in the heart of the Indian country. Their close resemblance to those struck for a similar purpose by the United States Government, was well calculated to encourage the belief

in the minds of the savages that they were treating with a power but little if at all inferior to that of the Great Father ("*Uncle Sam*") himself, and it is hardly too much to suppose that they were valued by their recipients quite as highly as those issued by the Government.

The portrait is that of John Jacob Astor, and the arrangement of the title, the lettering of the legend and the devices on both obverse and reverse, were no doubt carefully studied, with the idea suggested above, and clearly prove that the design was to impress the Indian chiefs, and any "half-breeds" among them, if there should chance to be those who could read the legend to one inquisitive enough to ask its meaning, with a wholesome respect for the power of those who were ready to reward faithful service, or to punish treachery.

It would be interesting to know something as to particulars, such as the name of the die-cutter, the date at which the medal was struck, etc., but all enquiries touching these points, have so far failed to throw any light upon them; the fact that it is without date or signature of any kind, or even the name of him whose bust it bears, leaves all to conjecture.

In considering the facts so far as they are matters of record concerning the American Fur Company, we are led to believe that the medal under notice was struck sometime between the years 1806 and 1811. Washington Irving in his "*Astoria*" says that in 1809¹ Mr. Astor "obtained a charter from the Legislature of New York, incorporating a company under the name of 'The American Fur Company,' with a capital of one million of dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to two millions." In 1811 an "arrangement was made, by which conjunction with certain partners of the Northwest Company, and others engaged in the fur trade, they bought out the Mackinaw Company, and merged that and the American Fur Company into a new Association, to be called 'The Southwest Company.' . . . Unluckily the war which broke out in 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, suspended the association; and after the war it was entirely dissolved."

It is not impossible that the published reports of the expedition fitted out by the Government under Captains Lewis and Clarke for the exploration of the vast interior west of the Mississippi river (accomplished by them in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806), may have been instrumental in attracting the attention of Mr. Astor to the grand trading possibilities offered by this immense unexplored region, since he soon after formulated a scheme for the establishment of a line of trading posts along the Missouri and Columbia rivers and their tributaries. These trading posts were fortified sufficiently to protect them against any sudden or treacherous attacks of the Indian tribes, and served as a centre at which the trappers employed by the Company might bring the furs which they had taken, and the natives might exchange

¹ Goodrich, in his "*Picture of New York*," gives 1805 as the date of the granting of the Charter.

their beaver and other skins for supplies which they could not otherwise obtain, — a traffic which laid the foundation for the enormous wealth of the President of the Company.

Fort Union, named on the medal, and located on the Missouri river,¹ was made the distributing post of The American Fur Company, in the western country. It was situated about six miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, was a stockaded fortress, about two hundred and twenty feet square, and was pleasantly located on a high bank.² "A trapper's *outfit* consists generally of a rifle, a pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a bullet mould, seven traps, an axe, a hatchet, a knife, an awl, a camp kettle, two blankets, and seven pounds of flour, and has generally two or three horses to carry himself, his baggage and peltries."³

Another station of the American Fur Company was "Fort Cass," on the Yellowstone river, about three miles below the mouth of the Big-horn. Capt. Bonneville, under date of August, 1833, says: — "This was a mere fortification against Indians, being a stockade of about one hundred and thirty feet square, with two bastions at the extreme corners. M'Tulloch, an agent of the American Company, was stationed there with twenty men; two boats of fifteen tons burden were lying here, but at certain seasons of the year a steamboat can come up to the fort."⁴

II. THE CHOTEAU MEDAL.

Cloaked bust of Choteau to right. Near the border PIERRE CHOTEAU & CO. UPPER MISSOURI OUTFIT. *Rev.* Pipe and tomahawk crossed, and two right hands joined, PEACE | AND | FRIENDSHIP | 1843. Border ornamented, edge plain. A copper loop soldered on edge. Tin. Size 58.

"This interesting, and heretofore unpublished medal was obtained from an Indian, in an Indian lodge, at Peoria Bottom, on the Missouri river, a point about 15 miles north of Fort Pierre, Dakota Ter. Choteau, as his name indicates, was a Frenchman, an associate of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and carried on an extensive traffick with the Indians and among the pioneers of the Upper Missouri. The date of his death is unknown to us. In condition the medal is very good, though showing some marks of wear, and it has undoubtedly been worn by an Indian, hung to a chain or string fastened to the copper loop." — *Numisma*, No. 1, Vol. VI, Jan., 1882.

The above described medal was purchased by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and by him presented to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in whose collection it now is. As this is the only medal beside that of Astor

¹ Capt. Clarke under date of Aug. 30, 1806, says of this region, that it "abounds in beaver and otter; a circumstance which strongly recommends the entrance of the latter river (*the Yellowstone*) as a judicious position for the purposes of trade." A foot note by the Editor

says — "Old Fort Union long stood here, and was then replaced by Fort Buford, close by."

² Irving's "Bonneville," p. 254.

³ "Bonneville," p. 269.

⁴ "Bonneville," p. 250.

relating to the American Fur Company of which we have any knowledge, it may be of sufficient interest in connection with the preceding piece, to warrant a republication in the *Journal*.

The Choteau family of St. Louis were evidently connected with the fur trading interests at a very early period, for although the medal bears the date of 1843, we find them named by Capt. Clarke of the Lewis and Clarke expedition on their return to St. Louis in 1806, as the following extracts will show : —

The Lewis and Clarke expedition arrived at St. Louis at 12 o'clock, September 23d, 1806. Capt. Clarke in his journal of that date, in speaking of their reception, says "We accepted the invitation of Mr. Peter Choteau, and took a room in his house. We paid a friendly visit to Mr. Auguste Chotau, and some of our old friends this evening."

"Wednesday, 24th September, 1806. We dined with Mr. Chotoux to day, and after dinner went to a store and purchased some clothes which we gave to a tayler and derected to be made."

"Thursday, 25th Septr., 1806. . . . Had all our skins &c. suned [sunned] and stored away in a storeroom of Mr. Caddy Choteau, payed some visits of form to the gentlemen of St. Louis. In the evening a dinner & Ball."

SOME LOCAL NEW YORK TOKENS.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

CASTLE GARDEN TOKEN.

Obv. A front view of the building ; above this and near the border, CASTLE GARDEN ; below, and close to the border in very small letters, TRESTED (the name of the die-sinker) ; border lightly milled.

Rev. A flying eagle, holding in his beak a ribbon, on which appears the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM ; above, near the border (and nearly surrounding the planchet) JONATHAN RATHBONE & FRANCIS B. FITCH. PROPRIETORS ; at bottom near the border * 1825 * in field below the ribbon, *D Pomeroy 890* engraved in script ; border lightly milled ; edge plain. Elongated ellipse, brass, silvered. Size 31 x 16.

In view of the fact that a considerable portion of the field is left vacant by the die, evidently for the purpose of engraving therein a name or number (or both, as in the above example), it would seem probable that these tokens were intended for use by stockholders, or holders of season tickets, as seat checks or for some such purpose. Whatever may have been their uses, they are to-day certainly among the most interesting mementoes relating to the early history of New York.

Only two other specimens are known to the writer ; one of which was sold in the collection of Mr. J. N. T. Levick and was badly marred by a large

hole near the centre; the other was much corroded. On one of these the name of J. P. Whittelsey was engraved, but without a number.

Castle Garden, or (as it was originally called) *Castle Clinton*,¹ was erected by the United States as a military post, on ground under water off the Battery, the same having been ceded for that purpose by the Corporation of the City of New York in December, 1806. It was about two hundred feet in diameter; the walls were eight feet in thickness and were thirty-five feet high above the water. The building was of a circular form, and the roof rose from the walls toward the interior; the area thus enclosed was said to be capable of accommodating upwards of ten thousand people.

In 1817 during its occupancy by the Government as a fortified post, the public feeling was much exercised by the attempt on the part of Major General Winfield Scott (who was at that time in command of this military district), "to erect two small offices on the Battery, one on each side leading to the bridge, in violation as supposed, of the rights of the City, and of the spirit of the grant made to the Government." A correspondence between the Mayor and Gen. Scott followed, and "an appeal was eventually made to the President, . . . who ordered a suspension of the proceedings on the part of Gen. Scott, and it was abandoned. . . . Great fears were at one time entertained that it would produce a violent struggle between the civil and military powers."

The Government not desiring to retain it longer as a military station, on March 30, 1822, by an Act of Congress, ceded it back to the city, and on June 16th of the following year the Castle was finally vacated and placed in possession of the city authorities.

In May, 1824, Castle Clinton (hereafter called *Castle Garden*), was leased for five years² for the sum of \$1,400 per annum, and was fitted up as a promenade and place of entertainment, and soon became a fashionable and popular resort.

Since that time Castle Garden has been the scene of many notable events; among which, and first in order of time, may be mentioned the reception given by the city to Gen. La Fayette on his visit to America in 1824. Having arrived on Sunday, August 15th, in the ship *Cadmus*, he was on the following day, attended by a naval escort, landed at Castle Garden, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by a vast assemblage gathered there to receive

¹ Presumably in honor of De Witt Clinton, at that time Mayor of the city, or his uncle, then Vice President. De Witt Clinton was one of a family highly distinguished in the history of his native State; his grandfather was Col. Charles Clinton, and his father was Gen. James Clinton, who under his brother, Gen. George Clinton, had rendered valuable service in the defence of "Fort Clinton" against the British General, Sir Henry Clinton, in 1777; George Clinton was chosen Governor of New York in 1777, and held the office eighteen successive years; in 1801 he was again chosen

Governor, and in 1804 and 1808 was elected Vice President of the United States. De Witt Clinton held important offices for many years in the municipal government; he was Lieutenant Governor in 1811-13; elected Governor almost unanimously in 1817, and re-elected several times afterwards; in 1812 he received eighty-nine Electoral votes for President of the United States against Madison, and was one of the most eminent statesmen of his day.

² Rathbone & Fitch being the proprietors in 1825 were doubtless the lessees.



UNITED STATES DOLLARS OF 1798 AND 1804.



CASTLE GARDEN TOKEN.



JENNY LIND MEDAL.

NEW YORK LOCAL ISSUES.

him. On the 14th of September after his return to this city from a visit to Boston, a grand "Fete and Gala" was given in his honor, which was conducted on a scale of grandeur and expense hitherto unprecedented in this country, about six thousand persons being present.¹

THE JENNY LIND MEDAL.

Another great occasion was the brilliant reception accorded to Miss Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," on September 11, 1850, at which time under the management of that "Prince of Showmen" Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, she gave her first concert in America. Her reception on her arrival had been of the warmest character, and her progress through the streets from the ship to her hotel was literally a triumphal march beneath floral arches and decorations and a grand display of the flags of all nations. Public expectation had been greatly stimulated by the systematic advertising of which Mr. Barnum was so thoroughly a master. One of the novel methods resorted to by him was the offer of a \$200 prize for an ode of welcome.² Another innovation, the sale of seats by auction, was announced and took place amidst a scene of great excitement, "Genin, the hatter" making a bid at the start of two hundred and twenty-five dollars for first choice. Five dollars had been named as the regular price for tickets, but many were sold far above this, even as high as fifty dollars. The receipts were of course immense, and at the close of the concert Mr. Barnum announced the fact that Jenny Lind had devoted her entire share of the profits to charitable purposes.

A burlesque poem called "Parnassus"³ also contributed greatly to the general hilarity, a fair idea of which may be formed from the following stanza, Mr. Barnum being regarded as the speaker:—

"So Jenny come along: you're just the card for me,
And quit those kings and queens for the country of the free;
Folks 'll welcome you with speeches and serenades and rockets,
And you shall touch their hearts and I shall tap their pockets;
And if between us both the public isn't skinned
Why my name isn't Barnum, nor your name Jenny Lind."⁴

The following medal was struck in commemoration of this event, and may be thus described:—

Obv. Head of Miss Jenny Lind in profile, to left. JENNY at left, and LIND at right.

Rev. Legend in two concentric circles; the inner one reads, above, FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA followed by the inscription in four lines beneath a large star, AT CASTLE GARDEN | N.Y. SEP. 11. 1850. | ATTENDED BY | 7,000 PEOPLE

¹ The above facts are mainly from "The Picture of New York" by A. T. Goodrich, New York, 1823.

² This was awarded to Bayard Taylor, and was recited by Miss Lind on this occasion.

³ By Wm. Allen Butler, author of "Flora McFlimsey," etc.

⁴ From the "Ladies' Home Journal" for November, 1896.

then follows the remainder of the inner legend, PROCEEDS. 35.000. DOLLARS The outer legend, beginning at the bottom, is 12.500. DOLLARS GIVEN BY MISS LIND TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Edge plain. The obverse is in high relief, and the workmanship throughout good. There is no signature to indicate the artist, to whose labor we are indebted for this very interesting memento. Bronze and white metal. Size 27.

For many years Castle Garden was used as a landing place for immigrants, and through its ever open portals passed hundreds of thousands of Old World denizens, fleeing from Old World poverty and oppression, to find in the New World, in the midst of new conditions, new homes and eventual citizenship in the "Land of the Free," the Utopia of their dreams and El Dorado of their imaginations.

Castle Garden is at present utilized by the city as an Aquarium, and here numerous members of the finny tribe may be seen disporting themselves in their native element. Big fish and little fish, whales and minnows, horse-heads and devil fish (the great sea spiders), cod and mackerel, trout, eels and mud suckers: truly a cosmopolitan company, fitting representatives of the inhabitants of the great city for whose instruction and amusement they have been assembled from the very ends of the earth.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

PREVIOUS to 1842 the existence of any 1804 Dollar was problematical; the records of the Mint being the only source from which to infer that any had been coined. The Mint did not have any, and nobody had ever seen one.

In 1842 Eckfeldt and DuBois, assayers in the Mint, published a "Manual of Gold and Silver Coins," in which appeared an engraving of an 1804 Dollar. It is presumably a representation of one or more pieces in the Mint at that time.

The first knowledge we have of an individual possessing one of these Dollars is from a letter of Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, published in the *Journal*, Vol. II, page 42, in which he says "My U. S. Dollar of 1804 was handed me directly from the cabinet of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia on the 9th of May, 1843, by one of its officers."

During President Polk's administration, extending from 1845 to 1849, a lady obtained from the Mint a Dollar of 1804, which subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. L. G. Parmelee. See *Journal*, Vol. III, page 7.

These are the first three Dollars bearing the date of 1804 known to be in existence, making their appearance between the years 1842 and 1846, and all emanating from the Mint in Philadelphia.

The plate represents a 1798 Dollar, showing milling or lines extending to the edge of the piece, as on all Dollars coined from 1794 to 1803 inclusive. The other cut is from a photograph of one of the existing 1804 Dollars, and shows a beading with plain rim outside. This style of beading commenced with the 1836 Dollar and has been continued from that time.

Inasmuch as the appearance of an 1804 Dollar was not earlier than 1842, and the beading near the edge is similar to pieces coined since 1836, and totally unlike those of 1803 and the preceding years, what inference can be drawn other than that the die was cut between the year 1836 and 1842?

It does seem very strange that Mr. Stickney, who had been collecting coins since 1817 and had not come across an 1804 Dollar, when confronted with two "*proof specimens*" at the Mint in 1843, should have accepted them as "*originals*," (see his letter, quoted above,) without questioning the source from whence they came.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, July, 1897.

SANTO DOMINGO COINS TO BE MADE IN AMERICA.

A Government Commission appointed by the Republic of Santo Domingo has lately placed an order with the gold and silver refining firm of Charles S. Platt, No. 29 Gold street, New York, for the coinage of 1,750,000 pieces of silver alloy, to represent dollars equal in size to the French five-franc piece and weighing twenty-five grammes; half dollars, and twenty and ten cent pieces, corresponding in size to United States currency. The nominal value of the total amount represented by the coins is \$600,000, and they are to be used merely as subsidiary currency for circulation within the limits of the Republic, their actual standard being considerably lower than United States coins. This is said to be the first time that an American firm has been intrusted with the coinage of foreign money, countries having no mints of their own usually placing their orders in Europe.

GIFT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received by bequest from the late G. B. Glover, of New York, formerly of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, a collection of Chinese and other East Asiatic coins, consisting of 2,025 pieces and representing the coinage of China from 700 B. C. down to the present day. This collection is probably the most complete in existence, surpassing those at London and Paris. It embraces very many specimens of those peculiar pieces of currency used both as coins and religious medals, moulds of various shapes, notes both governmental and private, and coins of

foreign countries, struck from time to time for commercial use in China. The latter class includes the dollars of English, Danish, American and Mexican manufacture, as well as the entire series of the coinage of the Annamese, Japanese, Koreans, and the Mohammedan cities of China itself. The collection was exhibited at the Paris Exposition, where by some mistake these originals were listed as dating from 2254 B. C. It is being prepared for installation in the Museum by Mr. Beckwith. — *Exchange*.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 111.)

THERE are again insertions to be made.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. *Personal*.

Dr. George Bird (), of London.

1141. *Obverse*. Clothed bust, to right. To left, in field s. Inscription: GEORGE BIRD M. D. 1896.

Reverse. Blank.

Plaster of Paris. 72. 113mm. By Miss E. Stillman. At the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1897. Communicated to me by Dr. F. Parkes Weber.

Dr. Thomas Henry Huxley (1825-), of London.

1142. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, in University robes. Inscription: THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY 189-

Reverse. At right, two females seated to left; the one extending laurel wreath, and the other with scroll on knees and pen in hand. Before them a kneeling male with open book. In background, lighted candelabra. Exergue: An owl with outstretched wings.

Design for cast bronze medal. 77. 120mm. By Miss S. R. Canton. At the Royal Academy Exhibition. Communicated to me by Dr. Weber.

Dr. Sir William Lawrence, of London.

Besides No. 761, there is

1143. *Obverse*. Within ornamental circle, head, facing. Inscription: WILLIAM LAWRENCE 1783-1867 S · BARTHOLOMEWS HOSPIT ·

Reverse. Within ornamental border, nude youth erect and facing, between two shields on which he rests his forearms. Upon the shields: AIEN | APIE-TEVE | IN, which is whispered into his ears by draped crouching females (Wisdom and Science) on each side who stretch their heads across the shields.

Gold. Cast and chased. 35. 54mm. By Alfred Gilbert, R. A. *Nature*, July 1, 1897, p. 200, fig. To be annually conferred. At the Royal Academy Exhibition.

As preceding, but larger. Plaster of Paris. At the Academy Exhibition. I have photographs of both of these from Dr. Weber.

Dr. John Argyll Robertson (), of Edinburgh.

Obverse. HOC SIGILLO | JUVENEM INGENUUM | JOANNEM GARTLAND EKINS | RESPONSA QUESTIONIBUS | TOTI SCHOLÆ PROPOSITIS | OMNIUM FELICISSIMA | DONAVIT | JOANNES ARGYLL ROBERTSON M. D. | DE CHIRURGICE (*sic*) | PRÆLECTOR

Reverse. EDINBURGI | (scrolls) | KALENDIS APRILIS | A. D. 1837 (all engraved.)
Silver. 39. 60mm. With loop and ring. Communicated to me by Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin. As it is engraved I do not number it, though it is inserted from its intrinsic interest.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Bristol, Somersetshire.

1144. *Obverse.* Within depressed circular field, the Suple arms. Inscription : SUPLE PRIZE MEDAL Exergue : 1849

Reverse. Within similar field, crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon, enclosing as the case may be : FIRST | IN MEDICINE or : FIRST | IN SURGERY, with recipient's name and date engraved. Inscription : BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY

Gold (value five guineas). 24. 38mm. The founder, Mr. Robert Suple, was a starch manufacturer in Bristol. I am indebted for wax impressions to Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Dean of the Royal Infirmary.

1145. *Obverse.* Within curved quadrilateral, the hospital arms incorporated with those of Bristol (ship and castle). At sides : 18 — 32 Inscription : BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel leaves : COMMITTEE | MEDAL

Gold, silver. 22. 36mm. I owe wax impressions to Prof. E. Markham Skerritt, Dean of University College, Bristol.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

C. *British Medical Events.*

Royalty.

Queen Elizabeth, 1572. Recovery from Small Pox. See under Epidemics.

Queen Elizabeth, 1574. Exposure to the Plague. See under Epidemics.

1146. Mary, wife of James II, 1688. Parturition. FELICITAS PUBLICA.¹
Grueber, *Guide to English medals*, 1881, p. 56, No. 279.

1147. Clementina, wife of James III, 1720. D^o PROVIDENTIA OBSTETRIX.
Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 62, No. 310; Cochran-Patrick, *loc. cit.*, p. 68, No. 49, pl. XIII, fig. 2; Skaife, *Proc. Manchester Numismatic Society*, 1868, Part VI, p. 131; Storer, *Obstetrical Medals*, No. 5. In the collection of Mr. Robert Shiells, of Neenah, Wis., and my own.

1148. Princess Anne of Orange, 1736. D^o OB PUERPERIUM (etc.).
Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, *Med. Illustr.*, II, p. 516, No. 71.

1149. Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederic, Prince of Wales. 1741. Pregnancy. FOECUNDITATE AVGVSTAE DOMVS.
Ibid., p. 559, No. 186.

Queen Charlotte, 1773. Does the SALUTI AVGVSTAE upon the medals of the Medical Society of London, Nos. 642, 724 and 1123, refer to her convalescence from any disease?

Geo. III, 1788-89, 1801-04. Alleviation of Paroxysms of Insanity.

1150. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath : W A & C^o Inscription : GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA.

Reverse. A crown between crossed laurel branches. Inscription : HAIL BRITAIN. HEAVEN RESTORES YOUR KING. 1788.

Copper, brass. 21. 34mm. Rim milled. Conder, p. 211, No. 15; Batty, II, p. 413, No. 4111; Atkins, p. 365, No. 49.

1 Ordinary natal medals, which are almost countless, will not be admitted to the present list.

1151. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. At sides: G—III Beneath: CI Inscription: GOD SAVE THE KING. Exergue: 1788

Reverse. WHEN | WE FORGET | HIM | MAY GOD FORGET | US! | Thurlow. |—| RESTORED TO HEALTH | MARCH 1789.

Copper, tin. 20. 32mm. Atkins, p. 361, No. 11. In my collection.

1152. *Obverse.* An open door, with faucet at side. Inscription: OB SALUTEM — RESTAURATAM. Exergue: S · MORREAU | ARBIT : ELEG. | CHELTENHAM | EXCUD. CUR | 1788

Reverse. Hygieia, to right, sacrificing at an altar, and feeding a serpent from a patera resting on a shaft, from which hangs a medallion of the King. At its side, a young oak tree. Inscription: GEORGIO III OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Exergue: 1789

Silver. 28. 42mm. Edges beaded. Undescribed. In my collection.

1153. As No. 1150, save on reverse 1789.

Copper. 21. 34mm. Batty, p. 418, No. 4136^{op}. In the collection of Mr. W. S. Sisson, of Newport, R. I.

1154. *Obverse.* Laureated head, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. MAGN. BR. FR. & C.

Reverse. West front of St. Paul's Cathedral. Inscription: LÆTITIA CVM PIETATE. — DEO OPT. MAX. REX. PIENTISS. PRO SALVTE REST. V. S. L. M. AP. 23. 1789.¹

Gold, bronze. 33. 53mm. Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 118, No. 530.

1155. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. DEI GRATIA.

Reverse. In nine lines: THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR HIS MAJESTY (*sic*) HAPPY RECOVERY CELEBRATED AT ST. PAULS APRIL. 23. 1789.

Copper. 21. 34mm. Rim scalloped. Atkins, p. 365, No. 48.

1156. *Obverse.* As preceding, save beneath bust: I H & CO

Reverse. As preceding.

Copper. 21. 34mm. Rim scalloped. Batty, II, p. 418, No. 4136^T.

1157. *Obverse.* Laureated nude bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS III REX.

Reverse. Upon a base and below the radiant eye of God, the shield of London, bordered by palm, and before crossed sword and sceptre. Inscription: VISITED | ST. PAULS. Exergue: 23 APRIL. | 1789.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. In my collection.

The obverse is identical with that of No. 1162, the reverse of which is signed with the initials of Jean Dassier, so that the present medal is presumably by that celebrated artist.

1158. *Obverse.* Bust, with hat, to left. Inscription: EDW. LORD THURLOW. 1789.

Reverse. As that of No. 1151.

White metal. Batty, I, p. 74, No. 1003.

1159. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: CI Inscription: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA

Reverse. A crown, between laurel and palm. Beneath: RESTORED | TO | HEALTH | MARCH : 11 | 1789.

Copper, gilt. 14. 21mm. Neumann, No. 25,726; Conder, p. 245, No. 5; Batty, II, p. 677, Nos. 2043-5; Atkins, p. 380, No. 191. In the Government collection and my own.

1160. *Obverse.* As preceding, save: I. H & CO.

Reverse. RESTORED | TO HIS | SUBJECT'S (*sic*) | MARCH : 1789.

Copper, gilt. 14. 21mm. Rim scalloped. Batty, II, p. 677, Nos. 2046-7; Atkins, p. 380, No. 192.

¹ King George was attacked with lunacy in 1788. He temporarily recovered in 1789, and public thanksgiving was offered at St. Paul's Cathedral. This medal was struck "by order of the Patrons of the anniversary meeting, who assembled with five thousand children on the happy event."

1161. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS — III REX.
Reverse. The Divine Eye, irradiated. Beneath: JEHOVAH | HEARD | BRITANNIA'S | PRAYER, | AND SAV'D HER | FAVORITE | KING. | 1789.
 Copper, tin, pewter. 19. 29mm. Batty, II, p. 413, No. 4112; Atkins, p. 365, No. 46. In my collection.
1162. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. LOST TO | BRITANNIA'S | HOPE. | BUT TO HER | PRAYERS | RESTOR'D. | 1789
 Exergue, beneath crossed laurel and palm, tied by ribbon: I D (Jean Dassier.)
 Bronze, brass. 18. 29mm. Three varieties, one of them with D beneath bust. Conder, p. 211, No. 14; Batty, II, p. 413, Nos. 4106-10; Atkins, p. 364, No. 45. In the Government and Hunt collections, and my own.
1163. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. REX. Exergue: c. i. | 1789
Reverse. As preceding, save HOPES and RESTORED. Date absent.
 Copper. 22. 34mm. Conder, p. 200, No. 6; Atkins, p. 360, No. 8.
1164. *Obverse.* Laureated bust. Upon shoulder: I. MILTON. F. Inscription: GEORGIUS. III. DEI. GRATIA.
Reverse. As the last but one.
 Silver, bronze. Neumann, No. 25,725.
1165. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: GEORGIUS III. REX. Exergue: c. i. w. 1789.
Reverse. A crowned harp between sprigs of laurel, upon an island, irradiated.
 Copper, white metal. 21. 34mm. Conder, p. 200, No. 3; Batty, I, p. 67, No. 923^a; Atkins, p. 360, No. 6.
1166. *Obverse.* As preceding.
Reverse. A crown between rose and thistle, upon an island, irradiated. Upon a band: TO TRANSPORT TURN'D A PEOPLE'S FEARS. Exergue: MDCCLXXXIX.
 Copper. 21. 34mm. Conder, p. 200, No. 4; Batty, I, p. 67, No. 925^a; Atkins, p. 360, No. 7.
1167. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: I H & CO Inscription: GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA
Reverse. In nine lines: JEHOVAH HEARD BRITANNIA'S PRAYER AND RESTORED HEALTH TO HER KING. MARCH. 1789.
 Copper, brass. 21. 34mm. Rim scalloped. Batty, II, p. 418, No. 4136^s; Atkins, p. 365, No. 47.
1168. *Obverse.* Laureated bust, to right. Beneath: DROZ. F. Inscription: GEORGIUS III · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX ·
Reverse. A three-footed flaming altar, with central leg behind, entwined by serpent. At right, a globe; at left and beneath, an olive branch. Legend: FELICITAS PUBLICA (rosette). Exergue: SAL: REG. REST. | 1789.
 Silver, plated, copper, brass. 22. 34mm. Edges chased, with a border of hearts. Conder, p. 199, No. 2; Batty, I, p. 67, No. 921^a; Atkins, p. 360, No. 4. In the Government and Weber collections, and my own.
1169. *Obverse.* Laureated head, to right. Beneath: D(ROZ). F. Inscription: GEORGIUS III · DE · GR · MA · BR · FR · ET HI · REX.
Reverse. As preceding.
 Silver, copper. 21. 34mm. Edges chased, and bordered by hearts; those on obverse reversed. Batty, I, p. 67, No. 922^a; Atkins, p. 360, No. 3. In my collection.
1170. As the last, save that central leg of tripod is in front.
 Silver, copper. 21. 34mm. Atkins, p. 360, No. 2.
1171. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: I G HANCOCK Inscription: GEORGIUS III · D · G · BRITANNIARUM REX · FIDEI DEF ·

Reverse. A rectangular altar, bearing a crown; upon right face: GISBORN | AND | REYNOLD Against it lean an open book and the staff of Aesculapius. At right, a rose bush; at left, a kneeling child, nude, drawing fire by a torch from heaven. Upon ground in front: K & K Inscription, upon a band: THOU WILT PROLONG THE KINGS LIFE Exergue: RECOVERED | FROM ILLNESS MARCH | (at sides) 18-01

Tin. 24 38mm. Undescribed. In my collection.

1172. *Obverse.* A female placing a crown upon an altar. Upon its face: HEALTH TO THE KING. Inscription: PRO BONO PUBLICO

Reverse. A three-footed burning altar, entwined by serpent, with globe and laurel branch below. At sides: 2^{DWT} 20^{GS} Inscription: PUBLIC HAPPINESS Exergue: STERLING | 1804

Silver. 16. 25mm. Boyne, *Silver Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland*, pl. III, No. 1. In the Government and Disbrow collections.

See also Dr. F. Willis, No. 903, who was the King's physician.

The medal upon the preservation of George III from assassination, in 1800, which is in my collection, and those upon the completion of the fiftieth year of his reign, one of which is in the Government collection, and the other in my own, can hardly be considered medical in their character.

Princess Charlotte, wife of Leopold I, of Belgium, 1817. Death (in childbirth, her physician, Sir Richard Croft, killing himself in consequence).

Neumann, Nos. 25,776-7; Alvin, *Revue belge de numismatique*, 1887, p. 242, pl. X, fig. 2; Storer, *Les Médailles de la Princesse Charlotte d'Angleterre*, *ibid.*, 1889, p. 77, and 1891, p. 580.

Six medals, of which four are in my collection. I do not here number them.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, 1872. Recovery from typhoid. Three medals. See under Epidemics.

The introduction of inoculation into Russia and Austria in 1768, was by Baron Dr. Thomas Dimsdale (1712-1800) and Dr. J. Ingenhousz (1730-99), both of them of the English list, the personal medals of the latter being Nos. 738-40. The special medals referred to will be described under the countries indicated.

The Discovery of Vaccination.

See Jenner, Nos. 747-57, 880, and 1014-17.

The Great Fire at London in 1666, sanitarily of advantage in arresting the Plague, may here at least be mentioned.

Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 43, No. 216, pl. IV, fig.; Hawkins, F. & G., I, p. 525, No. 173, fig.; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1890, No. 739^b. There is a modern copy of this medal, with NICHOLLS on the truncation. Hawkins, F. & G., I, p. 525; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1823.

[To be continued.]

ENGRAVERS OF THE PORTRAITS ON FRENCH JETONS.

IN response to an inquiry concerning the names signified by the various initials on the Franco-American jetons, which bear different heads of Louis XV, we give the following among those most commonly found:—With naked head: H R F for Hieronymus (Latin for Jerome) Roussel fecit. R., Roettiers (spelled with and without the final s.) This was a famous family, and there were many of the name, more or less closely related to each other—Joseph, Jean Charles, James, John, Philip, Norbert, etc., the last working from

1727 until his death in 1770; sometimes, though not always, the initials are given: c., Cheron. Laureated and bare head, and draped and armored bust, d. v. for Du Vivier; there were three of this name, B., Jean, and Pierre Simon; I. B., for Jean Le Blanc. With both naked and laureated head, L. G. L., Lazare Gottlieb Lauffer. Naked bust, F. M., Francois Marteau (1720-60.) On coins of Louis XIV, J. M. is found for Jean Mauger, and H. R. for Henri Roussel. On coins of Louis XVI, I. C. R. signifies Jean Chretien Reich. The jetons of Louis XV especially have been muled in later times with whatever head of the King happened to be most convenient at the time of striking. (See Betts, p. 172.)

J. R. C.

FURTHER NOTES ON MEXICAN MINT-MARKS.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

In the article in the April number of the *Journal* for 1897 (p. 105), on the various mint-marks, etc., of the Mints of Mexico, that of Alamos was omitted. It should be: Alamos, 1864. State of Sonora — m. m., A., A^s and $\frac{8}{A}$ — closed 1895. I have before me an official report giving the first coinage from this mint as 1868. The date I give I procured from the Mint. I have in my collection an Eight Reales of 1866.

This government report confirms my statement of the establishment of the Hermosillo Mint in 1861, of which I was in doubt.

To those already mentioned should also be added the following: — E^o M^o (Estado de Mexico) for Tlalpan. This I discovered in a work entitled "Monograph of the Silver Dollar, Good and Bad," by J. W. Riddell, M. D. It was written in New Orleans, and printed by E. Shepard, Cincinnati, O., in 1845. Dr. Riddell attributes this as well as the G C (Guadalupe y Calvo, C^a) to the Mint of Mexico, both of which are errors. The date 1828, given on the E^o M^o Dollar is one of the years (1828, '29 and '30) in which money was coined at the Tlalpan Mint. This is the only coin I know of from this Mint.

I should like to take this opportunity to correct an oversight in the article on the Coins of Morelos, printed in the October, 1896, *Journal*, where I mentioned Alvarez as an insurgent. The fourth paragraph of that paper, on p. 56, near its end, should be corrected to read thus: — "Col. Melchor Alvarez, *royalist*, took possession of Oaxaca, March 29, 1814. From the time of its capture by Morelos, until that date, it had been in the possession of the insurgents. To establish a greater confidence in the circulating medium of trade, Alvarez ordered the abolition of all copper or silver money not bearing the royal stamp." This would tend to prove that the Eight Reales piece with date 1814 and OXA mint-mark, which Mr. Betts kindly loaned you to illustrate that paper, must have been coined early in that year, and the issue of that date from the Oaxaca Mint must have been extremely limited, the greater number, as shown in that article, having been found in Chilpancingo.

Apropos of Morelos coins, I have lately been shown an undescribed Morelos One Real, and a gold Eight Reales, full size of the copper ones, but of an entirely different type from anything I have seen published, and I hope to be able to send you a full description of these for the October *Journal*, with some additional Masonics, which have lately come to my notice.

J. W. BASTOW.

ANNUAL ASSAY MEDALS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

EARLY in each year there is prepared and struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, the Annual Assay medal. This souvenir is issued as a compliment to the members of the Assay Commission, who serve without compensation, only their actual expenses being paid.

This Commission is appointed annually by the President of the United States, for the purpose of testing the coins and scales of the Mint. In England this ceremony is termed "the trial of the pyx." The Commission is not limited in the number of members, though usually consisting of about fifteen. There are three *ex-officio* members, and it is composed of the following personages: one or more Senators, one or more Representatives, scientific men from prominent seats of learning whom the President may desire to honor as a personal compliment. The *ex-officio* members are the Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, the U. S. Comptroller of the Currency, and the Assayer of the U. S. Assay Office in New York. The Assay Commission of 1897 contained eighteen members. The Commission meets in the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday of February in each year, and the medals (of which about twenty-five have been struck) are distributed, one to each member, at the close of the sitting when the report is made up and signed on the Friday following.

The earliest Assay medal¹ was struck it is believed in 1860, followed by another in 1861, but the series was then interrupted as we understand, until 1867 (none dated 1862-6 are in the Mint cabinet), since which year it has been continuous to the present time. Either bronze or silver Assay medals were the *only* ones issued to the Commission; those in other metals which occasionally appear in sales, etc., may be termed trial pieces. The following list comprehends also several *pattern* Assay medals:—

1. 1860. *Obv.* Bust of Liberty right, wearing a wreath of oak and ivy leaves; depending from the back hair is a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY. Legend, MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. By *Paquet*. *Rev.* Within a small laurel wreath the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1860. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

2. 1861. Same as 1860 except the date, 1861. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

3. 1867. Same as 1860 except the date, 1867. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

4. 1868. *Obv.* A standing female figure, her face turned left showing profile, typifying Peace; in her right hand, arm extending downward, is a torch, flame downward, igniting munitions of war (drawn sword, spears, etc.); in her left hand, arm folded, is an olive branch erect; projecting behind her to the right is the altar of the Union on which are the fasces. Around the rim, and divided by her wreathed head, the legend MINT OF THE | UNITED STATES Exergue, PHILAD. *Rev.* Within a large

¹ Some cataloguers have zealously described the mint and March 23, 1836, as being the first Assay medals. "First Steam Coinage" copper tokens of February 22 We fail to see any justification for this.

wreath of oak and laurel the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1868. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

5. 1869. *Obv.* Liberty seated left, behind her a Liberty cap and pole erect, her left hand rests on the Union shield. No inscription. *Rev.* Large wreath of laurel and oak; across its top a scroll on which: LET US HAVE PEACE, and enclosing the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1869. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

6. 1869. Pattern Assay medal. Liberty seated left, cap, pole, etc., similar, but differently engraved, and with 13 stars on border. *Rev.* Same as 1869. Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

7. 1869. Pattern Assay medal. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1868. *Rev.* Same as reverse of 1869. Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

8. 1870. *Obv.* Standing figure of Justice¹ or of Juno Moneta, right, in her right hand, which is held downward, a serpent with its tail in its mouth thus forming a perfect circle; in the left hand, which is extended upward, a pair of scales; to the right a water urn and mortar and pestle on a stand, and an overturned pan of coins; to the left a dog couchant, and a money chest in front of the door of a furnace of conical shape, made of brick. Exergue, W. B. F. below which, curved downward to rim line, J. POLLOCK DIRECTOR. *Rev.* Within a heavy open wreath of oak and laurel ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1870. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

9. 1871. *Obv.* Archimedes, wearing a cloak, at the bath; his right elbow, on which he leans, rests on a mantle in front of an arch of mason-work, the keystone of which bears a large human face affrontée, which is higher than his head; his left arm bent; bath to the left, small table and helmeted bust to the right. No inscription. *Rev.* Within a cartouche, made of cotton and corn leaves and scroll work, the inscription ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1871. Copper bronzed and copper bright proof. 21. 33½mm.

10. 1872. *Obv.* Same type as and a close copy of the obverse of 1870; the pestle is longer and has a knob. In exergue, to the left, W. B., to the right F., below which in two horizontal lines, J. POLLOCK | DIRECTOR. *Rev.* Same as 1870, except the date 1872. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

11. 1873. *Obv.* Same type as obverse of 1871, but with the addition of the exergue, J. POLLOCK | DIRECTOR. *Rev.* Within a wreath of cypress a draped tomb inscribed ECKFELDT; below the tomb, ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1873. Silver and copper bronzed. Trial pieces: Aluminum and white metal. 21. 33½mm.

12. 1874. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1871. *Rev.* Within a wreath of fern a draped tomb inscribed J. TORREY | OB. MAR. 10—73. Below the tomb, ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1874. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

13. 1875. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1871. *Rev.* Within a large open olive wreath, an ornament composed of a flower in the centre and a laurel leaf on each side, below which ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1875. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

14. 1876. *Obv.* Undraped bust of Washington (after *Houdon*) right, under truncation, BARBER. *Rev.* Within a heavy, close circular wreath of oak leaves, 1776 [rayonnant] | — | ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1876, all encircled by two lines, between which the legend, above * * YEAR ONE HUNDRED * * and below, completing the circle, OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Copper bronzed. Trial piece of the same: Aluminum. 21. 33½mm.

¹ So named by the *Mint Cabinet record*.

15. 1877. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1871. *Rev.* Within a wreath as 1870, ANNUAL [curved downward] | ASSAY | 1877. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

16. 1878. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1876. *Rev.* Within a large, heavy olive wreath ANNUAL [curved downward] | ASSAY | 1878. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

17. 1879. *Obv.* Within a sunken circle, the truncation of rim is saw-tooth milled, bust of Dr. Henry R. Linderman, right; below truncation, BARBER. F.; above on rim, a sprig H. R. LINDERMAN sprig; below on rim, NA 1825. OB 1879. *Rev.* Within a like rim, a tomb, and on its front within a circle composed of a serpent devouring his tail, HENRY in sunken letters; on end die of tomb NA | 1795 | OB | 1879. To right a seated woman, left, wreathing the urn on top of the tomb; in front of her an ancient lamp of wisdom, and a torch leaning against the tomb, which is overshadowed by an acacia tree; in exergue, JOSEPH HENRY. On rim, legend, above ANNUAL ASSAY 1879. with a sprig at either end, and below, completing the circle, SCIENTIA VIRTUS VERITAS. Silver and copper bronzed. 24. 38mm.

The series now becomes historic. It may be here mentioned, not inappropriately, that the portrait of the President was placed upon the Assay medals by the recommendation of Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, then Chief Coiner, afterwards Superintendent, of the Philadelphia Mint. This method has been adopted as the usual custom up to the present, 1897, with one exception, and it is thought will continue so. Our thanks are due to Col. Bosbyshell for essential aid in the preparation of this article.

18. 1880. *Obv.* Within a circle the undraped bust of President Rutherford B. Hayes left; on truncation M [for Morgan] in a sunken letter, encircled by the legend • THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES • | ANNUAL ASSAY 1880. *Rev.* Kneeling female left, undraped to hip; with her right hand she trims an antique lamp on a high ornamented pedestal, on the base of which is pictured Archimedes; her left hand rests on a classic ewer; above all, the legend, "EFFICACI DO MANUS SCIENTIÆ" Exergue, PHILADELPHIA. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

19. 1880. Pattern Assay medal. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1880. *Rev.* In a laboratory an aged refiner cloaked, seated amid his implements proving the weight of coin. Inscription, IGNIS PROBABIT | OPUS. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

20. 1880. Pattern Assay medal. *Obv.* Within a slender wreath and in a depressed circle, ANNUAL | ASSAY | 1880. *Rev.* As reverse of 1880. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

21. 1881. *Obv.* As obverse of 1880 except the date, 1881. *Rev.* In front of a coining press two females standing, one of whom is about to pour coin from a tray into the balances held by the other. Inscription, NE QUID DETRIMENTI | RESPUBLICA | CAPIAT. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

22. 1882. *Obv.* Within a circle the undraped bust of President James A. Garfield left, encircled by legend, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | ANNUAL ASSAY 1882. *Rev.* Juno Moneta right, kneeling, and holding in her left hand, in front of a standing boy nude, right, the balances, teaching their use, and over a square pedestal on which is pictured a large medallion left. Inscription, LIBRA PROBAT OPUS all within a plain rim. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

23. 1883. *Obv.* Within a circle the undraped bust of President Chester A. Arthur left, encircled by the legend, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | ANNUAL ASSAY 1894. *Rev.* As reverse of 1882. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

24. 1884. Same as 1883 except the date, 1884. Copper bronzed.

25. 1885. Same as 1883 except the date, 1885. Copper bronzed.

26. 1886. *Obv.* Civilian bust of President Grover Cleveland right, encircled by the legend, • THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES • | ANNUAL ASSAY 1886. *Rev.* In front of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia is a standing female figure left, holding in her left hand, extended downward, a pair of scales, folded, and in her right, aloft, a torch casting its rays over the upper half of the field. Inscription, in a semicircle at rim, over the mint, JUSTITIÆ LAMPAS MONETÆ ALLUCET. Copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

27. 1887. Same as 1886 except the date, 1887. Copper bronzed.

28. 1888. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President right. Legend, GROVER | CLEVELAND. Below truncation, G. E. BARBER F. *Rev.* Within a large, heavy, open olive wreath the inscription, MINT | OF THE | UNITED STATES | ASSAY | COMMISSION 1888. Bronze proof. 48. 77mm.

29. 1889. Same as 1888 except the date, 1889. Bronze proof.

30. 1890. *Obv.* Within a sunken circle the civilian bust of the President left, and the legend, BENJAMIN | HARRISON divided by the head. On the rim the inscription, • THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES • | ANNUAL ASSAY 1890 all within a pearled circle. *Rev.* The type and inscription is copied from reverse of 1882, but in addition in exergue is a palm branch horizontally placed. All within a pearled circle. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

31. 1891. *Obv.* Bust of the Secretary of the Treasury three-fourths right; WILLIAM WINDOM all encircled by the legend, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES | ANNUAL ASSAY 1891. *Rev.* Figure of a melter bending over a furnace and stirring a melt. Inscription, SCIENTIA CORONAT OPUS. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

32. 1892. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President left, but larger than the bust on the medal of 1890. Legend, BENJAMIN HARRISON. *Rev.* A kneeling female, boy, scales and altar, as on 1882. Inscription, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES. In exergue, 1892. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

33. 1893. *Obv.* Civilian bust of President Benjamin Harrison left, encircled by the legend, THE UNITED STATES MINT | ANNUAL ASSAY 1893. *Rev.* In front of the Philadelphia Mint a female seated; in her left hand are scales; her right arm rests on Union shield. Inscription, FIDEM • REIPUBLICÆ • UT • SERVEM • Silver. 21. 33½mm.

34. 1894. *Obv.* Same as obverse of 1886 except the date, 1894. *Rev.* A female seated left, holding in her left hand, extended downward, a stylus, and in her right, elevated, a small bottle taken from a tray held before her by a nude boy right, approaching. Exergue, in sunken letters, REM ACU. Silver and copper bronzed. 21. 33½mm.

35. 1895. Same as 1888 except the date, 1895. Bronze proof.

36. 1896. *Obv.* Civilian bust of the President right, but larger than the bust on 1886 and 1894. Legend, GROVER | CLEVELAND. *Rev.* A standing female figure holding in her left hand a pair of scales; on the right a medallion head of Minerva with olive branch. Inscription, THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES ANNUAL ASSAY 1896. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

37. 1897. Same as 1896 except the date, 1897. Silver. 21. 33½mm.

AN INTERESTING FIND AT HARVARD.

DURING the alterations to the Library at Harvard College last year, there was found, tucked away in a corner of the attic of old Gore Hall, a small package containing eighteen medals, the latest of which is dated 1789; these medals have probably lain forgotten for well nigh a century, as there is no mention of them in the records of the Harvard Coin Cabinet; they are for the most part *f. de c.*, and are as follows:

1739, Vernon, Porto Bello (Betts 240), brass; 1741, Vernon, Porto Bello and Fort Chagre (Betts 306), brass; 1741, Vernon, Porto Bello and Havana (Betts 314), copper; 1743, Great Britain, Victory at Dettingen, "*PARCERE SUBIECTIS ET DEBEL-LARE SUPERBOS*" (Med. Ill., II, 578-215), brass; 1745, Great Britain, Repulse of Rebels and capture of Carlisle, "*IUSTITIA TRIUMPHANS*" (M. I., II, 607-265), copper; 1748, Great Britain, Peace of Aix la Chapelle, "*PAX COMMERCII NUTRIX*" (M. I., II, 651-354), copper; 1757, Prussia, Rosbach and Lissa, "*QUO NIHIL MAJUS*," brass; 1757, Prussia, "*REX NATURA*," copper; 1758, Great Britain, Clive's Victory at Plassy (M. I., II, 683-400); 1759, Great Britain, "*QUEBEC TAKEN*" (See Betts 421, Leroux 846), copper; 1759, Great Britain, Battle of Minden, "*CONCORD OF THE ALLIES*" (M. I., II, 700-431), copper; 1760, Great Britain, "*CANADA SUBDUED*" (Betts 430, M. I., II, 711-448), copper; 1760, Great Britain, "*ARTS PROTECTED*," Soc. P. A. C., copper; 1765, Great Britain, "*PRAEMIA LAUDI-D. M. GRANBY*," copper; 1770, Whitefield, "*AN ISRAELITE INDEED*" (See Betts 526), pewter; (1766) Pitt, "*THE MAN WHO HAVING SAVED THE PARENT, etc.*" (See Betts 514), copper; 1787, Ships Columbia and Washington fitted at Boston for the Pacific, (Am. Jour. Numis., VI, 33), copper; 1789, "*GEO. WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA FEB. 11, 1732*," copper.

JOHN H. STORER,

Curator of the Harvard College Collection.

MATABELE WAR MEDAL.

THE British Government has sanctioned the issue of a War Medal by the British South Africa Company, to be presented to the officers and men who took part in the operations in Matabeleland, during the latter part of 1893. It is of silver, having on the obverse the Queen's head, in profile, etc. The reverse has a spirited design, said to be by Mr. Caton Woodville, which represents an angry lion, rushing to left, through African foliage; on the ground in front of him are the weapons of the Matabele, a shield, spears, etc.; above is the legend *MATABELELAND 1893* and below, in two lines, *BRITISH | SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY* the second curving to the rim. The medal is to be worn suspended by an ornate clasp or loop, formed of roses, thistles and shamrocks.

The recent raid of some of the South African officials on the Boers has led the caricaturists to use their skill in ridiculing this medal and its devices to an unusual degree. The Westminster Gazette says: "In case President Kruger should be stimulated to give a medal to the Boers who fought at Krugersdorp, he might use Mr. Woodville's spirited design. All that is required would be to put Oom Paul's head on the lion, introducing a Psalm-book open at the sixty-eighth Psalm [*Exsurgat Deus*] and a blank left on the opposite page for the amount of the indemnity to be claimed of the Chartered Company." The Psalm quoted begins, "Let God arise and let His enemies be scattered," and one of the verses reads "Kings with their armies did flee," etc. The selection proffered very appropriately describes the fiasco.

MEDAL OF THE THIRTEEN CLUB.

THERE is a Club of gentlemen in New York City whose object is to express their contempt of popular superstitions, notably that which connects "bad luck" with the number thirteen and more particularly the belief held by some that a dinner with thirteen at table is sure to be followed by the death of one of the participants before the year expires. In carrying out their plans they seem to have done everything in their power to scoff at that article of the popular creed and similar beliefs, for the Club was formed by thirteen members, on Friday, January 13, 1882; it has ever since held a monthly dinner on the thirteenth of each month, and enforced its rule that at each dinner the members shall be seated in groups of thirteen. Salt is spilled without dread, and the "skeleton at the feast" is burlesqued on their menus; the annual address of its presiding officer, last winter, pointed with emphasis to the fact that in the last four years but one member has deceased within the year during which he has sat down as the thirteenth at table.

In further contempt of the superstition the members presented their President, at the annual Banquet, with a medal prepared for the occasion, which bears upon the field the Roman numeral XIII, the letters being formed from miniature thigh bones; the field is surrounded by a buckled garter, having for the legend, the cry of the gladiators in the amphitheatre as they passed the emperor, "MORITURI TE SALUTAMUS." (We who are about to die salute thee.) On the buckle is the date, 1896. On the upper edge is an hour-glass, the sands nearly run out, with wings on either side and crossed scythes behind it; this group of objects denoting the flight of time is attached to a chain of thirteen links, which in its turn is suspended from the side of a ladder with thirteen rounds, the upper side being again fastened by a clasp bearing the name of the recipient and surmounted by a winged crown. The whole device, portions of which are set with gems, has a quaint and gruesome aspect, harmonizing well with the objects of the Club.

The Club now numbers over six hundred members, and also has a long list of names of gentlemen prominent in official station throughout the land, who have accepted Honorary Membership.

L.

JUNE, 1897.

TACOMA MONEY.

WE find a curious account in a Western paper, describing an issue which might well be called "Money of Necessity," which seems to be well vouched for, but which if true, appears to have escaped the notice of our collectors. The story, as told by the *Tacoma Ledger*, runs that sometime in the early 'seventies, the Tacoma Mill Company, not being able readily to secure gold and silver for use in trading with and paying off the Indian laborers and early settlers, hit upon the novel plan of issuing its own currency, and to this end set its blacksmith to work to fashion for it, out of scraps of iron and brass, pieces of money, or rather tokens, which could be used as a circulating medium. The pieces consisted of forty and forty-five cent iron tokens, and brass dollar pieces. The forty cent pieces were about an inch in diameter, and the forty-five cent pieces were about the size of the present silver half dollar. The dollar pieces were oval in shape, about one and a quarter inches long, an inch wide and a

sixteenth of an inch in thickness. These pieces were stamped with the figures showing their value, and readily passed current all over the country tributary to the mill.

Nearly all of this old "mill" coin has passed away, but William Hanson of the Tacoma Mill Company recently presented a set of these queer pieces to the Ferry Museum. In his letter to the Museum he said, "The honesty of the people and the absence of any blacksmith shop save that of the Company made the use of this money possible." The allusion to the absence of the blacksmith is quite suggestive!

Oregon has long boasted that the "Beaver" coin, minted at Oregon City in the early 'fifties, was the only money minted in the Northwest in the days of the pioneer; but here in Tacoma, long years after Oregon's "Beaver" mint had become a historical incident, was a primitive mint that supplied the coin to furnish the pioneers and Indians with all of the necessities for their rough lives.

The coins, which are still preserved, are roughly made, just such as any blacksmith with ordinary tools might make; and as a matter of fact during the early years of the Mill Company's existence, they formed practically the local circulating medium of exchange. When the Indians who were employed in the mill were paid for their labor, this coin sufficed, and all the trading they did was with the little store run in connection with the mill. The iron and brass pieces were, of course, passed among the Indians in trading with each other, and as anything in the way of supplies was purchased by them at the mill store, the pieces were fully as good to them as if they had borne the stamp of the Government.

MEXICAN TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

In a communication to the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, dated May 14th, last, Senor J. Y. Limantour, Minister of Finance, called attention to various matters concerning the coinage of the Republic of Mexico, pointing out certain defects which, though not of an essential character, are at variance with the provisions of the recent law relative to weights and measures. Among these he named the inscription on the reverse of the Dollar, which reads "8 REALES" instead of "UN PESO" — the denomination by which the law expresses the monetary unit, and "10 DINEROS, 20 GRANOS" instead of "902.7," which is the decimal equivalent; and also the fact that the matrices which have been used are too large for the coins, so that there is no rim to protect the design. There are also other minor defects which he does not enumerate, but he finds it necessary, in view of the facts which he mentions, to ask the aid of the Legislature in removing them.

This recourse to Congress is rendered necessary also by the fact that changes cannot be carried out without their sanction, because the present Dollar is coined in accordance with a law passed August 1, 1823, and another of May 29, 1873, the latter having been enacted for the suppression of the so-called "Balance Dollar," to which was attributed the depreciation of the old Mexican Dollars in Oriental markets.

Another important point to be considered in connection with the proposed legislation is that of a Twenty Cent coin, which in accordance with the law of December 12, 1892, and its amendment of June 1, 1893, should have taken the place of the

Twenty-five Cent pieces, but which have never been struck, the reasons for which are explained by the Secretary.

Accompanying this communication to the Mexican Congress, the Minister submitted a draft of a Bill, which provides for the necessary changes; these are, as suggested above, the substitution of the legal name of the Dollar — UN PESO — for that now borne upon the coin, together with the initials of the Mint where they are struck, those of the Assayer of each Mint, and the fineness of the coin in thousandths; the milling round the coin is to be replaced by a "striature," and the design may be improved without making any material alterations in its present features. A second Article in the Bill authorizes the Mints to strike Twenty Cent pieces, which shall contain an alloy of the same fineness as the Dollar; each coin to weigh five grams, four hundred and fifteen milligrams, and have a diameter of twenty-two millimeters. The design is to be the same as that on the Five and Ten Cent pieces, but increased in size, in proportion to the diameter of the piece as authorized; this is to be on the obverse the National arms, with the legend *REPUBLICA MEXICANA*, and below, the year of coinage. On the reverse is to be given the value in the centre of the field, a laurel wreath around the lower part; and above, the initials of the Mint and of the assayer, with the fineness expressed in thousandths. The outlines and edges of this coin are also to be "striated." The coinage was to begin at once on the passage of the Bill.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 118.]

MLXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a large five-pointed star, on which is the letter G; above, on a scroll or ribbon, the ends curling backward, · IL DOVERE · (The name of the Lodge, "Duty"); below, on a similar ribbon, OR. DI LUGANO (Orient of Lugano.) The planchet is elliptical, and bordered by a serpent devouring its tail, the head at the base; its body has a coil or fold at the top which forms a loop by which it is attached to a clasp and ribbon; on the body of the snake at the left, 25 GENNAIO, 1877 and on the right in a similar position, 17 GIUGNO, 1883. These dates, January 25, 1877, and June 17, 1883, are those of its foundation and its reception into the Union of Swiss Lodges. Reverse, Between two branches of acacia crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the base and open at the top, is the inscription in three lines, LIBERTA | EGUAGLIANZA | FRATELLANZA (Liberty, equality, fraternity); a small five-pointed star, with short dashes on each side of it, is placed above and below the inscription. Gilt metal. Length, 26; width, 22 nearly.'

The Lodge "Liberte" No. 22, of Lausanne, wear as a member's badge, or jewel, the compasses surmounting the square, and enclosing a Liberty-cap, the top falling to the left. The jewel is of silver, and the square is inscribed on the left bar I. ET P.

¹ For this and the following Swiss medals, I am indebted to Bro. Crowe, who has sent me engravings and information, much of which was printed in a paper he furnished to the Lodge "Quatuor Coronatorum."

"Il Dovere" has its Orient in Lugano, a town on the Lake of the same name, not far from the Italian frontier, and in the Canton of Ticino. It is No. 24 on the roll of the Grand Lodge "Alpina."

□ and on the right, LIBERTE. (Just (?) and Perfect Lodge Liberty). The □ is a rhombus, enclosing ∴. This badge is worn suspended by a rose-colored ribbon edged white, which bears a circle of green on which is a silver star of five points, with the letter G. It is a "bijou" rather than a medal, and I do not number it.

MLXIX. A planchet in form of a star of six points. Obverse, Two equilateral triangles interlaced, having in the centre the radiant sun enclosed by a hexagon constructed by the interior lines of the triangles; on one of the triangles, PAIX reading upward, UNION reading downward, and FORCE on the base (Peace, union, strength); on the left side of the other triangle, reading upward, 11th J.; on the upper bar, 3rd M.; and on the right, also reading upward, 5883 which I read as the date of foundation, 11th day of the third month, or March 11, 1883, supposing their Masonic year begins with January. Reverse, On the centre of the field and enclosed as on the obverse, are two right hands joined, enveloped with clouds; on this side one triangle surmounts the other, not being interlaced as on the obverse; that beneath has no inscription; the other has on the left bar BIENFAISANCE; on the right, & FRATERNITE and on the base, O. ∴ DE S. IMIER (Benevolence and fraternity, Orient of St. Imier.) Silver. Size from point to point, 28.¹

MLXX. Obverse, A pair of balances in equipoise, suspended by a ribbon tied with bows; beneath the scales are two right hands joined; the field is surrounded by a dotted circle, outside of which is the legend above, ORIENT ∴. LATOMORUM ORDO and below, completing the circle, VERITATIS AMICORUM (Order of Freemasons in the Orient (?) of The Friends of Truth.) Reverse, On the field, the square and compasses. Legend, outside of a dotted circle which surrounds the field as on the obverse, GENEVENSIS O. ∴ & V. ∴ and below, completing the circle, FOND. ∴. XXX NOV. ∴. MDCCCLVI (Perhaps for Genevan Orient and Valley: Founded Nov. 30, 1856.) Gilt. Size 25.²

MLXXI. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star, having small balls on the terminals, is a circle of dots or "pearls" surrounding the field, within which is a phenix rising from flames on the top of an altar on the front of which in three lines PERIT | UT | VIVAT (It perishes that it may live.) Reverse, A similar circle enclosing the inscription in two lines, A. OST. | V. BASEL. (In the Orient of Basel.) Below the inscription, the gavel to the left and the trowel to the right, crosswise. Silver. Size not given. Suspended by a loop from a ribbon and rosette of dark blue.³

¹ St. Imier is in the Canton of Berne. The advance proof of his paper sent me by Bro. Crowe, gives a different date for that of foundation from my reading above, but I presume that it is a typographic error, though the earlier date which the proof gives (February 25), may be that of foundation, and my own, as it stands on the medal, that of the charter.

² This is a medal of the Lodge Amis de la Verité No. 14, founded at Geneva under the Rite of Memphis, so-called, and reorganized by the Grand Lodge "Alpina," Oct. 14, 1866. It is now, we believe, the largest in membership and one of the most prosperous of the

Swiss Lodges. The medal has a ring on the upper edge. The Latin of the legend does not seem to be very well chosen or arranged, and our rendering may not be that intended by the author. The device of the balances is somewhat unusual, but it is found on DCCCLXXV and MCXXXIV, Mexican pieces, and perhaps others, though we do not at the moment recall another instance.

³ The name of the Lodge using this medal does not appear on the piece, but I am informed by Bro. Crowe that it is "Zur Freundschaft und Beständigkeit" (Friendship and Constancy) No. 4, of Basel, Switzer-

Whether the following bijou illustrated in Bro. Crowe's paper is Masonic or not, I am uncertain. The form of the planchet is that of an equilateral triangle, on the field of which are three five-pointed stars. There are no other emblems, neither is there any legend or inscription; hence its origin cannot be told from the piece itself. I understand that the field is removed, so that the device is the same on either face. It is worn by a ribbon of red, white and green stripes. Bro. Crowe is inclined to think that another bijou (not a medal) of which he gives an illustration, consisting of the square and compasses suspended by a similar ribbon, is of Italian or Hungarian origin; while I am not disposed to dispute his assignment, which is based upon the color of the ribbon, and which would apply with equal force to the triangular piece, I may say that it is possible that both are of Mexican origin, the ribbon being of the National colors of Mexico, and the triangle is used for some of the membership medals of Mexican Lodges.

MLXXII. Obverse, The facade of a temple, supported by four pillars, the space between the central ones being considerably wider than that between the others, and having a radiant triangle on which is a five-pointed star, the rays of which extend beyond the exterior pillars. Between the two left hand pillars is the letter J and between those on the right B: in the pediment is another five-pointed star. Legend, L'. CHAP. F (? E).'. DES AMIS TRIOMP.'. CONSTI.'. A L'O. DE PARIS. In exergue, 5808 (Presuming the letter F, which I query, to have been an E, imperfectly struck, I read this, Scottish Chapitral Lodge of Triumphant Friends, constituted in the Orient of Paris, 1808.) Reverse, The inscription in five lines, the second, which is the name of the recipient, engraved, DECERNEE AU F'. | MOTARD | UNION. SAGESSE | HUMANITE | 5845 Legend, extending nearly round the inscription, RECOMP.'. D'ASSIDUITE CREE PAR LA L'. EN space for date (Recompense for Assiduity, founded by the Lodge in . . . , decreed to Bro. Motard 5845: Union, wisdom, humanity.) Silver, octagonal. Size 20, nearly.'

I take this opportunity to say that Bro. Shackles examined at my request the various medals described in the Worcestershire Catalogue as Masonic, which seemed to be somewhat doubtful, and finds that Nos. 74 and 81 are not Masonic. That described as No. 8, in that Catalogue has no Masonic emblems; it, or other impressions from the same die, has several times been catalogued as Masonic; the obverse has a seated female draped, to right, the first finger of her left hand on her lips and her

land, which was founded January 17, 1808, and has a membership of about 100. From the date of this Lodge, and its motto, it probably belonged originally to the system of the Strict Observance. A Lodge existed at Basel as early as 1765; when the Strict Observance extended its Rite into Switzerland, a few years later, it organized a "Helvetic Scottish Directory," which soon divided itself into two factions; one of these having its seat at Basel, assumed authority over German Switzerland, where it flourished for a time, but was compelled to suspend operations in 1785. Its subsequent history is difficult to trace with certainty, but after the French Revolution it revived, and retaining its seat at Basel continued working there until the death of its Grand Master Burhardt, but in 1818, soon after that event, it was transferred to Zurich. It was probably during this period of revival under that Rite,

that the Lodge which issued this medal was originally formed. For further particulars concerning the Swiss Lodges and their connection with the "Rectified Rule," see notes on DCCCXXXVII and DCCCXL. Rebold has a very full account of the period.

The description furnished me by Bro. Shackles, is of the piece numbered 272 in the Worcestershire Catalogue. The Lodge is one of the older ones in Paris, and one of its medals and its "Bijou" I have previously described. As has been stated elsewhere, it was long a custom to present to Brethren who were regular in their attendance at the meetings, a "Medal of Assiduity," and this is doubtless one of that class of pieces. They were ordered from time to time by vote of the Lodge, and the blank for a date in the legend was probably intended to have contained the time of the vote.

right hand uplifted, with a blooming rose above her head dividing the legend between the second and third words, *ID OCCULTE FERE*. The reverse has a cross with the Paschal Lamb and flag on its centre. Legend, on the left, *DOM.*; above, 1807 and on the right, *TEM.* While the reverse may be thought to have some allusion to emblems of Templar Masonry, it can be explained only after learning the meaning of the abbreviations of the legend, which may be variously read. On the edge is engraved *JOHN BROADLEY. LD. ELECT. MAY 14, 1808* I can not therefore accept this as Masonic with my present information, but should assign it to some mystic association, of which there were quite a number at that time, and therefore do not number it. It is of silver, and size 19. Bro. Shackles has sent me a photograph of the piece, and agrees with me in considering its Masonic character extremely doubtful.

No. 277 in the same Catalogue is also of doubtful character. It seems to be an electrotpe copy, made up into a uniface piece, from the seal of some Lodge whose name does not appear, or possibly from the reverse of some unknown medal. The obverse has between two pillars on which are the letters *J* and *B*, respectively, two right hands joined, ornamented at the wrist; beneath them is a circular altar: supported by the pillars is a pediment containing a five-pointed star; on either side of the pillars are sprigs of acacia; below, as if in exergue, is the date 5826, with a trowel on one side and a mallet or gavel on the other. The border is beaded. Reverse, Smooth. Octagonal, and the metal seems to be yellow copper or possibly brass. The lettering is in very low relief. While this is undoubtedly of Masonic origin, I do not consider it deserves to be classed among medals. Nos. 280 and 281 are impressions in lead, of seals. These remarks seem to be necessary because of the wide circulation of the Catalogue which first called attention to the existence of the pieces mentioned, and styled them Masonic medals.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

A CUBAN SILVER PIECE.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

THE friends of the Cuban Revolutionists in New York have just issued a silver piece, which they call a "Souvenir," as a means of raising money to advance the cause of the struggling patriots. It is just about the equivalent of the Dollar in size and intrinsic value, and if they might be scattered among sympathizers in large numbers, at the present price of silver, they would net a very handsome contribution to the treasury of the young Republic. The first instalment, which has appeared within a few days, is said to have been 10,000 pieces — they can not be called coins,—and it is hoped by the Junta that buyers will be found who will be willing to give a dollar each for them. A contract has been signed to deliver three million pieces if desired, and no doubt the promoters would be glad to dispose of that number, or a larger quantity, the net profit being nearly one hundred per cent.

The scheme we are told, was devised by Señor José de Zayas, Financial Commissioner of the Cuban Delegation, in New York. The obverse bears a female head in profile to right; her hair is dressed with a high bunch over the forehead, but there is no fillet or other device, save the words in the legend (so far as shown in the engravings which have been circulated), to show whether she is intended to typify Liberty or

the Republic—one may decide that as he chooses. Legend, above, PATRIA Y LIBERTAD (Father-Land and Liberty), and below, SOUVENIR 18 on the left of the neck and 97. on the right. On the reverse are the arms of the Cuban Republic within a wreath of oak on the left and olive on the right, the terminals of the branches ending just above the top of the shield. The arms, as engraved, have in chief a key fesswise, surmounting a landscape illuminated by the rays of the rising sun, tinctures not indicated: the field below the chief, parti per pale; dexter, bendy sinister of five pieces gules and argent (red and white); sinister, a palmetto tree with mountains in the background. Behind the shield are the fasces, the ends of the rods showing slightly above and below the shield, and the central rod surmounted by the Liberty cap, disposed to serve as a crest. Legend, above, REPUBLICA DE CUBA and below, six five-pointed stars, representing the six States of Cuba; between the stars and the legend on the left, ★ 900 and on the right, FINO ★

The obverse legend is said to be the National motto of the Republic; the dexter side of the arms on the reverse is we suspect, incorrectly engraved, having five stripes instead of six, and they are drawn sinister-wise, as described; it seems hardly credible that this should be accurate, and it is to be hoped is not ominous. The key, in chief, is probably used as the device of Havana; the ancient device of that city was *two* keys crossed in saltire; later it seems to have used but one, which was also the emblem of Santo Domingo; both these places placed it erect, but Havana apparently employed it merely as a symbol, with no special regard to uniformity in the heraldic manner of displaying it, and we are informed that Santo Domingo has discontinued it as her special device, or at least it does not appear as a charge in recent engravings of Santo Domingo arms.

The States denoted by the stars are not generally understood, even by Cubans, who often confound them with the six Spanish provinces, but they are Oriente, Matanzas, Havana, Las Villas, Camaguey, and Occidente, as given by a member of the Junta. The design was prepared by an Italian sculptor in New York, Signor Philip Martigny, and the model for the head "was Miss Leonora Molina, a prominent society lady of the same city, who has frequently taken a leading part in entertainments for the benefit of the Cuban cause."

We have also been informed that those who desire to add these Souvenirs to their cabinets can do so on application to Señor de Zayas, No. 56 New Street, New York.

H. C. F.

OBITUARY.

JEAN HENRI HOFFMANN.

WE learn by an obituary notice from the pen of Mons. Alphonse de Witte, in the last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, of the death of Mons. Hoffmann, of Paris, at an advanced age. For many years his name appeared on the cover of the *Journal* as its representative in Paris, and our predecessors were often indebted to his kindly aid in promoting its interests abroad. He died on the 30th of April last. He acquired in his business as a dealer in coins the highest reputation for integrity, and he was considered by those who availed themselves of his good judgment and wide experience, a connoisseur of most excellent taste and skill. He had the charge of disposing of several important collections at public sale in 1886 and

1887, and in 1862-65 he published a periodical Catalogue entitled, "*Numismate*," giving reliable descriptions, with prices, of coins and medals which he had on sale, and we are able to speak from personal knowledge when we say that purchasers found such pieces as they bought of him fully up to the condition he rated them. He was also the author of a valuable work entitled "*Monnaies royales de France, depuis Hugues Capet jusqu'à Louis XVI*," which was issued at Paris in 1878, and which has ever since been considered as of the highest authority; it has served for the collector of French coins the same purpose as the work of Cohen on Roman money, and has well been styled by one reviewer "an excellent illustrated catalogue, indispensable to those who are interested in the coinage of Capets." He was a member of some of the leading Numismatic Societies abroad.

M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PAN-AMERICAN MERCANTILE MEDAL.

The recent visit of seventy or more gentlemen who came from Mexico, Central and South America, to attend the Philadelphia Commercial Congress and similar meetings in the larger cities of the United States, was marked in New York, as it had been elsewhere, by many attentions, both of a public and private nature. One of the interesting things in New York, from a numismatic point of view, was the presentation of a pretty little medallic badge to the visiting merchants. This bore upon the field the arms of the City of New York with their supporters, around which was a circle containing the legend, SOUTH AMERICAN MERCHANTS above, and the date, JUNE 9-13, 1897, below. Outside of this was a larger circle, the lower portion in the shape of a wreath, and the upper part plain but having the words NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND VICINITY. The badge was attached by a loop to a bow of ribbon. The visitors seemed to appreciate this little attention very highly.

L.

QUERY.

SOME time since a rubbing of the following Medal which is in the cabinet of Dr. Weber, of London, was sent to us with the request to identify it, if possible. We have shown it to several, but no one seems to be able to explain it. Any information concerning its origin will be gladly received by the Editors.

Obverse: Two figures, perhaps Jupiter and Europa, on a bull, to right. Legend above, IUVEMUS AMBO (? Let us both be of service.) Reverse: Within an equilateral triangle inscribed in a heptagon is a monogram of several letters, which perhaps may be ALFRED though it would be easy to find two L's and possibly other letters; between the sides of the triangle and the heptagon are two curious figures, whose angles seem to be all right angles; it is difficult to suggest any meaning to these, as that on the right seems to have a cross for its upper terminal; they represent keys of antique form as much as anything that occurs to us. Below the base of the triangle is the date MDCLXIX, i. e., 1670-2, a somewhat unusual way of expressing 1668.

The piece is of white metal, struck. Size 20 very nearly, American scale. Any explanation with our present knowledge must be wholly conjectural. Remembering however that the last half of the seventeenth century was the period when alchemy was most flourishing, and Richthausen, Krohneman, Seyler and Tenzel were duping the nobles of their time with their pretended discoveries, as described in the *Journal* in April and July, 1890, we might perhaps be justified in attributing it to some of their credulous followers. Whether the deities on the obverse are Jupiter and Europa, or as one has suggested, Juno, may be doubtful; Jupiter was the mystical synonyme for tin, but neither Juno nor Europa was remembered by the alchemists; Diana or Luna seems not to be signified. Altogether it is quite in line with the mystical medals of its period, whatever may be its true meaning.

MEDALS UNDER A CORNER-STONE.

AMONG the articles placed in the corner-stone of the new High School building at Springfield, Mass., which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the first of June last, were several medals relating to the local history of the place, and to distinguished individuals, which were presented by Major C. P. Nichols, of that city. The Springfield Medals included one struck to commemorate the Two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the City of Springfield, May 25, 26, 1886; one on the Soldiers' Monument, dedicated September 29, 1895; one of the United States Arsenal, established April, 1794; and one of the Pynchon House (called the Old Fort), built by John Pynchon, in 1660 and taken down in 1831. There were also Medals of Washington, Lincoln and Columbus.

EDITORIAL.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS AND LEGENDS.

THE controversy which has attracted so much notice in Boston and elsewhere, concerning the correctness of the Latin on the beautiful and appropriate monument erected in honor of the devotion and patriotism of Col. Shaw and the Fifty-fourth (colored) Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil War, furnishes, perhaps, what is the latest example of the carelessness with which similar inscriptions on monuments and medals have been prepared. We need not enlarge on the Latin of the Shaw Monument, where the infinitive is used when scholars claim the subjunctive should have been employed, for that does not concern numismatics. On a previous page of this issue the inscriptions and legends on many of the Assay medals are, as will be seen, in Latin. One can not but be struck, on reading them, with the lack of originality, the sameness, which marks them. Our esteemed friend, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale would be pleased with the "Lend a hand" idea, of the motto on No. 18, but just exactly what the author meant, who proposed it, might be difficult to explain. On No. 19 we are told that "*Fire* will prove the work," and on 22, that "*The balances* prove it." We are left to choose which of the two tests we prefer, but are glad to learn from 31 that "*Science* crowns it." Without expressing any opinion as to whether *probo*, which conveys to a certain extent the idea of approval, or recommendation, is better or worse Latin than *scrutor*, which means to examine carefully, or *experior*, which means to put to test, a point which we willingly leave to those more learned in the language than ourselves, we conjecture that the certainty with which the officers anticipated the approval of the Commission may have determined its use. We are somewhat doubtful again as to the meaning of the motto on 26, where the unhappy conjunction of *Justitiae* and *Monetae* leaves us in the dark as to whether the light of the Mint illuminates justice, or that of justice illuminates the Mint! The best of them all, and the briefest, is that on 34, the *point* of which shows that brevity which is the soul of wit.

These may seem to be matters of trivial importance, but the liberty to perpetuate a motto on an official medal needs some restriction or certainly judicious advice and kindly criticism from a competent source. One vexatious instance of the result of malice or ignorance in Sweden may be recalled, where "*Soror Vasorum*" was placed upon a medal, which was designed to honor a Princess of the Royal house. The double meaning, coarsely reflecting on a lady of the highest character, caused an edict suppressing the pieces; but a sufficient number got into circulation to show the effort was futile, and an order providing against the danger of similar occurrences was made the rule at the Swedish Mint. They do these things better in France, where the legends of all pieces coined by public authority, and if we are not mistaken, all medals struck at the Mint from whatever source, must first be submitted to the Academy of Inscriptions, etc., for approval. Had the British Mint been subject to such a rule, they might have been saved the folly of cribbing Hedlinger's design on his medal of Charles XII, of 1718, — and its legend with it, — for their "*Indocilis pati*" of 1781, which

was not strengthened by the words added in the exergue. (See *Journal* for January, 1896.) Some interesting facts regarding the careful study of the Latin legends on the medals struck in the early days of our Government by order of Congress at the French Mint are given by Loubat, in his magnificent work on our National Medals.

It is too much probably, to hope that the time will speedily come when some such rule will be adopted here, for the official medals of the Government, — or even for those issued with its tacit consent, as the Assay Medals are, — but with the abundance of terse and appropriate passages in the Latin poets of the best days of Roman literature, and the many apt quotations which might be made from the Vulgate, before us as examples, it seems as if something more to the point, more poetic, if not more deeply imbued with the spirit of a cultivated taste and the refinements of an inspired art, might easily be found. Whether the legend on the Franco-American piece of Louis be thought irreverent or not, we must admit that there was at least a certain fitness in the "*Gloriam regni tui dicent*" which he placed upon his coins. How appropriate the "*Sedem non animum*," etc., on the jetons of 1756, struck for the Colonies, — quoted from Horace; the "*Non sine Dis animosus infans*" on the "*Libertas Americana*," from the famous Ode of Horace "*Descende Coelo*," suggested to Franklin by Sir William Jones; the warning words on the medal commemorating the Treaty between Holland and the United States in 1782, "*Justitiam et non temnere Divos*," from the *Aeneid*; the "*En dextra fidesque*" on another Holland-American Medal of the same year, quoted also from the same poem, and many more which might be named. Surely it is not unreasonable to hope for a new departure for our medallists in this direction, at least, if more artistic devices for our coinage are destined to be in the future as in the past the despair of our Mint-masters.

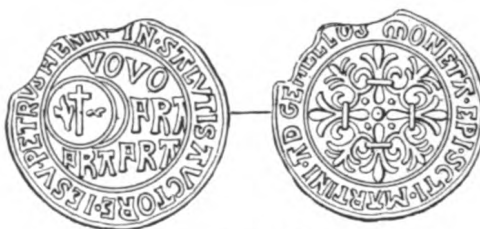
THE NEW MEXICAN COINAGE.

DR. BASTOW informs us that considerable interest is taken in the proposed new treatment of the device on the Dollar, for the Mexican eagle has been represented substantially in the same style on these coins, as the National type, since 1823; even in the five years, 1869–73 inclusive, while the "Balance" dollars were coined, the eagle type was also used except in 1870. He informs us also that the Bill has passed the Mexican Congress, the die-sinkers are at work, and the new coins will probably be ready by January 1, 1898. The Government has discontinued the general coinage of the Fifty and Twenty-five cent pieces, the former since 1887 (with one exception, that of Culiacan in 1892) and the latter since 1890. The proposed Twenty-cent coin is not generally favored, as the experiment, both in the United States and Canada, to popularize pieces of that denomination, proved a failure.

The present edge of the Eight-reales piece is that sometimes called "corded," which hardly expresses the design; it more closely represents overlapping scales with a catch, or button retainer. The new design will have a reeded edge and milled border to protect the devices from too rapid wear and defacement. The type proposed some years ago when patterns from the large Twenty Dollar Gold Piece down to the Copper Cent were submitted to the Government is said to be that which has been adopted for the new coins.

ENGLISH JUBILEE MEDALS.

THE recent Jubilee festival in Great Britain, commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, elicited a large number of medals and medallic badges, issued as mementoes of the happy event; several were also struck in America, and while some were sold here, others were sent across the sea, and found buyers there. We are indebted to Mr. Edmund J. Cleveland for descriptions of some of these, and also to the Messrs. Spink, of London, for a handsome Catalogue, showing various styles of those struck by them for the occasion, with their ribbons, printed in colors. We shall hope to give descriptions of a few of these in our next issue, which we find ourselves obliged to omit from the present number for lack of room.



A "COIN OF THE INNOCENTS."



1



2 obv.



2 rev.



4 obv.



3



4 rev.



5

UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NVMMOS CONTEMPLOR IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 2.

A CURIOUS MEDIEVAL PIECE.¹

BY MONS. J. ROUYER.



LITTLE work entitled "A Glance at the Use of the Leaden Money of Folly, and of Rebuses in the Middle Ages," appeared in 1833. It was from the pen of C. Leber, and attracted considerable attention when it was issued; it was originally intended to serve as the Introduction to a larger and more important work by Dr. Rigollot, which was published in 1837, under the title of "Unknown Coins of Child-Bishops, Fools, etc." Leber's ability as an author, and his learning, gave special value to his essay, which even at this distance of time retains its value, although we may not be prepared to accept all his conclusions as established facts.

Having recently given considerable attention to the subject of the coins and medals of the fifteenth century which bear the name of Jesus (or the monogram I H S), it was a pleasant surprise to find in Leber's work an allusion to a certain *mereau* of tin, bearing the sacred Name, belonging to that period (A. D. 1429), when it was not only a custom at Paris, but in consequence of the exhortations of a celebrated "Gray Friar,"—Bro. Richard, as he was called,—it was held to be a religious duty to wear such medals.

Leber was doubtless the first to discover in the ancient chronicles the reference to this *mereau*, or perhaps more exactly, this devotional symbol, and to call the attention of numismatists to the piece, for which due credit should be rendered him. But familiar as he was with medieval literature, he rarely concerned himself with numismatic questions, so that it may be said, without reflecting on his bibliographic investigations, that the results of his

¹ In the *Journal* for October, 1895, there was a short notice of a singular class of pieces, known as the "Money of Folly," with a reference to a rare work by Dr. Rigollot, published many years ago, on the "Money of Fools, Child-Bishops, etc." Shortly after that notice, there appeared in the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris, 1896),

one of the leading foreign periodicals devoted to the science, a very interesting paper, by Mons. Rouyer, on a curious piece, apparently belonging to that series, but incorrectly interpreted by Leber, which has been translated especially for the *Journal*, and the substance of which is given in the present article.

excursions into numismatics, in which he occasionally indulged, were more brilliant than happy ; and in this instance, not contenting himself with pointing out the passages which inform us of this venerable jeton, he sought to give an explanation which further knowledge obliges us to reject.

Some explanation of this statement seems to be required.

It is well known that Bro. Richard, whose name appears in French annals about 1428, was a Franciscan monk who was devotedly attached to the cause of Charles VII, at the time when he was striving to deliver his kingdom from English rule. Paris was under the control of the English, when, in April, 1429, under the guise of religion, and in appearance at least, with no political purpose, he came to Paris to deliver a series of sermons ; in the course of these addresses, like the good friar that he was, he inculcated upon his hearers, whose number was seldom less than five or six thousand, the veneration of the sacred name of Jesus, which the great body of Franciscans had recently, and with remarkable success, begun to teach as the duty of the faithful. This led him to recommend to his hearers, as of saving efficiency, the wearing of medals of tin bearing the name of the Saviour.

His mission ended, the friar retired from Paris near the end of April, scarcely realizing the tender regret which followed his departure, so thoroughly had he won the esteem of the entire community. But three months later a marked change came over the popular mind, when it was learned beyond a doubt that Bro. Richard must thereafter be recognized as a pretender of wondrous skill, for instead of being the religious enthusiast which he had professed himself, he was in truth one of the most resolute and active agents of the French King. It is easy to understand the revulsion of feeling which followed this discovery ; the revelation of his true character could not fail to aid the English party, and to turn the hearts of his former followers against the preacher and his doctrine. "It was then," says the old chronicle, "that many of the Parisians ceased to wear the tin *mereau* bearing the name of Jesus, which he had given them,"¹ and which they therefore carried only about three months, or from the middle of April until the following July, 1429.

Just what the device upon the medal which Bro. Richard distributed was, we do not certainly know, but the type was doubtless a monogram of the sacred Name, similar to that which had been introduced by St. Bernard of Sienna, and which, by the zealous efforts of the Franciscan Order, speedily gained a wide circulation. Clearly it was not such a device as Leber describes, and he was perhaps not well informed concerning that "devotion." It chanced that there fell into his hands a jeton of lead, much worn, and in its incomplete legend he had deciphered the word IESV ; this was sufficient

¹ See the "Journal of a Citizen of Paris, under the reigns of Charles VI and Charles VII," page 125 of the quarto edition in "Memoirs for Use in a History of France and of Burgundy," Paris, 1729.

to lead him to conclude that he had found the tin "*mereau*" of Bro. Richard, and he accordingly published his discovery. An engraving of the jeton is given — Figure 5, in one of the three plates which accompany his work.¹

Our author tells us that the obverse of the piece was too badly worn to be decipherable,² but that he could distinguish enough to convince him that portions of a rebus remained which we will not now pause to describe.

On the reverse, however, in the field, there is evidently another rebus, and this is very complete. Here we see two pieces of money, one over the other, whose type clearly shows they represented the gold coins called "*saluts*," struck in great numbers by the English in France, during the reign of Henry VI; but in describing them Leber uses the word "*ecus*," apparently wishing to retain the heraldic name of the coin: then follow what he calls "the words VO. VO. FRA. FRA. FRA." The whole is surrounded by a legend, of which the only portion which remains legible is AVCTORE IESV PETRVS. . .

Leber wisely says that he does not dare to affirm that this "medal" entirely agrees with that which he wishes to recognize in it. "Yet the perfect conformity of the *ecu* to the Franco-English coins of Henry VI, and the name of Jesus inscribed in the legend, recall so naturally the tin *mereau* mentioned in the old chronicle cited, that" as he continues, "it is proper to consider the identity of the medal [of Bro. Richard] with this *mereau*, as at least very probable."

Evidently our author adhered strongly to his theory, whatever its value may actually have been, and he gives the following explanation of the rebus, in which he had recognized nothing but an enigma: — "This *mereau* being to all appearance an '*ex voto*' of the monk which he had distributed in Paris, we can seek for the expression of this vow in the playful words which form the abbreviations VO. VO. FRA. FRA. FRA. If Bro. Francis, the Franciscan monk, did not intend to say '*Votum vovit Frater Francis Franciscanus*,' or something equally curious [*baroque*] and having the same meaning, I must leave the enigma³ to be solved by some one better able than myself to decipher it."

The reasons Leber had for styling Bro. *Richard* "Bro. *Francis*" he does not give us, and we can hardly see in such study as we have been able to give,⁴ how he could have seriously offered this solution. But we will not pause to argue that the slightest research would have proved that there could have been no connection between Bro. Richard and the piece Leber describes, for various characteristics show it was issued at least a century later

¹ This plate will be found opposite page 30 of Leber's work.

² See page 31 of his essay.

³ See pp. 31 and 32 of his essay.

⁴ We can well imagine, however, that Leber did this to strengthen his case, and with the purpose of giving weight to his readings, and we may believe, further,

that by calling the monk "*Bro. Francis Richard*" he flattered himself he had taken a long step towards harmonizing the facts with his theory. (See his work, p. 23.) We have no knowledge of any document in which Bro. Richard is called by any other name; if any such exists, it must be an exceptional instance, without any bearing on the present case.

than the time the Franciscan monk was delivering his impassioned addresses in Paris.

We may add that this piece has no claim whatever to be included among *mereaux* made for religious purposes, or as symbols of devotion, properly so called. This is evident from a second example of a similar jeton, with a different obverse, published in the *Revue Numismatique* in 1887 (plate II, fig. 22), by the late Mons. A. Danicourt, of which we give an engraving; this shows it to be a so-called "coin" of a "Child-Bishop," without any actual value, but belonging to the well known class of pieces of folly, and made at Amiens in the second half of the following century'—"money" cast in lead, to be scattered as "largesse," in the yearly burlesque of the solemn ceremonies² which attended the enthronement of dignitaries of a more sacred character than the one who is named on the piece we are considering.

It was one of these child dignitaries who is commemorated on the piece under notice, whose name, if we read it correctly,³ was Pierre Henin, and he was the Child-Bishop—"Bishop of the Innocents,"—at the Abbey of St. Martin-au-Jumeaux, at Amiens. The following legend, which surrounds the historic "cross fleuronnee," is not at all doubtful:—*MONETA. EPI. SCTI. MARTINI. AD GEMELLOS.* (Money of the Bishop of St. Martin's at Jumeaux.) The form of the characters, as well as that of the cross, fixes its date as in the reign of Francis I.

As to the type of the reverse, which Leber had already published, we can but be surprised at the manner in which Mons. Danicourt speaks of it. He gives the same reading as that of his predecessor, — *Votum vovit Frater Franciscus Franciscanus*, — yet one can not fail to see that he does not place much confidence in the explanation, although he does not absolutely reject it; without proposing any other interpretation, he merely inquires whether this is really the way in which it should be read.

But it is time to put an end to the flights of imagination in which Leber allowed himself to indulge, and to show the real meaning of the terms which, not without reason, he called "singular" [*baroques*], founding his interpretation on the story of a monk whose true name he could not have given without overthrowing his theory. Every one knows that Picardy was for a long period the privileged home of the rebus, and that the greater part of the "coins of the Innocents" known to have been made at Amiens, includes many similar productions, most of which still await their Aedipus to read them.

Among the rebuses which it has been possible to decipher, we find few that give evidence of any very brilliant sparks of wit. That under considera-

¹ See Rigollot's work as cited above.

² The reader who recalls the previous article in the *Journal* will remember that at certain seasons, usually as a part of the festivities following Christmas-tide, it was customary to elect from the choristers of the larger churches, the abbey and cathedrals, a "Boy-Bishop,"

who distributed gifts of fictitious money, in imitation of the custom of the newly consecrated Bishop when he first entered his cathedral. — ED.

³ According to Danicourt, the reading of the name HENIN is not absolutely certain (*Rev. Num.*, 1887, p. 62), but this is of no special consequence in this discussion.

tion, in whose devices Leber thought he saw such singular meanings, certainly ranks among the best. The "sentiment" which it carries is expressed in Latin. Pierre Henin salutes his *brethren* (who perhaps were choristers of the Abbey of St. Martin, or it may be those who came to witness the jovial festivities of his mock grandeur), in choice terms, which are filled with the spirit of the apostolic salutations in the Epistle of St. Paul. Here, then, is the key to their meaning: —

On the field we see two of the gold coins called "*Saluts*," placed one upon the other, as described above. The freedom and flexibility of the rules of orthography at the time when the rebus was in fashion, readily allowed him to use "*Saluts*" to express "*Salus*." This word *Salus*, therefore, we must retain instead of *Saluts*, in giving our explanation. Then follows the syllable *vo* twice repeated, and finally *FRA* thrice expressed. With this before us, it is hardly necessary to add that we thus have *vo bis* and *FRA tres*.¹ One is tempted to ask, so clear is this apparent puzzle, how it is possible that there should have been any one unable to tell its meaning at sight!

However this may be, it is easy to see that the rebus itself requires no explanation, and if we now complete the meaning by combining the legend with the rebus, *IN. SALVTIS. AVCTORE. IESV. PETRVS. HENIN.*, we shall at once understand the tenor of those joyous salutations, at once ephemeral and prelatial, which the Child-Bishop bestowed upon his improvised flock, who thronged to welcome him and receive his leaden bounty. And truly the expression was not ill-chosen: — *Salus vobis fratres, in salutis auctore Jesu. — Petrus Henin.* Remembering that *Salus* means not only bodily health but spiritual salvation, — health of soul, — we translate it, "Health to you, Brethren, through Jesus, the author of [spiritual] health. — Peter Henin."

Here indeed we find something very different from *Votum vovit*, and the rest of Leber's singular explanation! But who can regret the labor which releases numismatics from such bizarre interpretations!

THE JENNY LIND MEDAL.

DR. F. PARKES WEBER, of the London Numismatic Society, has kindly informed us that the bust of Jenny Lind, on the medal described and illustrated in the July number of the current volume of the *Journal*, is the work of the engraver Carl Radnitzky, of Vienna, or an American copy of one engraved by that artist; it would seem most probable that it is a copy, and, if so, it would be interesting to know the name of the American engraver. Could it have been the late George H. Lovett, whose shop was quite near Barnum's famous Museum on Broadway, New York? We shall be very glad to receive information on this point, from any one familiar with the history of this piece.

¹ It is hardly necessary to explain that *bis* is the Latin word for *twice*, and *tres* signifies *three*.

TEN UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION
PIECES.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

ABOUT thirty years ago, my attention was incidentally attracted to a group of Medals, and Medallic Coins, which, up to that time appeared to have been treated by numismatic students in the United States, with undeserved neglect. The series to which I refer is that very interesting class of pieces issued by individuals and municipalities, upon the accession to the throne of the Spanish Kings, and known generally as Proclamation Pieces. The first of which we have any knowledge, were struck upon the accession of Philip II in 1555; and the beginning of each reign since that time up to and including that of the late King (Alfonso XII), has been marked by the appearance of a greater or less number of these medallic mile-stones, embodying, if carefully studied, much historical information.

But few publications concerning them have as yet appeared; and *none in English*, as far as known to the writer; a few which were struck in the Spanish-American Colonies previous to 1788, were described by the late C. Wyllys Betts, in his "American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals," New York, 1894, but these are but a very small portion of those issued. The most recent, and also the most important of these works, is that entitled "Medallas de Proclamaciones y Juras de los Reyes de España, por Adolfo Herrera." Published at Madrid in 1882. In this great volume, three hundred and fifty-two pieces relating to the Spanish Colonies in America, are minutely described.

In exploring this fruitful field, I have been so fortunate as to unearth *ten* that are *entirely new*, as well as *eighteen* others that are more or less *marked varieties* of those already described; thus making a total of three hundred and eighty, classed as distinctly American: that there are many others yet to be noticed is very probable.

The ten descriptions which will be given in this paper, are the *ten* above-mentioned as *entirely new*, and will be followed in a future number of the *Journal*, by an article in which the *eighteen varieties* will be described, and the points in which they differ from the published examples fully noted.

In the use of the terms *right* and *left*, the *observer's* right and left are to be understood, except where reference is made to the right or left of a figure on the medal, in which case the meaning is obvious. The sizes given are in millimeters. The variation in the dates appearing on the medal from those of the Proclamation in Spain, it is probably unnecessary to explain, are due to the length of time required for the announcement of the accession of a new King to reach the Colonies.

LOUIS I. Proclaimed 17 January, 1724.

Havana, Cuba.

1. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with mantle. Legend: LVISPR () D ESPA (incuse). *Reverse.* Two keys vertically arranged, the bows at top, and the wards turned to right. Legend (above) ° HA () ANA ° (below) OQENDO (the NS are reversed). Edge plain. Silver. 20. This example being pierced at top, it is impossible to supply the missing letters.

CHARLES III. Proclaimed 11 September, 1759.

Oaxaca, Mexico.

2. *Obverse.* Bust in armor to right, with peruke, mantle and Order of the Golden Fleece; beneath the bust, OAXACA Legend: CVIVS . EST IN RC ; [The character before the second c appears to be a monogram, but is not readily decipherable. See cut.¹] CAROLI; at bottom completing legend * III * Border serrated. *Reverse.* A crowned shield, bearing a rampant lion facing right; a wide border at the sides and bottom, has on its sides four crosses [saltires], two on each side, and at the bottom two more of the same form with an orb between. In the field at each side is an ornament composed of pellets. Beneath the shield GRANDILLANA. Legend: HISP. ET. IND VEQ. PROCLA and at bottom, * 1760 * Border serrated. Edge engrailed □ □ □ Very rude. Silver. 36.

Quito, S. A.

3. *Obverse.* Bust to left, with peruke, mantle and Order of the Golden Fleece; beneath the bust are two hemispheres, overlapping; in the field to right, and close behind the head is an ornament of six pellets * Legend: CAROLVS III HISPANIAE REX. *Reverse.* A crowned shield with the arms of Spain: Quarterly, castles in first and fourth; lions in second and third quarters, for Castile and Leon; a pomegranate in the centre on an escutcheon of pretence, for Granada. The crown, which has high open arches, is large in proportion to the shield. Legend (left) VTRAQVE (right) ENQVITO 1760. Edge plain. In high relief. Silver. 33.

Mexican ?

4. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right, laureated, the hair tied with ribbon. Legend: CAROL III · D · I · GPTA and below the bust · 175 · Border serrated. *Reverse.* At top is a large crown with spreading arches, from which is suspended what appears to be an old-fashioned iron pot with a cover and three feet, between two pillars entwined with ribbons. Legend, reading downward on the left: · 1 2 · 5 v · 1 1 D 8 3 · 1 x · 1 q r · Border serrated. Edge plain. Struck from dies. Lead. 35.

¹ The characters and letters on the coins have been followed as closely as possible with the material obtainable. The plates which accompany this article give a better idea of the singular form of the rude monograms, etc., than any verbal descriptions can do. Many letters were made with broken punches. — EDS.

This is a most extraordinary production ; probably the work of a country blacksmith, whose stock of punches in various stages of dilapidation, seems to have been utilized to their utmost capacity ; thus u turned to right becomes c ; 8 turned upside down serves in place of R on both obverse and reverse ; T is worked for all it is worth, doing duty also as E and L ; P appears in one case as R ; S is made to answer in place of 6 and on the reverse a broken 8 is compelled to serve for s ; I thrown over on its side is transformed into H ; and some others (seemingly fragments) cannot be placed with certainty. Some are placed with the tops of the letters outward, others inward. In short we have here a conundrum of the first class. Who will undertake to solve it? We can conjecture that the reverse inscription was intended to read somewhat as follows : · HIS'PA(N) ET (IN)D(LA)R(U)M · (R)EX · C(A)RL but the ingenuity which is required to find these letters may be thought hardly inferior to that of the engraver who made the dies. The style of the face somewhat suggests Aztec art. The locality where it was struck is unknown.

Santa Maria del Rosario, Cuba.

5. *Obverse.* Profile bust in armor to right, with peruke and frill. Legend : CARLOS · III · D · G · HISPAN · REX. Border corded. *Reverse.* A small tree or shrub, with a bird nested upon it to left ; at the roots of the tree 1760. Legend : JHP · RVIZ · S · M · R · ♦ ♦ ♦ Border corded. Edge plain. Silver. 30.

Herrera describes a piece with a bird nesting upon a small tree on the reverse, almost exactly identical in design with the above, except that it has a different legend, which reads QUIEBRAXAHA HAD DOMINGO RUIS ♦ A piece exactly the same as the one described above is in the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Skilton, of Brooklyn, except that the name on the reverse is spelled RUIC. In view of the fact that Santa Maria del Rosario is a place of considerable importance, situated within twenty miles of the City of Havana, we think that we are justified in regarding S. M. R. as the initials of the town to which we have attributed it.

CHARLES IV. Proclaimed 17 January, 1789.

Chihuahua, Mexico.

6. *Obverse.* Armored bust of the King to right, in profile, with mantle and Order of the Golden Fleece ; the hair long, and tied with ribbon. Legend : CAROL · IV · D · VOCAT · INDIAR · LV°ER A · P · A · TRIVMPH · [several letters are combined in monograms.] Beneath the bust 1790 ; rim raised. *Reverse.* In the field a rude crown. Legend : JVDEX ECCLES & CLERVS CHIHVAHV · Rim raised. Edge plain. Very rude. Silver. 38.

Cumana, Venezuela, S. A.

7. *Obverse.* Bust to right in profile, with peruke and mantle. Legend : CAROLVS A · D · G · HISPAN · REX Rim slightly raised. *Reverse.* In field TOVR in



UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

monogram, with the *tilde* above. Legend: D · ANDTESFRS · POR [the last two letters may be OP or QP combined] · CVMANA at bottom · 1789 · Rim slightly raised. Edge plain. Silver. 28.

The above is the first instance within my recollection in which an *Arabic* figure (4) is used in connection with the title of the sovereign, although such use was frequent in the following reigns. The monogram on reverse bears a very close resemblance to that used by the students of Salamanca, who on graduating from college, painted them in red on the walls of the neighboring houses, the meaning being VICTOR. From this practice doubtless originated the saying "they painted the town red." The individual responsible for the issue of this piece was not improbably a graduate of Salamanca, and availed himself of this means to advertise the fact.

Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico.

8. *Obverse.* Rude profile bust in armor, draped, to right, the hair in a queue. Beneath the bust SANCHEZ Legend: CAROLVS IV. REX CATHOLICVS
Reverse. Inscription in nine lines: Caroli IV Hisp. | et Ind. Reg Proclama |
tio Augusta Angelop. in | Nova Hisp. die xvii | Janva. MDccLxxxx · | a·D^o
Jgnatio Maria de | Victoria. Salase^t Frias | et Moctesuma Magno | Vexillifero |
Edge plain. Very rude. Silver. 40.

The Moctesuma here mentioned was perhaps the local magistrate of the town (the Alferez Real) and may have been a lineal descendant of the ill-fated Montezuma, as members of the family remained for many years after the Conquest, and were persons of note and influence.

Santo Domingo, W. I.

9. *Obverse.* Bust to right in armor, the hair long and flowing. Legend: CAROLO IV · HISP. ETIND. R. F. O. 1789 Border corded. *Reverse.* Crowned key (vertical) supported by lions, the wards at top turned to left. Legend: HISPANIOLA OFFERT. [RT in monogram] PRIM. POSTCASTELL. Border corded. Edge ~~~~~ Silver. 31.

This device is quite similar to an earlier one of Charles III, described by Herrera as 97 under the Proclamation pieces of that monarch.

FERDINAND VII. Proclaimed Heir to the Crown in 1790; succeeded 19 March, 1808.

Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.

10. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right, nearly facing, with mantle and frill; the hair long and flowing. Legend: FERN A D VII. SP. ET · IND REX. Border corded. *Reverse.* A mountain on which is a castle with three towers; on each side and over the castle a ribbon on which is FEINANDO. VII · (the N's reversed). Legend: PROCLAMATUS · IN MONTEVIDEO 1808. Border corded. Edge plain. Very rude. Silver. 36.

H. P. Varela, in his work entitled "Ensayo de un Catalogo Descriptivo de las Medallas de Proclamaciones de los Reyes de España," published at Havana in 1863, gives the following description of a piece of Charles IV as being in the collection of Don Pedro Alonzo O'Crowley, viz.:

a. Obverse. PROCLAMATUS IN MONTEVIDEO 1789. *Reverse.* His arms surrounded by the legend: CASTILLA ES MI CORONA

Herrera in his great work, makes no mention of any piece pertaining to Montevideo, except the O'Crowley piece, which he copies from Varela; curiously enough however, he describes two pieces of that city, differing in size, but classes them as uncertain (*incierto*). They are as follows, viz.:

b. Obverse. Laureated bust in armor, to right; beneath the bust 1808. Border corded. *Reverse.* A mountain peak with tower, and on a ribbon above FEINANDO · VII Border corded. Silver. 29.

c. Obverse. Armored bust to right, laureated: beneath the bust 1808. *Reverse.* Field blank. Legend: FEINANDO · VII. Silver. 22.

The larger of these (size 29), is described in the Fonrobert catalogue (No. 6480), but is attributed to Mexico.

NUMISMATICS POPULARIZED.

WE were glad to see in the *New York Herald* for the 26th September last, an excellent article on Medalllic Art, elicited partly by the medal recently presented to Mr. Samuel P. Avery, of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, by some of his friends, to record their sense of his eminence as a connoisseur and patron of all the arts, and partly by his generous gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, of a collection of fine modern medals. This article was made more intelligible as well as more interesting to the reader who is not familiar with numismatics, by five illustrations of recent medals, four of which were designed by Scharff, who engraved the dies for the Avery medal, and the fifth was that of one of Chaplain's productions, who is one of the most distinguished of the modern French medallists. The four by Scharff were a profile bust to right, of Cabanel; a similar profile bust of Meissonier, but to left; the third was his "Washer Girl," which portrays with wonderful sympathy the charms of a "Viennese beauty;" and the fourth shows a portrait of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria, as the maiden Queen in 1837, jugate with her portrait as the Empress Queen on her Diamond Jubilee in 1897. The fifth was also a portrait medal—that of Sarah Gustave Simon, by Jules Clement Chaplain, who was born at Mortagne, France, in 1839; he is a member of the "*Institut*." The four medals named, by Scharff, are thought to be among the best works of that artist.

"In Vienna," says the article from which we quote, "there has arisen a school of medallists, mainly influenced, it is true, by the feeling of French medals, but still entirely national and characteristic. The foremost expounder of the Viennese school, Anton Scharff, designer of the Avery medal, referred to above, was born in Vienna in 1845, and studied the art of die-cutting under his father. It was not, however, until after a trip through France and Italy, which he devoted to the study of the medallic art, that he developed the remarkable genius that he undoubtedly possesses. His rendering of a portrait is highly decorative." The truth of this tribute to his ability is fully borne out by the examples illustrated.

The same writer remarks on "the two epochs in the history of the art, when there were worthy prototypes of our latter-day medals. When the coiner's art most flourished in Greece, when Kymon and Evaneitos signed the dies which they made, like any other artists, the Greek coins presented, as Mr. W. J. Stillman has well said, 'the purest form of decoration the world has ever seen.' Again, during the wonderful times of the Renaissance in Northern Italy, at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century, it became a fad, led by the painter folk, to model beautiful medals in wax, usually with a portrait on the obverse, and a local or mythological subject on the reverse. These were cast in bronze, by a special method of charcoal moulding, and retouched by the artist, the process being repeated as often as circumstances dictated, using the same model for subsequent casts.

"The medal commemorating the visit of the Greek Bishop, John Paleologus, to Rome in 1493, the work of Vittorio Pisano, is usually taken as the starting point of modern medallic art, and Pisano is acclaimed the pioneer in an art which Benvenuto Cellini and (legendarily) Raphael later practiced, along with a score of less prominent artists."

The writer then gives some account of French medallists, and expresses the belief that public interest in the art is evidently on the increase. He finds proof of this in the treasures stored in the Central Park Museum, in recent exhibitions by the Grolier Club and other societies, and in other directions, which seem to him to show that medals of a high character are more and more attracting popular attraction. We are glad to find that such is the opinion of the writer in the *Herald*, and we hope that the wealthy patrons of art in the metropolis will extend the hand of encouragement to those who are struggling, at times it seems almost without hope, to revive in our own time, and in our own country, the glories of the ancient medallists. Articles like that to which we refer must surely stimulate that liberality which is no less necessary to success than artistic genius, while they cannot fail to enlighten the public mind on a subject which so well rewards careful study.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 16.)

The following insertions are to be made :

V. THE UNITED STATES.

B. 3. *Professional Societies.*

1173. *Obverse.* Within laurel branches, the Brooklyn bridge, with steamer. Above: N. Y. S. P. A. (New York State Pharmaceutical Association.) Below, a large mortar, with pestle. Upon its foot: K. C. | P. S. (King's County Pharmaceutical Society.)

Reverse. Blank.

Gilt bronze. 26. 41mm. With cross-bar and pin, attached by rings. Upon it: MANHATTAN BEACH '97. In my collection, the gift of Dr. Albert H. Brundage of Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. 2. *Irregular Practitioners.*

1174. *Obverse.* Within a spiral whorl the radiant sun. Inscription: THE MAGNETIC VORTEX.

Reverse. The All-Seeing Eye, irradiated. Inscription: * I. I. KEELY, PRACT^L DEMONSTRATOR * | OF HUMAN | (within inner circle) & PHRENO MAGNETISM. | 1846

Lead. 18. 28mm. I owe rubbings to Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman of Philadelphia.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. *Personal.*¹

John Dalton (1766-1844), of Manchester. Discoverer of Color Blindness.

(1066.) *Obverse.* Within circle, head, to left. Upon truncation: J. MOORE. F.-Beneath: DALTON Inscription: PRESENTED BY THE LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY | OF MANCHESTER

Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches, a sphinx, upon base, to left. Beneath, at right: J. MOORE. F. Below, three circles (2 | 1); the first, at left, is empty; the second, at the right, contains a point; the third, an upright line. Inscription: THE SOCIETY INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 28TH Exergue: 1781

Bronze. 37. 58mm. I have photographs from Prof. Walter Whitehead, of Manchester, through the kind aid of Dr. Lawson Tait, of Birmingham.

Charles Robert Darwin (1809-1882), of Down, Kent. Physiologist.

Besides No. 1120, there is:

1175. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. On truncation: ALLAN WYON SC.

Reverse. Within a wreath of plants (*Ampelopsis*, *Drosera*, *Primula*, *Nepenthes*, etc.), identified with Darwin's researches: MDCCCIX | CAROLVS | DARWIN | MDCCCLXXXII Exergue: ALLAN WYON

Silver, bronze. 35. 55mm. Record of the Royal Society, 1897, p. 130, fig. and p. 195, No. 62. The Darwin medal of the Royal Society. Communicated to me by Mr. Theodore E. James, Clerk of the Society.

Dr. Richard Greene (1716-1793), of Lichfield.²

1176. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Upon shoulder: I. G. H. (John Gregory Hancock.) Inscription: RICHARD GREENE COLLECTOR OF THE LICHFIELD MUSEUM DIED JUNE 4, 1793 AGED 77.

Reverse. A Gothic porch. Inscription: WEST PORCH OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL. Exergue: 1800. Upon rim: PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE BY RICHARD WRIGHT LICHFIELD.

¹ The Prince of Wales has recently been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London (London Lancet, 24 July, 1897). This fact is merely mentioned, as it would be out of place to attempt here to give a list of the non-professional medals of the Prince.
² I had supposed this person an irregular practitioner, but he seems to have held a Scotch degree.

Copper, bronze. 23. 36mm. Only seventy-two struck. *Notes and Queries*, I, 1850, p. 167; Grueber, *Num. Chronicle*, XI, 1891, p. 397; Dict. of (British) National Biography, XXIII, p. 66; Pye, p. 35*, No. 2; Atkins, p. 181, No. 1; Sharp, p. 24, Nos. 1-2; Batty, I, p. 34, Nos. 437-8.

Dr. William Harvey (1578-1657), of London.

Besides Nos. 653-5 and 910, see below, under Medical Colleges.

John Locke, M. B. (1632-1704), of Oxford.

Besides Nos. 775-781, there are the following:

1177. *Obverse* and *Reverse* similar to No. 777, save upon the latter, M.DCC.XXXIV instead of M.DCC.LXXIV.

Bronze. 34. 52mm. In the Brettauer collection.

1178. *Obverse*. Similar to that of No. 777, save IOHANNES, and that the engraver's signature is in script.

Reverse. Also, save M.DCC.XXXIX.

Bronze. 34. 52mm. Rudolphi, p. 97, No. 410; Kluyskens, II, p. 168, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 39^b; Duisburg, p. 219, DLXXXII, 3; Hawkins, F. and G., p. 271, N. 73. In the Brettauer collection.

B. 1. Medical Colleges.

Liverpool. Victoria University, University College.

Besides No. 912, the following is connected with this institution:

1179. *Obverse*. Bust, facing and to right. Inscription: LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE | HARVEY.

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon, in lower field: FOR | ANATOMY & | PHYSIOLOGY.

Gold. 24. 37mm. Either No. 912 or this was founded by the late John Torr, M. P., and the other for seven years was given by Dr. Bligh. I owe rubbings to the Dean, Prof. A. M. Paterson, through Mr. E. Briscoe.

The regular sequence is now resumed:

D. Epidemics. British.

The Plague.

T. Townshend's London token. See hereafter, under Irregular Practitioners.

1180-81. The London Elephant token. Two varieties.

Numis. Zeitung, 1846, p. 189; Neumann, Nos. 4404-5; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Nov., 1888, Nos. 740-1; Batty, I, p. 193, No. 1651; Betts, *Amer. Col. Medals*, Nos. 81-2.

1182. Queen Elizabeth, 1574; in apprehension lest she should take the disease. Phoenix amid flames. FELICES ARABES, etc.

Van Loon, Dutch ed., I, p. 574, fig., French do., I, p. 588, fig.; Edwards, *English Medals*, 1802, p. 18, pl. VII, No. 8; Evelyn, *Numismata*, 1697, p. 93, fig.; Snelling, pl. V; Grueber, *Guide to English Medals*, p. 5, No. 20; Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 124, No. 70; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1890, No. 739^a.

1183. As preceding, but more modern, and with NICHOLLS on truncation.¹

Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 525; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1823.

Hong Kong, 1894. Bubonic plague.

1184. *Obverse*. A woman bending over a sick person on a stretcher, supported by a bare-headed soldier, who wards off an arrow thrust from the angel of death. Beside him, a broom and pail. At left, two Chinese letters. At right: A WYON SC Exergue, upon a scroll: 1894.

Reverse. FOR | SERVICES | RENDERED | DURING | THE PLAGUE | OF | 1894. Inscription: PRESENTED BY THE HONG KONG COMMUNITY +

Gold, silver. 22. 35mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Attached by loop and ring to a striped red and yellow ribbon. *Military and Naval Medal Magazine*, Feb., 1896, p. 62, fig. Given to officers and privates of the Shropshire Light Infantry and of the Royal Engineers, for services during the epidemic.

¹ By an oversight, this was mentioned in connection with the medal of the Great Fire of London.

1185. As preceding, save signed by F. Bowcher.

Silver electrotypes. In the Weber collection. The above was designed by Frank Bowcher while in Mr. Wyon's employ. I have rubbing of the obverse from Dr. Weber.

Small-pox.

1186-9. Queen Elizabeth, 1572.¹ Four medals with same obverse. POSVI + DEVM — ADIVTOREM + MEVM + etc.

Hawkins, Franks and G., I, pp. 116, 117, Nos. 48-51; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, Nos. 1825-8.

Inoculation.

1190. *Obverse*. Bust, to right, laureated. Inscription: GEORGIUS I. D. G. MAG. BR. ET HIB. REX. F. D.

Reverse. Within circle: --- | 1721 INOCULATION | FOR THE SMALL POX | INSTITUTED

Lead. Spink & Son, *Num. Circular*, Sept., 1893, p. 367, No. XXVI; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1894, No. 2270; Pfeiffer, *loc. cit.*, p. 2, No. 373a.

The Dimsdale and Ingenhousz inoculation medals of 1768 will be described under Russia and Austria.

Vaccination.

"A medal to promote and commemorate vaccination in the County of Sussex was ordered by Mr. Fuller in 1804." (Baron, *Life of Edward Jenner*, II, p. 1157.) It is doubtful if this was ever struck.

The Jenner medals have already been given, Nos. 747-57, 880, and 1014-17.

Cholera.

Bilston (?)

1191. *Obverse*. Building. CHOLERA ORPHAN SCHOOL

Reverse. (Leigh, Incumbent.) 1833

Lincoln & Son Cat., 1866, No. 1889; Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, VI, 1886, p. 304

Typhoid Fever. Recovery of the Prince of Wales in 1872.

1192. *Obverse* as that of No. 10.

Reverse also, save inscription: NATIONAL ' THANKSGIVING ' FOR ' RECOVERY ' OF ' THE ' PRINCE ' OF ' WALES | FEB: 1872.

Bronze. 36. 58mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1889, No. 1099. In my collection.

1193. *Obverse*. Group of the Queen, Prince of Wales, Britannia, and the City of London, the latter with torch and pointing to a temple in the rear. Below, to right: J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Exergue: I WAS GLAD WHEN THEY SAID | UNTO ME LET US GO INTO | THE HOUSE OF THE | LORD

Reverse. The interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, with crowds of people. At sides, upon scroll with the royal and city arms: NATIONAL — THANKSGIVING | ST. PAUL'S — LONDON Upon a perpendicular bar at left: FOR THE RECOVERY OF To the right, upon a similar bar: H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES Exergue, upon a tablet: 27 FEB. 1872

Bronze. 48. 76mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1837; *Numismatolog*, April, 1892, p. 27, No. 12. In my collection.

1194. *Obverse*. The exterior of St. Paul's Cathedral. Exergue: W. J. TAYLOR. LONDON

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: — | ST PAUL'S | CATHEDRAL | FEB: 27. | 1872 | — Inscription: NATIONAL THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

White metal. 22. 35mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1038.

The Canadian medal has already been given, No. 10.

¹ Dr. Pfeiffer of Weimar denies that Elizabeth had small-pox (Zur Jennerfeier des 14 Mai, 1896, etc., p. 9), but Dr. Brettauer of Trieste agrees with Hawkins, Franks and Grueber that she had (Mittheilungen des Clubs der Münz- und Medaillenfreunde in Wien, May, 1896, p. 55). I have myself collected evidence in the affirmative.

Epizootics.

1195. *Obverse*. Hand holding pistol, shooting a horse; other horses lying dead. Above, arms of Colgate family. To left: J. M. (John Milton.) Inscription: THEIR VALUE UPWARD OF £300 Exergue: TUTAMEN | VOLUNTARILY . DESTROYED . | BY D. COLGATE OF | ORPINGTON | KENT | 1795

Reverse. In field: WE . ALSO . ARE . BUT . AS . YESTERDAY . OUR . DAYS . A . SHADOW . HE . TAKETH . AWAY . WHO . CAN . HINDER ? MAN . (ALSO) . GIVETH . UP . THE . GHOST . AND . WHERE . IS . HE ! JOB . Beneath, arms of Kent. Inscription: A MARK . OF . RESPECT TO THE . R^T HON . T. SKINNER . S^R R . GLODE . K^T AND M^S W . . AUSTIN .

Silver, bronze. 19. 30mm. Grueber, *Num. Chronicle*, X, 1890, p. 66, pl. IV, fig. 7 (of reverse).

The medals of the Royal Veterinary College, of London, No. 920, and of the Veterinary School of Edinburgh, No. 960, have already been given. There is also a medal of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Cochran-Patrick, p. 148, No. 52, pl. xxx, fig. 10, of obverse; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1847).

There are a number of so-called "Famine-pieces," indicating the existence of bad harvests in England, Scotland, Ireland and India. Since famines are usually accompanied or followed by epidemics, these pieces are sometimes classed as medical. I have elsewhere indicated them (*Sanitarian*, Aug., 1888, Nos. 626-51; Feb., 1890, Nos. 650^a, 659^a; Aug., 1891, Nos. 1814-15).

E. Medico-Ecclesiastical.

"Touch-pieces."¹

When "touching" was performed, a coin (rose noble, angel, or angelet), and subsequently a small special medal, was conferred upon the patient, and suspended from the neck by a white ribbon, the whole process being a species of faith cure, and analogous to what is sometimes done by clergymen even at the present day. At the Restoration, the angel ceased to be a current coin, and the following special medals of similar device were substituted:

Charles II, 1661.

1196. *Obverse*. Ship under full sail, to left. Inscription: CAR. II. D. G. M. B. FR. ET HI. REX.

Reverse. St. Michael and the dragon. Legend: SOLI DEO GLORIA.

Gold. 14. 23mm. Pettigrew, *Superstitions of Medicine and Surgery*, London, 1844, p. 138, figs. 1, 2; Grueber, *Guide*, etc., p. 64, No. 320; Heath, *Numismatist*, Aug., 1897, p. 126, fig. In the Government collection.

¹ The assertion of power thus to cure scrofula, "the King's Evil," was a convenient way of promulgating the claim of Divine Right for the "Lord's Anointed." The custom began with Edward the Confessor, and at first was rare. Elizabeth, however, held monthly and even daily receptions of the kind, and touched thousands. Cromwell, of course, claimed no such efficacy, but it was revived at the Restoration, and Charles is said to have touched 90,000. James II was fond of the performance, but William III would not attempt it. Anne, however, renewed it, and had among her patients Dr. Johnson. The Elder Pretender and his sons, Charles and Henry, indulged in it, Charles exercising it in his father's name during the Rebellion of 1745. George I declined to touch, very aptly referring an applicant to the Pretender.

Henry VII has been thought to be the first who gave a coin at the ceremony, but as to this there has been doubt. "My worthy, learned friend, Dr. Plot, tells us of a coin, or Token rather, bearing the Head of Edward Confessor, somewhere found in his Perambulation of Oxfordshire, which by an hole or appendant Ring, he conjectures to have been given to wear about the Necks of such as had been touch'd for the

King's Evil; that Religious Prince being, it seems, the first who had the *Charisma* & Sanative Gift, derived to his successors *Kings* of England." (Evelyn, *Numismata*, 1697, p. 85.) The piece referred to is figured by Dr. Plot (*Natural History of Oxfordshire*, pl. XVI, fig. 5), but its attribution is disputed by Pettigrew (p. 125).

The angel was selected both because it was the smallest gold coin struck, and from the fitness of its device, the Archangel Michael overcoming the dragon, and of its legend, PER CRUCEM TVAM SALVA NOS CHRISTE REDEMPTOR. The same type, though with different legends, was employed by Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I. For those interested, I append additional references upon the general subject: Pinkerton, *Essay on Medals*, II, p. 71; Weld, *History of Royal Society*, p. 89; Evans, *Num. Chronicle*, XII, p. 190; Cochran-Patrick, *Proc. of Num. Soc. of London*, 19 April, 1877, p. 10; Phillips, *Can. Ant. and Num. Journal*, Jan., 1882, p. 97; *Proc. Manchester Num. Soc.*, 1867, Part IV, p. 90; *Coin Collectors' Journal*, II, April, 1877, p. 54; Bolton, this *Journal*, April, 1887, p. 74, and April, 1890, p. 75; *Notes & Queries*, Feb., 1889, p. 83.

James II, 1685.

1197. *Obverse* similar. Inscription : IACO. II. D. G. M. B. FR. ET HI. REX.

Reverse similar.

Gold. 13. 21mm. Pettigrew, p. 151, figs. 3, 4; Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 65, No. 321; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 611, Nos. 19, 20; Heath, *loc. cit.*, fig.

1198. *Obverse*. Ship to right, and inscription varied.

Reverse as preceding.

Silver. 13. 21mm. Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 65, No. 322.

James (III), the early Pretender. About 1710.

1199. *Obverse* as the last but one. Inscription : IAC. III. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. R.

Reverse as last.

Gold, silver. 14. 23mm. *Ibid.*, p. 65, No. 323; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 315, Nos. 139, 140^a. Probably executed at Rome, when the Stuart family were residing in that city.

Charles (III), the Young Pretender.

1200. Silver only. Hoblyn, *Canadian Ant. and Num. Journal*, July, 1882, p. 23.

Henry (IX), Cardinal, Duke of York. 1788.

1201. *Obverse* similar. Inscription : H. IX. D. G. M. B. F. ET H. R. C. EP. TVSC.

Reverse similar.

Gold, silver. 13. 21mm. Grueber, *loc. cit.*, p. 65, No. 324.

Anne. 1702.

1202. *Obverse* similar. Inscription : ANNA . D. G. M. BR. F. ET H. REG.

Reverse similar.

Gold. Pettigrew, p. 152, figs. 5, 6; Hawkins, F. and G., II, p. 242, No. 38; Heath, *loc. cit.*, p. 127, fig.

All of the above were perforated, for suspension. A few restrikes are said to exist without this perforation.

The following is thought to have been struck by one of the Pretenders :

1203. *Obverse*. A hand from heaven. Below, the busts of four men, to right. Legend : HE . TOUCHED . THEM

Reverse. Within beaded circle, a rose and thistle interlaced and surmounted by a crown. Legend : AND . THEY . WERE . HEALED

Pettigrew, p. 126, figs. 7, 8; Boyne, Trade Tokens issued in 17th century, II, p. 1427, No. 102; Heath, *loc. cit.*, fig.

F. I. Barber-Surgeons.¹ 17th Century.

England.

Bideford, Devonshire.

1204. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' Arms. GEORGE . DAVIS . OF

Reverse. BIDEFORD . 1668 | G. D.

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 137, No. 29.

Bromsgrove, Worcestershire.

1205. *Obverse*. SAMVELL . ROGERS . 1668 | S. R.

Reverse. IN . BROOMSGROVE | HIS HALFE PENNY

Ibid., II, p. 1269, No. 27.

This was of a barber-surgeon, though not so indicated upon the token.

[To be continued.]

¹ The Arms of the Company of Barber-Surgeons are thus described : "Quarterly; first and fourth, a chevron between three fleams; second and third, a rose crowned; between the four quarters, a cross of St. George charged with a lion passant gardant" (Jewitt and Head, *English Coins and Tokens*, 1890, p. 77). The device on the barbers' tokens of the same period was invariably merely their soap-box. Another description is as follows : "Quartered by a cross gu., in the centre of which one lion to left, or. Fields one

and three sa. with a chevron ar., between three fleams of the same. Fields two and four p. per pale ar. and vert, with a crowned rose gu. Supporters, two leopards. Crest, a griffin. Motto, DE PRAESENTIA DEI." These were the newer arms. The old ones were "a shield ar., on which a rose gu., supported by Sts. Damien and Cosmo." (Sydney Young, *Annals of the Barber-Surgeons of London*.)

In 1745 the surgeons separated from the barbers, and the Royal College of Surgeons resulted.

SWEDISH COPPER PLATE-MONEY.

BY ROBERT SHIELLS,

Cor. Memb. American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and Fellow Scottish Soc. of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

WE often speak of history repeating itself, though we seldom heed those lessons till it is too late. There is a chapter of Swedish history that might profitably be studied by the people of the United States, and which would make an excellent object lesson for some of them at present.

In times of national poverty and extremity, the depreciation of the current coin, or the issue of worthless substitutes, has been a ready and repeated expedient. From the time of the Pharaohs down to our day such methods have been resorted to, and always with disastrous results. The Continental currency of the War of Independence, the Assignats of the French Revolution, and the currency of the Confederate States, are modern examples easily remembered.

The early history of Sweden is a constant repetition of foreign wars and intestine conflicts. Naturally a poor country, these continuous drains exhausted its resources, and ways and means of relief were eagerly sought for. In 1624 Gustavus Adolphus ordained copper to be the leading money of the kingdom, and made it equal to silver, with the usual result of legislating on the value of an inferior metal. In 1633, immediately after his death, the ratio became as 2 to 1. In 1643, under Queen Christina, it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. In 1665 Charles XI decreed it as 3 to 1. Under his son, Charles XII, 1698 to 1718, its downfall was rapid, till it failed to have any ratio worth mentioning.

In 1644 Christina emitted treasury notes called assignats. Like all unsecured issues of paper money, their value was speedily impaired, and the Government tried to find a substitute. Copper was still a comparatively valuable Swedish metal, and in 1656 a private bank was licensed at Stockholm which received it as bullion, and issued "transport notes" thereon. This was for a time so successful that the Government revoked the bank's charter and established the Royal Bank of Sweden. Ingots of copper, from 12 to 25 pounds in weight, were received on deposit, stamped with their weight and value, and reissued as money, or treasury notes were given in their stead.

Practically, this is what we have been doing with our silver. Sweden did it in its extremity. We have been doing it merely to make a fictitious market for our silver mine owners. In Sweden (as with ourselves) the natural result followed. Copper mining was largely stimulated; deposits increased; the value of the metal, and of the notes based upon it, at once depreciated. Foreign countries found where there was a favorable market for their copper, and rushed their surplus to Stockholm, causing a rapid shrinkage in price.

All this was as nothing compared with the destructive avalanche precipitated by Charles XII, commonly termed the "Madman of the North." Charles, at the early age of fifteen, succeeded his father in 1697. Even then he showed such military genius that the State decreed him to be of suitable age and capacity to act as King. He found his country impoverished in every way. Its industries were paralyzed, its population wasted by the wars of his predecessors, and its finances in inextricable confusion. The united armies of Russia, Denmark and Poland were in the field against him. With marvellous skill and courage he confronted the situa-

tion. He defeated his enemies in detail, and carried on the conflict so vigorously that they were compelled to submit to a humiliating peace in 1706.

Had Charles rested at this, all might have gone better. Though a skillful general, he appears to have had no talent for civil government and finance. His people loved him to devotion and submitted to every hardship in furtherance of his plans. His military ambition proved his ruin. Determined still further to humiliate Russia and dictate peace at Moscow, he invaded that country in 1707. A series of battles followed, and though he had wonderful successes, he was all the time getting further from his base of supplies. In June, 1709, he was utterly defeated at Pultowa. Unable to retrace his steps, he took refuge in Turkey. Nominally a guest and really a prisoner, he made his escape in 1714. During his enforced residence he had attached to his mock court one Baron de Goertz, a visionary financial projector who had imbibed the heresies of John Law, which were then coming to the front. Law's plan was to issue all the paper money which a nation required, holding all the nation's land as a mortgage for security. Like any drowning man Charles caught at the straw.

After his return Stralsund became his seat of government, and Goertz his minister of finance. Instead of land he adopted copper as his basis. Sweden, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," was able to carry out a system of its own. The utterances of Goertz would exactly suit the silver orator of to-day. "What is money? What can it be used for? Can you eat it? Can you drink it? Can you wear it? Money is the creature of the State. It is what the State says it is. The Government stamp determines its value." Copper was to be the "debtor's dollar," "the poor man's money." Everything would be well. All commodities would rise in value. The farmer was specially promised high prices for his products. Naturally there would be more copper mined, and the bullion itself would be worth more. There would be work for everybody. The whole country would be prosperous. The era of free copper would far eclipse the glories of the golden age. The money was issued in 1715 and was made a legal tender by the most stringent laws.

My specimen Daler is a plate of hammered copper, nearly six inches square, and weighing 28 ounces. On each corner is the device of a crown, the King's monogram, and the date "1715." In the centre it is stamped "1 Daler, S. M.," *i. e.*, silver money. My Half-Daler is four inches square, weighs 15 ounces, and is an accidental reminder of 16 to 1. It balances 16 of our silver Dollars in the scale. It has the lying legend in the centre, "One-half Daler Silf. Mynt." The date and monogram are on the corner. There is no more wrong in a Government decreeing that a piece of copper shall be called silver, than there is in legislating fifty cents' worth of silver into a dollar. Both will be equally acknowledged by the people when an Act of Congress can make water run up hill.

There is a hole near the upper edge of the Daler. When the unfortunate Swede went to market, he equipped himself with a wire hoop over his right shoulder and coming down over his left arm. On this he threaded his cumbrous coinage. A Swedish gentleman told me that his family sold their landed estate about this time, and it took five ships to bring the price of it to Stockholm. "They were not very large ships, it is true, but they were such ships as were then used in their inland navigation."

Even Goertz soon began to see the folly of this unwieldy system. If money is so utterly the creature of the State, why make any pretence to value in metal? The

same year which saw the Plate money originated brought out a small coin about the size of a United States Half-cent. The obverse is marked with a royal crown and the date, "1715." The reverse bears the repeated falsehood, "1 Daler. S. M." Prices rose rapidly. Those of us who were in business during the late war can well remember the same results when greenbacks were pitted against gold and silver. A Swedish yard of cloth, worth four Dalers in silver, called for fifty copper Dalers; but woe betide the merchant who quoted the two prices and made a difference between "honest money" and "cheap money." How these phrases repeat themselves to-day! A heavy penalty was visited on those who hoarded or exported silver. In spite of legal pains the white metal disappeared as if by magic. What could not be smuggled out of the country was buried in the ground. What the people first called "Necessity Money," and then "Distress Money," was soon known as "Calamity Coin," and was poured forth in abundance. The metal was so easily handled and the devices were so simple that counterfeits speedily appeared. Goertz tried to checkmate them by frequent change of patterns. Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, etc., decorated the new issues, which the exasperated populace denominated "Goertz's gods." I have ten different varieties of these gruesome frauds.

Needless to say, there was ruin on every hand. Business reverted to the barbarism of barter. To tell the depths of wretchedness that were reached would exceed the limits of this paper. There were nearly 26,000,000 of these sham Dalers in circulation when, November 30th, 1718, Charles was killed at the siege of Fredericshall. What little was left of the bubble burst at once, and a state of national bankruptcy ensued. As the first step to reformation, Goertz was marched up to the ramparts and beheaded.

It took Sweden nearly sixty years after the death of Charles to acquire anything like a commercial footing. Are we prepared to follow our Baron Goertz into a similar wilderness of sin and misery? Sweden is now a prosperous country, on a gold basis with a subsidiary silver coinage. Let us be thankful that recent events show the determination of our people to adopt the sentiment quoted by Dr. Enander from a Swedish author: "Cheap money is an evil from which may the good Lord evermore preserve our land and nation."

McKINLEY INAUGURATION MEDAL.

MR. E. J. CLEVELAND, of Hartford, Conn., has kindly sent the *Journal* the description below of another "Presidential Medal," recently struck at the United States Mint:—

Obverse, Civilian bust of the President to left, wearing on the left lapel of his coat a button, evidently of some society (? Grand Army); on truncation, in Roman capitals and the small letters in script, thus: C. E. Barber. F. in sunken characters: there is a dot within the C. Legend, WILLIAM | McKINLEY. All within a pearled circle. *Reverse*, Within a wreath composed of a single olive branch, the end of the stem of which, below, overlaps a large fasces, the axe to right, inclining slightly upward to right, the whole forming a nearly complete circle, is the inscription: INAUGURATED | PRESIDENT | . OF . THE . | UNITED STATES | MARCH 4 . 1897 . All within a pearled circle. Bronze. 48. 77 mm.

A SATIRICAL BRUSSELLS TOKEN.

MONS. CHARLES DUPRIEZ has published at Brussels during the year 1896-7 an interesting little periodical called *La Gazette Numismatique*, which appears monthly, except during July and August, and which is now entering on its second year. While it gives its chief attention to the more popular side of the science, rather than to the learned researches of its more sedate and elder contemporaries, aiming to do what it can to create a wider interest in coin study, its articles are often of much interest and value. We give below its explanation of a rare and curious jeton which has already puzzled collectors, and which was furnished to its pages by the eminent *savant*, Mons. Van den Broeck, who has been the efficient Treasurer of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium for thirty-three years, and whose re-election at its annual meeting for the current year was marked by the presentation of a beautiful gold medal, suitably inscribed.

APROPOS of the monument erected to the memory of the late Jules Anspach, the lamented Burgomaster of Brussels, the recollection of an incident relative to a little jeton struck about the time of the inauguration of the Central Boulevard, November 30, 1871, comes to mind. There are several well-known medals struck in his honor by the Freemasons and others, but the little piece to be mentioned below has, until now, escaped general notice. Only a very few impressions were struck in red and yellow copper, the sole purpose of which was to circulate a bit of local "chaff," due to the caustic spirit of the late Renier Chalon, a well-known gentleman of that city, long the President of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, and an obituary notice of whom appeared in the *Journal* for July, 1889.

It was doubtless the intention of Mons. Chalon, who had no very great sympathy with all the schemes of the Chief Burgomaster, to issue a numismatic criticism on the beautiful avenue which connects the terminus of the "Midi" with that of the "Nord,"—an avenue of which Anspach was the most ardent advocate and defender. The obverse has on the field a plan of the avenue, showing its crooks and curves so arranged as to suggest the gibbous moon after it has passed its second quarter; legend above, • INAUGURATION •; on the field, DE LA and below, BOSSE ANSPACH (Inauguration of the "Anspach Hump"). Reverse: On the field, ♦ | 30 | NOV. | 1871 | ♦ (the date of opening.)

The satirical use of the term "hump" grew out of the fact that Anspach found it impossible to obtain from the Government the removal of the Church of the Augustines, which obstructed the perspective of the new avenue; for Mons. Chalon, who was at that time Vice-President of the Royal Commission on Monuments, opposed its destruction with no less ardor than Anspach advocated it, and with much better success. This prevented the laying-out of the boulevard on the lines originally designed, and during the excavations for the construction of the arches of the Senne, where it was crossed by the new avenue, several miscalculations also rendered a change necessary in the radius and height of some of the spans; the result of all these modifications of the plans, which had not been foreseen, altered the straight and level way of the boulevard into a bend, and a *mound* which was especially prominent at the point of intersection with the Rue du Pont-Neuf, while a portion of that street which was situated between the Boulevard "du Nord" and that of "la Senne" was marked by a still greater and more prominent elevation, or, as Chalon was pleased to style it, a "hump,"—for that facetious Academician did not fail to take advantage of this new opportunity to add one more "*Chalonnade*" to all the rest with which he

had amused the public at the expense of his opponent, and accordingly struck this jeton to circulate among his friends.

This is the origin of this rare piece, which, until its recent description in *La Gazette Numismatique* by Mons. Ed. van den Broeck, had merely received the simple mention in the *Revue Belge* of 1881, p. 481, of "the little jeton of the 'Anspach Hump,'" without any further explanation—an allusion which only served to excite without satisfying curiosity. We may add that Renier Chalon was greatly amused when he found the postman punctually delivered, without a blunder, the letters which he mailed to his confrere, Mons. Louis Geelhand, who then resided on the Rue du Pont-Neuf, although he addressed them to "Rue Bosse-Anspach," etc.

While these jetons have no scientific interest, it is believed that they are of sufficient interest to collectors of local issues to justify placing this account and explanation on record, as their enigmatical character, added to their great rarity, may otherwise serve to puzzle some future student.

COUNTERFEIT "SHEKELS."

WE have lately heard from different sources among our contributors and subscribers, of a "copyrighted" photograph of a copper piece, which seems to be going the rounds among collectors; it purports to represent a genuine Jewish Shekel, for which the fabulous sum of \$500 is said to have been offered and refused. Usually, we are informed, a letter has accompanied the photograph, offering the piece for sale, or inviting a bid, and with it also the familiar old story of the long term of years the piece has been in the family of the present owner, the necessity that has now arisen to dispose of it to settle an estate, and other Arabian tales, which lead one to believe that nothing but stern necessity obliges its owner to part with such a precious (?) heirloom!

It hardly seems necessary to caution anyone against accepting with implicit confidence all these and similar statements; and yet we have within a few months heard of this offer from so many sources, that it would appear that, just now, a strong effort is making to find customers for the pieces pictured. A "copyright" of some particular piece offered might perhaps stand, though we doubt it, unless taken out in the name of the designer, for no one else could have exclusive rights, and it follows, of course, if the *copyright* of a piece purporting to be an ancient coin is good, the *coin* certainly is not; but as there were quantities of these imitations struck in white-metal as well as in copper, and perhaps even in silver, we know of nothing to prevent the owner of any other piece of this class, or of the original of which it is a copy, from photographing it, and using those photographs as he pleases. That no genuine shekel was ever struck in white-metal is of course self-evident; the date and workmanship of the photographed piece, pictures of which are now on their travels, show it cannot be one of the genuine copper coins struck in the fourth year only of Simon Maccabeus; see Madden's *History of Jewish Coinage*, English edition, 1864, p. 46; while the Boston edition of the same work, entitled "Coins of the Jews" (1881), p. 317, sufficiently shows the "bogus" character of the article. It is also occasionally found after having been silver-plated, and we know of several of this kind, in the cabinets of correspondents, which are apparently identical in type with the picture.

Just what the true origin of these pieces may have been, we are not certain,—the only certainty being that they are counterfeits, though the owners of those lately offered may have themselves been deceived, but as to that we know nothing and express no opinion: we suspect, however, they are due to the ingenious efforts of a certain person, not very many years ago, to find among the children and teachers of Sunday Schools a market for representations of the coins mentioned in the Bible, which led him to prepare and offer for sale pieces which were got up to imitate Jewish Shekels, “the widow’s mite,” the penny found in the fish’s mouth by St. Peter, the “tribute money” with the “image and superscription” of Caesar, etc. These, when issued, did not profess to be genuine, but were simply intended to give a fair idea of what the genuine coins looked like; so long a time has elapsed that most of these copies have passed from their original owners, and have become invested with all sorts of fanciful traditions. It is only charitable to believe that the present holders who wish to dispose of them have no intention to defraud, but have accepted some childish story as veritable fact.

The most remarkable point about one of these pieces that has come to our knowledge is the statement which accompanied the offer to sell, that it had been preserved in the family of the seller for five hundred years! A coin with an unimpeached pedigree like that would be a prize indeed, and think what a mine for a genealogist in these days, such a family record would be.

A CATALOGUE OF AMERICAN DIE-CUTTERS.

ONE thing greatly to be desired by collectors of American Coins and Medals is a reliable list of the engravers of the dies of the pieces pertaining to this continent. To give it the *greatest* value, such a list should include the early Mexican and South American coinage and medals, the early Colonial pieces, whether their origin may have been on this side the water or the other,—such, we mean, as the Rosa Americanas, the Franco-American jetons, the so-called “Gloriam Regni,” the “Louisiana” coppers, the “Kentucky Pyramid,” and all the rest. For obtaining the names of many of the engravers of the class last named, the work would be comparatively easy, and would require but little research, as much information concerning them is already in print in some of the French and German catalogues of the character of that now proposed. Of another class, such as the early Mexican Proclamation pieces and the Spanish-American coins, the labor of discovering their engravers would be difficult indeed, and in many cases hopeless; yet we cannot doubt that even there a rich harvest might be garnered. Then there are what may be styled the official issues of the Colonies which formed the United States, from John Hull’s time to that of the “Fugios,” the early issues of the Mint, the trial or pattern pieces, the pre-Revolutionary medals, and many more which might be named. To these would be added the names of the engravers of the various Store-cards, Hard-times tokens, Political and other medals.

The list, if complete, would no doubt be a long one, and would contain the names of many unknown to numismatists of to-day. Perhaps it can never be accomplished; but the attempt to make even as perfect a catalogue as is now possible will be the more difficult the longer it is postponed, yet it seems to us worth the labor, and whatever aid the Editors of the *Journal* can render would be willingly given.

NOTES ON THE BRITISH-INDIAN MEDAL OF HALDIMAND.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

IN the course of my researches, I have come across a passage in "Grignon's Recollections,"¹ which throws some additional light on the medals given by Governor Haldimand to the Indian chiefs.² It reads as follows:—

"Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, CHARLES DE LANGLADE, who was fifty-two years old, was persuaded by Capt. DE PEYSTER, commanding at Mackinaw, to take an active part in the War, should his services be needed; and this, as DE PEYSTER remarks in his *Miscellanies*, was equivalent to 'securing all the Western Indians in our interest.' He was soon required to raise an Indian force and repair to Canada for its defence, and with a large body of Sioux, Sauks, Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Pottawottamies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, he marched for Montreal. Upon their arrival there, a grand council was held, a large ox was roasted whole and served up to the Indians at a war feast; and when LA ROCK, the Sioux interpreter, failed to perform his duty, DE LANGLADE supplied his place by having the Sioux render their speeches into the Chippewa tongue, which was pretty generally known among the Indians in the North-West, when he could render it from the Chippewa into French. . . . He went to Canada with his Indian force several times during the war . . . [and] was there at the time GOV. HALDIMAND gave CHA-KAU-CHA-KA-MA, or *The Old King*, the great medal and the certificate, the latter of which, dated Aug. 17th, 1778, has been deposited in the cabinet of the Historical Society." A facsimile of this certificate is given in the annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology for 1892-93.³

On the certificate the chief's name, Chawanon (Southerner), differs altogether from that given in "Grignon's Recollections;" and, again, the spelling is totally changed by the Bureau of Ethnology,⁴ where the name appears as Tshe-kâ-tsha-ké-mau (Old Chief), which is a curious transliteration. The last part certainly suggests both of the well-known Indian titles of *Sachem* and *Sagamore*.

The variations in the tribal name are still more numerous. On the certificate it is written "*Folles Avoines*" (wild oats); in the "Recollections" the name is "Menomonees," and in the report of the Bureau, "Menomini" (Rice man); while the latter gives a list⁵ of over eighty different names and spellings used by various authors who mention the tribe in their writings. This only shows what is generally known—that the orthography of Indian names remained long unsettled, for, as in the case of the chief's name, different writers spelled them as they sounded, no fixed method having been settled upon. We can therefore pardon the errors and the variation in the spelling of the clerk who filled in the certificate, when learned authors differed so widely. The French is a translation of the Indian name, as wild rice is still known among the French Canadians as "*folles avoines*." From this quotation we are able to see why the French, rather than the Indian or English names of the tribes, were used. The leader and spokesman of the detachment, Charles De Langlade, spoke French, and doubtless dictated to the clerk the names by which the different chiefs and tribes were known to him, who in turn wrote them phonetically.

¹ "Third Annual Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin," Madison, 1857; page 229. ³ "Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1892-93," Washington, 1896, page 46.

² See *Journal*, XXXI, pp. 8 and 78.

⁴ *Ibid*, page 45.
⁵ Pages 13, 14.

From the "Recollections," it appears that the great chiefs of eight tribes participated in the council held in Montreal on the 17th of August, 1778, when they were received at the Government House (now known as the Chateau de Ramezay) by Governor Haldimand, and were each presented with a medal. While we may infer that at least eight medals were presented at this time, the number distributed was most likely much greater, for many of these tribes had two or more branches, each with its great chief, while undoubtedly other tribes, whose names are not recorded, were represented at this council. The home of the Menomini Indians was around Green Bay, Wisconsin.

R. W. MCLACHLAN.

AN UNDESCRIBED JETON OF THE "SEIGNEUR DE HERSTAL."

MONS. DUPRIEZ, in his *Numismatic Gazette*, to which we have referred elsewhere, gives a cut and description of a jeton of the "Seigneur" or Lord of Herstal, which is a small town in Belgium, on the Meuse, not far from Liege, where stood a citadel in the Middle Ages called Heristolium, whence Pepin d'Herstal, great-grandfather of Charlemagne, took his title. Unfortunately there is neither legend nor inscription upon the piece, yet Mons. Dupriez has succeeded, it can hardly be doubted, in giving the correct attribution, which is especially interesting as it is well known that jetons of this class were not struck much, if any, before the middle of the thirteenth century.

On the obverse is a Norman shield bearing a lion rampant, closely resembling that shown on a *gros* of Jean Tristan (1285-1309), who was Seigneur of Herstal, while the reverse has the head of a lion, crowned, alike in all respects to one borne on an *esterlin* struck, as he believes, by the same nobleman.

At the time of the decline of the Western Empire, under the successors of Charlemagne, Herstal, formerly under Carolingian rule, became a part of the domain of the Dukes of Lorraine, and later passed with that Duchy to the Counts of Louvain. On the death of Henry V, in 1235, his sons divided among themselves his possessions. Henry, as the eldest son, succeeded to the title, while Godfrey, the younger, received as his portion Léau, Gaesbeke and Herstal, as fiefs owing service to Brabant. The first Lord of Herstal adopted as his arms a field of sable (black) charged with a lion argent (silver) crowned or (gold), as on the jeton, which were similar to those of Brabant, except that their possessor changed the metal of the lion from gold to silver as a "difference," to indicate his "cadetship" or juniority. Godfrey married Mary, the daughter of Arnold of Audenarde, died in 1253, and was interred in the abbey of Afflighem; his son Henry succeeded him as Seigneur of Herstal, married Isabella, daughter of the "Sire of Beveren," and fell in the siege of Perpignan (1285) under Philip the Bold, King of France. His son Jean, surnamed Tristan, whose arms we recognize on this jeton, which correspond to those found on the coins of that period, succeeded his father the same year, married Felicité of Luxembourg, and died in 1309.

The attribution of the piece could only be accomplished by one familiar with the heraldic devices of the period, and is another example of the close connection between heraldry, history and numismatics — by which each aids the other and adds to our knowledge of the past, and enables us to identify, as in this instance, the period of the piece and the person by whom it was struck, though it bears neither date nor legend.

BRITISH JUBILEE MEDALS.

THE "Diamond Jubilee" of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria was marked by the issue of a large number of medals of various designs, some of which were of special merit, and descriptions of some of these will not be lacking in interest to American collectors, for the feeling in this country towards the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India was well expressed by Col. Walker, of the "Ancients," in his toast to Her Majesty, when he said she was equally beloved for her queenliness as a woman and her womanliness as a queen.

The Royal Mint leads by the issue of a large medal in gold (£13), silver (10s.) and bronze (4s.), and a small medal in gold (£2) and silver (1s.) Only the large gold and small silver have yet (August, 1897) appeared. The latter might properly be called the "Jubilee Shilling":—

Obverse, Portrait as on the present (1897) coinage, to left, encircled by VICTORIA ANNVM REGNI SEXAGESIMVM FELICITER CLAVDIT XX IVN. MDCCCXCVII. (Victoria happily closes the sixtieth year of her reign, June 20, 1897.) *Reverse*, Portrait as on the 1837 coinage between [in horizontal lines]: LONGI- | TVDO | DIERVVM | IN | DEXTERA | EIVS || ET IN | SINISTRA GLORIA. (Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left, glory.) *Exergue*, An olive branch and 1837. Silver, frosted, shilling size; 16, 26mm.

Among those struck by private individuals or firms were the following:

Obverse, Bust of the Queen in profile to left, draped, laureated and crowned, her veil falling behind, on her shoulders; on the field at the left, COMMEMORATIONEM | ANNI | REGNI, and at the right, LX over a sprig of oak-leaves, surrounded by a circle, outside of which is the legend, VICTORIA • DEI • GRA : BRITT : REGINA • FID : DEF : IND : IMP and below, completing the circle, MDCCCXCVII. *Reverse*, The royal arms, in a garter with mottoes and supporters; below them, THE BRITISH EMPIRE [rayonnant] | A. D. 1897. All encircled by shields in two rows (points inward), 28 in the outer, 27 in the inner row, each bearing the name of a British dependency or colony; in exergue, within a circle, four arms forming a cross, the hands clasped in the centre, between PEACE | LOVE | AND | UNION. Outside of the circle to left: R^D 285992. Below at rim: SPINK & SON LONDON. Various metals. 48, 75mm.

Obverse, Same bust to left, partly encircled by the legend in two lines; outer line, VICTORIA D : G : BRITT : REGINA F : D : IND : IMP : | Inner line, IN . COMMEMOR . AN . REG . SEXAGESIMI. *Exergue*, MDCCCXCVII. *Reverse*, Naval scene, a steamer at right, a sailing ship at left, representing ships of war at the beginning of her reign and the present day; a lighthouse on rocks in the foreground; in the centre, the British standard surmounted by a crown on which is the lion crest. Below truncation: SPINK & SON (N^O 285990) LONDON. In *exergue*, in centre on a crowned shield, the arms of Great Britain between a mural crown on the left and a naval crown on the right; below, on labels: ARMY | 1837-1897 | NAVY Silver, bronze, and white-metal gilt. 32, 51mm.

Obverse, As preceding. *Reverse*, The royal arms with crest and motto; floreated ornaments at the sides instead of supporters, all surrounded by a double circle, within which are nine Norman shields, points inward, inscribed with the names of the members of the royal family, that of the Prince of Wales at the top, with the three feathers showing above; at the bottom there is another shield, the point extending to

the rim, inscribed: H. R. H | PRINCE | CONSORT | DIED 1861 Outside the outer circle, at the top, THE ROYAL FAMILY with a shamrock, thistle and rose on either side, and 1837 1897 at the bottom, separated by the base of the Prince Consort's shield. Various metals. Size 32.

This obverse was also muled with three other reverses, one of which had five shields inscribed with the names and dates of accession and death (except one) of the Primates who have held office during Her Majesty's reign. The shields are separated by a mitre and a crozier alternately; at the bottom, in a trefoil, the royal arms; on the centre an open Bible, with the words FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING which is surrounded by a circle having the legend PRIMATES OF ENGLAND.

Another reverse had in the centre an ornate tablet inscribed THE PRIME MINISTERS | OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN • Behind the tablet, at the left, a palm branch; below, a portcullis with 1837 at the left and 1897 at the right; above the tablet, MARQUIS OF SALISBURY curving; the whole surrounded by nine shields or tablets, each bearing the name of one of the Prime Ministers who held office during her reign; alternating between these shields are the national flowers, — a rose, thistle or shamrock.

The third represents a modern steamship, steaming to the left; in the exergue, which is wide, is a circle, in which is a locomotive emerging from a tunnel, with BRITISH above, and COMMERCE below, the words separated by the dates 1837 at left and 1897 at right; at the left, the Eastern hemisphere and the caduceus of Mercury, and at the right the Western hemisphere and another caduceus.

Another group of medals has a similar bust of the Queen, with VICTORIA above and QUEEN AND EMPRESS below, with an inscription on the field indicating the occasion for which it was struck, TO | COMMEM | ORATE | THE | SIXTIETH on the left, and YEAR | OF HER | MAJESTY'S | REIGN on the right. This obverse, like that of those described above, was cut by F. BOWCHER, whose name appears under the decollation, and it was also struck with five different reverses: on one appear the arms of Australia, below which is a smaller shield with the royal arms, the whole surrounded by a floral wreath, outside of which is the legend, MAY THE BLESSING OF GOD CONTINUE TO CROWN YOUR GLORIOUS REIGN.

A second has the royal and Dominion arms on elliptical shields conjoined at the top, with the imperial crown above and the motto DIEU ET MON DROIT on a ribbon below; under this is the cipher VRI all surrounded by the legend, DOMINION OF CANADA on a tablet above, and THE RT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN GOVERNOR GENERAL completing the circle.

A third has upon the field a star of the "Order of the Star of India," with its motto, HEAVEN'S LIGHT OUR GUIDE; a lotus flower on either side, INDIA irradiated above and the royal arms crowned below, dividing the dates in Roman numerals 1837 1897 and four ciphers VRI one above and one below the lotus on either side. Legend above, GOD PRESERVE OUR QUEEN & KAISAR-I-HIND.

A fourth has the arms of Cape Colony dividing the dates 1837 and 1897 on ribbons; at the sides a crowned monogram. Legend, above the arms, GOD BLESS OUR QUEEN and below, CAPE COLONY; surrounding all are two lily wreaths; that above falls from the royal arms at the top to the ciphers, and the other, below, extends upwards to them.

The fifth has the arms of New Zealand, with NEW ZEALAND on a ribbon below. Legend, GOD BLESS OUR QUEEN; surrounding all is an olive wreath tied at the bottom

with a bow, divided at the top by the royal arms, crowned, and surmounted on the right and left at the sides by a circular medallion tablet on which is 60.

This series is also struck in various metals, and is size 24. All the preceding were issued by Spink & Son of London. They were provided with a tricolor ribbon and clasp, on which were the royal arms, patriotic mottoes, etc., to be used if desired. The same firm issued still another series of five reverses, to be struck with the obverse last described, one of which had four tablets, with portraits of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, his son and grandson; another has portraits, separated by palm branches, of the monarchs who had the four longest reigns previous to Victoria, viz.: Henry III (1216-72), Edward III (1327-1377), Elizabeth (1558-1603), and George III (1760-1820); a third had a winged figure of Peace standing on a globe, holding wreaths in her hands, with the dates 1837 and 1897; the fourth, a draped female figure standing, facing, holding in either hand a wreath upon a shield, which bear the dates 1837 AND 1897; while the fifth has the cipher VRI in a wreath of palm with the royal crown above, and five shields with Europe, Asia, etc., over a marine view and other devices. Each of these have appropriate legends.

Obverse, Coroneted bust to left. Legend, VICTORIA REGINA | ET IMPERATRIX. *Reverse*, IN COMMEMORATION [royal arms] VICTORIA | 1837—1897 between laurel and oak tied at bottom. In *exergue*, H. White-metal. 24, 39mm.

Obverse, Diademed bust of the Queen to left. Legend, VICTORIA | REGINA. In *exergue*, 1837—1897. *Reverse*, Inscription in six lines, VICTORIA REG ET IMP | BORN 1819 | CROWNED 1838 | MARRIED 1840 | SIXTIETH YEAR | 1897. Sprigs of rose, shamrock and thistle. White-metal. 20, 31mm. : pendant from a crown pin, incused.

Obverse, Coroneted bust to left. Legend, VICTORIA REGINA. In *exergue*, 1897. *Reverse*, Within a wreath of oak and laurel, the inscription in seven lines, FOR THE | 60TH YEAR | OF | HER GRACIOUS | MAJESTY'S | REIGN | JUNE 1897. Brass. 16, 26mm.

Obverse, Coroneted bust to left. Legend, VICTORIA D. G. BRITT. | REG. F. D. IND. IMP. *Reverse*, within a pearled circle a castle; above, WINDSOR CASTLE. In *exergue*, 1897. Silver. 11, 17mm. Loop on edge. [From Stratford-upon-Avon.]

Besides these, there are numerous metallic decorations, stars, crosses, bearing the Queen's portrait, in metal and photograph, and data, names of Colonies, etc.; and an enterprising American firm manufactured in the United States pins and buttons beautifully enamelled with portraits, legends and flags, and sold them in Great Britain.

The Royal Mint did not issue any special Jubilee coinage.

E. J. C.

EDITORIAL.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

THE article in a leading New York newspaper, to which reference has been made on a preceding page of the *Journal*, on some recent medals and their engravers, with illustrations, even though the latter are but little above the average quality of the pictures which within the last few years have become a feature of the daily press, seems to us to require more than a passing comment. That gems of numismatic art should have been thought worthy of so prominent a place and so extended a notice in a paper whose shrewdness in catering to the demands of popular taste, it is universally admitted, are not surpassed by any of its competitors, marks the growth of public interest in a direction where indifference, if not contempt, has too long been the rule. Its appearance is therefore all the more gratifying to the lovers of numismatics.

The cultivation of the aesthetic nature cannot be accomplished by theories of art, and lectures or text-books on the science and its laws. Alison's *Essays on Taste*, no matter how just and true were Lord Jeffrey's praises, which he furnished to the *Edinburgh Review*, when it appeared; and Lord Kames's *Elements of Criticism*, which delighted the metaphysical mind of Dugald Stewart; and even the famous *Dialogues on Medals*, by the great English essayist, which our ancestors read with pleasure if not profit,—whatever may have been their influence in establishing a correct standard of taste a century and more ago, failed to recognize the truth of the admirable statement of a recent writer, that "the production of art and its due appreciation are matters of sensibility, not of acquirement; matters of feeling, and not of knowledge."

It is not pretended that the works cited, with the possible exception of the "*Dialogues*," nor even the more recent works of Lübke, Winckelman, and others, were written with any special design to advance numismatic art, even indirectly. No matter how much the appreciation of artistic beauty, whether in device or execution, might be increased by the study of these authors, the effect of that study was limited to the very few who were fortunate enough to have the time and the inclination to take up a labor so fascinating to those who have been privileged to do so. There are few who fail to recognize, consciously or not, the power of beauty in a greater or less degree; but the tendency of the times for so many centuries has been utilitarian rather than aesthetic, that we may almost believe one of the chief articles of the popular creed is that the connection between beauty and utility is a matter about which no one need concern himself. Surely no one who compares the charming devices on the coins of ancient Greece with those upon the money of modern times will dispute this position.

It was a hopeful sign when a commission of gentlemen of the highest ability in their several departments was formed, as was stated in the *Journal* some time ago, to suggest improvements in the artistic character of our coinage,—if indeed there be any artistic character there to be improved. The results of their deliberations, and the recommendations which they may make, are awaited with the deepest interest by every lover of our favorite science. Such a movement has found an echo in the article, brief as it is, to which we have referred. But however promising may be the prospect, however hopeful we may be of its results, it must not be forgotten that "the great art epochs have always been when the many, not the few, were sensitive to beauty, and that the need of our times is not more complete training for the few, but wider opportunities for the cultivation of the sensibilities of the many."

This fundamental principle, without which there can be no advance, is coming to be recognized in the foundation of such institutions as the Art Museum of Boston, the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and the Training Schools of Design which are springing up in our great cities. It was a grand thing when a liberal merchant of Boston adorned the Hall of the Brookline Grammar School which bears his name, with reproductions of the frieze of the Parthenon, and another, with like generosity, placed in the Art Room of the High School, in the same town, casts of some of the best statues of antiquity. The silent influence of these works cannot fail to make itself felt in the daily lives of the scholars; indeed, it has already borne fruit. Similar gifts, no doubt, are to be found elsewhere, but in America we have been slow to follow the examples set us in London and Paris which are now yielding such rich returns. And it is a matter on which every lover of art may congratulate himself, that the time has at last arrived when this principle has found recognition, however feeble that may yet be. When our National Government shall discover the value to all our citizens of collections of the finest examples of ancient art, like those of the British Museum and those of a similar character in Paris, Dresden, and other cities abroad, we may hope that the numismatic art, like its sister arts of sculpture and painting, will have a new birth. To deny the possibility of such a renaissance may delay the day we hope for, but its dawning rays have already appeared, and we believe its coming is sure.



UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NVAMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1898.

No. 3.

SOME HITHERTO UNNOTICED VARIETIES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.



THE following described pieces are those alluded to in the *Journal* for October, as varieties which had apparently been overlooked by all authorities to whose works I have had access.¹ The work of Adolph Herrera, being, as I believe, the most accurate, as well as the most comprehensive which has yet appeared upon this subject, has been selected for the purpose of comparison, because of the minuteness of the descriptions and the faithfulness of the illustrations, as well as from the fact that the author appears, by copious quotations, to have been familiar with the works of all those who had preceded him.

In making these comparisons, it may be proper to state that they are invariably based upon pieces actually in my own possession,² and which it is quite evident were the production of different dies or moulds. Many other varieties may, and probably do, exist in other cabinets; but as I have had no opportunity for critical examination, I have confined myself to my small collection of about two hundred and twenty examples. Many trifling variations, which might be due to slight errors of description or illustration, have been passed over as being of no importance.

The numbers quoted from Herrera may appear somewhat confusing. It may be said, in explanation, that this is due to his system, in which each reign is numbered separately; beginning invariably with those of Spain proper, followed by those of the Spanish possessions in America, the Low Countries, Italy, and the Philippine Islands, in the order named: the place names are arranged in alphabetical order.

¹ The number of these was stated as *eighteen*; it should have been *twenty-five*, a memorandum of *seven* having been accidentally mislaid. ² These remarks apply also to the *ten* described in the *Journal* for October.

The terms, sizes, etc., used, are the same as those mentioned in my first paper. For convenience, H. is used to signify Herrera.

PHILIP V. Proclaimed at Madrid 24 November, 1700.

Mexico, Mex.

1. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right, with peruke and mantle. Legend : PHILIP : V : DG : HISPANIARVM : REX . AN : 1701 Rim milled. *Reverse.* A castle of two stories, with lions as supporters, and surmounted by a nopal of five leaves, from which an eagle is taking flight toward the right; water in front of the castle. Legend : IMPERATOR • ♦ INDIARVM • In field, MEX ICO Rim milled; edge plain. A very fine work in strong relief. Silver. 30.

This is similar in design on both obverse and reverse to H. No. 6, but differently executed. On the obverse the variation in treatment of the armor is quite noticeable, and the legend differs in the omission of three points (thus :) at the commencement of the legend (and just under the shoulder), and in having but one point after REX. where H. has two. On the reverse there are five nopal leaves, while that of H. has six; the wings of the eagle are extended to right and left, the *tip* of the left wing nearly touching the letter N in the legend; in H. the eagle is shown "sidewise," the head to right; the left wing is partly hidden behind the right, and the top of that portion shown nearly touches the cross. H. calls it a casting; the above described specimen appears to be from a die.

FERDINAND VI. Proclaimed 10 August, 1746.

Guatemala, Cent. Amer.

2. *Obverse.* Bust in armor to right, with peruke. Legend : FERD • VI • D • G • HISPAN • ET IND • REX • Border denticulated. *Reverse.* A horseman with uplifted sword, charging to left [probably typifying St. James, the Spanish patron saint] above two mountain peaks, the one to left being an active volcano. Legend : GUAT • IN • EIUS • PROCLAMATIONE • 1747 • Border denticulated. Edge engrailed • ♦ ♦ Silver. 31.¹

This piece bears a close resemblance to H. No. 42; the variation in the obverse consists in a different rendering of the hair and armor, the legend being exactly the same. The principal differences observable on the reverse are to be found in the peaks of the mountains and in the position of the uplifted sword; the former, in H., are more pointed, and neither of them appears as a volcano; the latter points to s in legend, while that described by H. points to P, the legends being identical.

3. *Obverse.* Nude bust to right, with peruke. Legend : FERD • VI • D • G • HIS ET IND • REX • A border of pellets. *Reverse.* Two mountain peaks, above which a horseman is charging to left, his sword pointing to the right of s in

¹ As will be seen in the plates, the date is usually at site direction from that of the legend. or near the bottom of the piece, and reads in an oppo-

the legend; the hind feet of the horse rest upon the mountain to right. Legend: G · IN · EIUS · PROCLAMAT · 1747 · A border of pellets; edge plain. Silver. 17.

The head on the obverse of this piece nearly fills the field, that described by H. No. 44, being much narrower and otherwise entirely different. On the reverse, while the horse's hind feet are resting on the mountain, the horse is in a leaping attitude, whereas on H. No. 44 he is represented as standing, his forefeet resting on the mountain to left and his hind feet resting on the one to right.

Santiago de Cuba, W. I.

4. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right, with peruke and frill. Legend: FERD. VI. HISPETINDIARVN. REX ✧ The legend is on a broad rim raised much above the surface of the field. *Reverse.* St. James on horseback charging over a bridge to left; in his right hand a heavy sword, raised in the act of striking; beneath the bridge, 1747 Legend: IOAN. D CAXIGAL P. CVB. ER-CLAMAT ✧ Legend on raised rim as on obverse; edge plain. Silver, cast. 26.

This resembles H. No. 60, from which it differs principally in the treatment of the hair and armor on the reverse, and in the great depression of the field on both sides. The bridge on reverse is slightly different. In H. 60, there are five points ∴ at end of legends.

CHARLES III. Proclaimed 11 September, 1759.

Florida.


5. *Obverse.* Bust in armor to right, with peruke. Legend: CARLOS · [AR in monogram] III · D · G · HISPAN · REX Rim slightly serrated. *Reverse.* A full-blown rose on stem with two leaves. Legend: JUAN · ESTEVANDEPENA · FLORIDA · 1760 · Rim slightly serrated; edge plain. Silver, cast. 31.

H. in describing this piece (No. 56) has followed Dickinson, and if he has correctly illustrated it, it is essentially different from the above piece; the treatment of the bust varies widely in almost all details; the same may be said of the legend. The reverse also presents striking discrepancies: in place of the leaf on the left of the stem there is an opening bud, and the branch at the bottom is missing; the legend also is differently treated. The obverse of a piece of Charles III, struck for Havana, is almost an exact counterpart of the above, and if not from the same die or mould was undoubtedly by the same hand. The Fonrobert specimen also varies essentially.


Guatemala, Cent. Amer.

6. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right. Legend: CAROLUS · III · D · G · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX • Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman charging to right over two mountains, that to right being a volcano in eruption. Legend: GUAT · IN · EIUS PROCLAMATIONE · 1760 · Border dentilated. Edge engrailed —•— Silver. 34.


The obverse of the foregoing seems to be identical with H. No. 61, but the mountains on the reverse are entirely different; those on the H. piece are very pointed, and neither of them appears as a volcano, while in that above described the mountain tops are much rounded, and the one to right is a volcano.

7. *Obverse.* Bust to right in armor. Legend: CAROLUS · III · D · G · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman charging to right over two mountain peaks, that on the right being a volcano in eruption. Legend: GUAT · IN · EIUS · PROCLAMATIONE · 1760 · Border dentilated. Edge engrailed  Silver. 27.

The obverse of this piece strongly resembles that of H. No. 62, the head and bust being somewhat different; legend exactly the same. The reverse varies as last in the shape of the mountains, and the one on the right is a volcano in action.

8. *Obverse.* Bust in profile to right. Legend: CAROLUS · III · DG · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman with uplifted sword charging to right, over two mountain tops; the one to right being an active volcano. Legend: GUAT · IN · EIUS · PROCLAMATIO 1760. Border slightly serrated. Edge engrailed  Silver. 21.

H. No. 63, while bearing a close resemblance to the above, presents some differences. The legend on obverse has a period between D and G, two periods (:) between A and N in HISPAN and the border is dentilated. On the reverse, the legend ends with PROCLAMATIONE and there are periods at each side of the date; the border is dentilated.

9. *Obverse.* Head of the king to right. Legend: CAROLUS · III · D · G · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border of small tassels. *Reverse.* Two mountain peaks, above which a horseman with uplifted sword is charging to right; the mountain on the right being a volcano in action. Legend: G · IN EIUS · PROCLAMATIONE · 1760 · Border of small tassels. Edge engrailed  Silver. 17.

Much like H. No. 64, which, however, differs from the above in the legend on obverse, which has no point after D and G, and the border is dentilated. The legend on reverse has a period after IN and the border is dentilated.

CHARLES IV. Proclaimed 17 January, 1789.

Florida Oriental, Uruguay, S. A.

10. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with mantle; the hair in a cue. Above the head are four pellets (·), and above this and close to the border is a raised section of the field conforming to the curve of the border; a similar section appears below the bust. Legend: CAROLUS IV. D. G. · · · HISPAN · REX · Border, a cord adorned with little rings. *Reverse.* In the field is a flower



UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

with six pointed leaves (or perhaps seed-pods) radiating from a small circle or button in the centre. (H. calls this a "sea star," "*estrella de mer.*") Above this device is a castle, and below it a lion rampant, to left. Legend: LAFLOR^A ORIENTAL PER ZESPED^S PROCLAM:^{TUS} 1789 Border similar to obverse, but with small pellets between the rings. The legend is broken at the top by the castle and at the bottom by the lion, which project through it nearly to the border. Edge plain. Silver. 34.

The designs and legends on the piece above described are about the same as H. No. 153, but with some variations; on the obverse the difference in treatment of both the head and the bust is quite observable; the raised portion of the field above the head is faintly indicated, and that below the bust does not appear at all; the border also is entirely different. On the reverse of H. there are two points above the castle (:), and the small letters over the date read TUR instead of TUS; the border also is very dissimilar.

I am aware that this piece has by some authorities been attributed to the State of Florida; but, as it seems to me, on insufficient grounds. My contention that it belongs to Florida in Uruguay is based on the following reasons: First, it is utterly and entirely different, both in design and execution, from any Proclamation piece known to me to have been issued in the West Indies or their neighborhood. Second, the town of Florida is a place of some importance, situated about fifty miles nearly due north from Montevideo, in a region that was for nearly two centuries known as the "*Banda Oriental*;"—what more natural than that it should have been styled "Florida Oriental" by way of distinction? The further fact, that what is now known as Uruguay was, at the accession of Charles IV in 1789, a Spanish colony, adds force to the conjecture. These reasons, while not perhaps conclusive, may yet be deemed sufficient to warrant the attribution I have suggested.

Guanajuato, Mexico.


11. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with coat, mantle, scarf and frill; the hair long and tied with ribbon. Beneath the bust, in very small letters, GIL Legend: CARLOS + IIII + REY + DE + ESPAÑA + Y + DE + + YNDIAS + Border plain. *Reverse.* Interior of a mine in which five miners are seen at work. Legend: ACLAMADO * EN * LA * C * DE * GUANAJUATO * POR * SUS * LEALES * MINEROS In exergue, EN * 28 * * * OCTUBRE | * DE * 1790 * Border and edge plain. Copper, gilt. 48.

The obverse of this piece is precisely the same as that of H. No. 213, of *San Miguel el Grande*, and apparently is from the same die. The reverse is the same in design as H. No. 144, but is quite differently executed, and the legend is exactly the same in both. The exergue also varies, that of H. being punctuated as follows, viz.: • EN • 28 DE • OCTUBRE • | • DE • • • 1790 • I have never met with this combination elsewhere, and think it must be rare.


Guatemala, Cent. Amer.

12. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with mantle and Order of the Golden Fleece, the hair long and curling and tied with a ribbon. Beneath the bust, P. G. A. Legend: CAROL. IV. D. G. HISP. ET IND. REG. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Within an ornamental shield are two conical mountains, over which a horseman with uplifted sword is charging to left; the border of the shield is charged with eight scallop shells, and ornamented at the sides by garlands of flowers. Legend: S. P. Q. G. PROCLAMAT. 18 NOV. A. 1789. Border dentilated. Edge plain. Silver. 35.

This somewhat resembles H. No. 145, but varies from that in several particulars. The head on the obverse of H. is laureated, and there are no letters under the bust; the drapery also is quite differently rendered. The reverse has but *six* mussel shells on the border of the shield, and there are other trifling variations.


13. *Obverse.* Nude bust to right, laureated. Legend: CAROL. IV. D. G. HISP. ET IND. REG. Beneath the bust, P. G. A. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Within a circle of pellets, two conical mountains, over which a horseman with uplifted sword is charging to left. Legend: • S. P. Q. G. . PROCLAMAT. 18 NOV. 1789. • Border dentilated. Edge corded  Silver. 29.

Similar to H. No. 146, which has no letters beneath the bust; in other respects nearly identical.

14. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with coat, scarf, frill and Order of the Golden Fleece; the hair long, curling, and tied with ribbon; on truncation of the shoulder, P. G. A. Legend: CAROL · IV · · D · G · HISP · ET IN · REG · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman with uplifted sword charging to left over two conical mountains. Legend: · S. P. Q. NG. PRO CLAMAT. 18 NOV. 1789. Border dentilated. Edge corded  Silver. 21.

This is almost identical with H. No. 148, which, however, lacks the letters on truncation of shoulder; otherwise it is much the same. I have followed H. in attributing this piece to Guatemala; it may, however, belong to New Granada.

City of Mexico, Mexico.

15. *Obverse.* Crowned arms of Spain between two crowned pillars, with the ribbons and motto as usual. Legend: A CARLOS IV · REY DE ESPAÑA · Y DE LAS YNDIAS · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath the inscription in five lines, PROCLAMA- | DO · EN · MEXI- | CO · AÑO · DE. | 1789. | · 2 R · Border dentilated. Edge engrailed  Copper. 28.

Similar to H. No. 163, which has the obverse legend punctuated throughout with small rosettes, while on the reverse there are no hyphens at the end of first and second lines of the inscription; in all other respects identical.

Oaxaca, Mexico.

16. *Obverse.* Arms of Spain, crowned, between two crowned pillars, with ribbons and motto as usual. Legend: A CARLOS IV. REY DE ESPAÑA Y DE LAS YNDIAS. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines with a laurel wreath, POR EL | ALFEREZ R. | D. FELIPE | ORDOÑEZ | DIAZ. Legend: PROCLAMADO EN LA CIUDAD D OAXACA A 1789. • Border dentilated. Edge □ • □ • □ •. Silver. 28.

Much like H. 174, the legend on the obverse of which is punctuated throughout with small rosettes. In other respects exactly the same as that on both obverse and reverse, the latter apparently from the same die.

Trinidad de Cuba, W. I.

17. *Obverse.* Armored, laureated bust to right. Legend: CAROLUS • IIII • • • DEI GRATIA • 1789 • Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A shield of arms, quartered, supported by two lions. In the first quarter, a crowned double-headed imperial eagle; in the second, a small tree or shrub with a bird nested upon it to left; in the third, five crosses, and in the fourth, a "bend" or diagonal band. Legend: MANUEL • DESOTOLONGO • TRINIDAD. Border dentilated. Edge engrailed ○○○○○○. Silver. 26.

The resemblance to H. No. 226, is strong, the principal difference being in the punctuation of the legend on the obverse, which in H. has after IIII an ornament of five pellets (•). The reverse is exactly the same except in some minor points.

[To be concluded.]

THE BRUCE GOLD MEDAL FOR ASTRONOMERS.

THE Directors of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, San Francisco, have formally accepted the foundation and endowment of the gold medal by Miss Catharine Wolfe Bruce, of New York City, to be awarded not oftener than once a year by the Society "for distinguished services to astronomy." The medal is to be of gold, about sixty millimetres in diameter, and is to bear the seal of the Society on the obverse. The reverse is to have an appropriate inscription. The medal is to be awarded to one person annually out of a list of astronomers nominated to the Society by the Directors of the Lick, the Yerkes and the Harvard College Observatories, and of the Observatories of Paris, Greenwich and Berlin. It will not be given twice to the same person. It is gratifying to numismatists to see the increase of endowments providing for gifts of medals for original research in the various departments of science.

THE JARED ELIOT MEDAL.

IN the *Journal* for July, 1896, there appeared an account of a medal, struck by the Society of Arts, and presented by them to the Rev. Jared Eliot, an American citizen, for an important discovery, but not mentioned by Betts. It was there editorially suggested, however, that the inscription was probably engraved, and that if so, it could not properly be regarded as belonging to the American series. Through a pamphlet sent to a correspondent, describing the "Medals of the Society of Arts," we find this conjecture was correct. This pamphlet contains an engraving of the obverse of the medal, the first one issued by the Society, with the statement (page 3) that the reverse inscriptions thereon were engraved. The pieces presented to individuals were usually of gold, and descriptions are printed of others with the same obverse die, which were given to various persons; among them, one to Viscount Folkestone, President of the Society; to Lord Romney, for eminent services; to Lady Augusta Greville, for drawing; to the Duke of Beaufort, Philip Carteret Webb, F. R. S., and John Berney for sowing acorns, in the days when the British men-of-war were built of oak, and iron-clads were unknown. One was also given to James Stuart for designing the medal. The dies, we believe, were cut by Pingo, though our informant does not refer to this. An engraving of this obverse will be found on page 185 of Betts's "American Colonial Medals;" that writer also mentions several others, struck in silver and copper by the same Society; some of these, we infer, were probably ordered to be made from the less valuable metals, for presentation to the men of the vessels participating in the events commemorated, etc. Further notes on these pieces, and others of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, as it was originally styled, will be found in Betts and in the second volume of "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain," by Messrs. Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, where several of those struck in the reign of George II are described.

Among these were the medal for the surrender of Guadelupe, struck in 1759; one for the victories of Guadelupe, Niagara, Quebec, and others, struck in the same year, which had the obverse die of the Eliot Medal; a third, on a slightly smaller planchet, for Saunders, who commanded the Naval forces at the capture of Quebec, of which we know of only a few impressions in brass, possibly experimental or trial pieces; another, still smaller, from special dies, given to Wolfe and Saunders (as was the preceding, if issued); and a fifth, with head of George II, (the "Canada subdued" medal) in 1760, smaller than either of the preceding.

The same pamphlet contains engravings of the subsequent medals of the Society,—two of Minerva and Mercury, heads, by Flaxman; the Honorary Palette, by Johnson; the Isis medal, by T. Wyon, Jr.; the Ceres medal,

by W. Wyon ; the Vulcan medal, by Mills ; the medal used from 1849 to 1861, with head of Prince Albert to right, by W. Wyon ; the Albert medal, with head to left, by L. C. Wyon ; and the Society's present medal, used since 1863, with the head of the Prince of Wales to right, also by L. C. Wyon.

W. T. R. M.

THOMAS GRESHAM AND HIS "LAW."

PERHAPS there is no phrase more familiar to those who have been discussing the various questions involved in what is known as "bi-metallism," during the last few years, than that of "Gresham's Law." The law itself has been often stated, but comparatively few know who Gresham was, or the origin of the expression. Mr. Alexander Del Mar, in his interesting "History of Money in the Netherlands," published in London in 1895, has told the story of its origin, and we give it below from his pages. Mr. Del Mar is well known as the author of a "History of the Precious Metals," a "History of Money," and other works bearing more or less directly upon Numismatics, and was Mining Commissioner of the U. S. Monetary Commission of 1876 :—

AT the period when the decrees of Charles V so greatly and suddenly raised the value of gold coins, Thomas Gresham, an English mercer and financier, was applied to by the ministers of Edward VI of England, for a loan of money. In the third year of his reign this boy-king had arbitrarily raised the value of his silver coins to a ratio of 5.15 for 1 of gold ; in his fourth year to 4.82 for 1 ; and in his fifth year to 2.41 for 1. The profit made by the king in these transactions was in the first instance 113½%, in the second, 128%, and in the third, 356%. Gresham was unable to comply with the ministers' request, but said he thought he could raise the money in Antwerp. Accordingly he was commissioned to proceed thither and effect the loan. He remained in Antwerp until after the death of the king and fall of the ministry, meanwhile advising them, what he had not ventured to set forth in London, namely, that a bad money will drive away good ; and that before he could procure the needful loan in Holland, it was necessary for Edward to reform his monetary system. This correspondence has been lauded with fulsome praise, and the first portion of it formulated into what is called "the Gresham law." That bad money, when made lawful, will drive away good, by causing the latter to be hoarded, is a law or principle of money which will be found in the "Frogs" of Aristophanes and the "Maxims" of Theognis, written some eighteen or twenty centuries before Gresham's time ; a principle that every tradesman in the interval had learnt by heart. "Nor will anyone take in exchange worse [money] when better is to be had." (Maxims of Theognis, line 21.)

In 1341, after the emission of Black Money by Edward III, a great mass of sterlings and silver plate was collected in London and Boston, for private conveyance to the Continent : in other words, the bad money drove out the good, and everybody knew it. Gresham, therefore, did not discover the law ; and it should not go by his name. However, his remarks perhaps had the effect to bring about that permanence of the English monetary system for which Elizabeth afterwards received so much credit ; that princess having merely "completed the plan of reform which Edward had projected (or assented to) and had begun to carry into execution."

Gresham successively served Mary and Elizabeth, and by the latter was honored with knighthood. But did he serve the English people ? did he serve the interests

of the State? Not at all. He was faithful only to his own class, the merchants and money-lenders of London. Not a word appears in his correspondence of the tremendous monetary revolution that was then brewing in Holland; not a word of the imperial edicts that had raised the value of imperial gold from 9 or 10 to 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ and from 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 13 $\frac{1}{3}$; not a word of the resistance to these unjust decrees, or of the fact that the regalian prerogative, which jurisconsults and statesmen in all ages had shown to be indispensable to the exercise of independent sovereignty, was in jeopardy of falling into the hands of Dutch financiers, and might afterwards fall, as it did fall, into the hands of English ones. This was the prerogative of coinage. Gresham was silent on this subject; and his silence on such a subject far outweighs the petty beneficence for which his biographers have claimed for him so much credit.

Gresham remained in Antwerp until 1553. In 1553 Mary, and in 1558 Elizabeth, ascended the throne. In the last-named year Gresham was sent as ambassador to Parma, and in 1559 he was knighted.

DOLLARS OF 1804.

PERHAPS there is no more amusing reading for the experienced collector of American coins than the brilliant contributions to popular knowledge concerning Numismatics, with "their glowing tales," which appear at regular intervals in the newspapers, concerning the dollars of 1804. At this distance of time since they first showed themselves, during the 'forties, we might believe that the reporter's imagination had reached its topmost flight, whether concerning the rarity, the wonderful value, or the remarkable discovery in some distant place of "another 1804 dollar." But this *discovery*, like history, is constantly repeating itself, and in the last few weeks has twice been chronicled with the customary reportorial folk-lore so familiar to the ear. Here is the way one in Great Falls, Montana, enlightens and amuses his readers; but he does not build his castle in Spain without leaving himself a way of escape when it falls, as fall of course it must, for he begins his story with a cautionary IF:—

"It is proved genuine, the last missing coin of the United States Dollar issue of 1804 has been discovered in Northern Montana. For thirty years coin gatherers and museums have had a standing offer of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the coin. (!) There are but four pieces of this issue in the world. (!) It was brought to light in Teton County a few days ago [the cutting is dated Dec. 15], when Billy Seymour, a bar-tender at Choteau, was counting his cash. His eye caught sight of an odd-looking dollar that had been taken in for drinks. Seymour took the coin, putting an ordinary dollar in the drawer. The following day he exhibited it to several friends, among whom was one who recognized the dollar of 1804. In a short time every man who had passed a dollar over Seymour's bar that day called to claim the dollar, 'having passed it by mistake.' Seymour refused to give it up. Several suits are threatened to recover possession. There is little reason to doubt the genuineness of the coin."

This story has more than the usual variety of interesting points. The "standing offer" of so large a sum does not seem to be so widely known as it should be, if true; neither are we informed who offers it; but we are definitely told that there are but four of these wonderful coins in the world. Reporters are famous for their detective skill, but how did this one find out the exact number? It would seem, on the contrary, from the number of claimants and prospective suits, that 1804 dollars are as plenty as blackberries, in Montana. It is gratifying to learn that there is little doubt of the genuineness of the coin, and we have no doubt that it is as honest a

dollar of 1804 as every one of the prospective suitors. It is hinted that the piece was finally recognized by the "strawberry mark on Miss Liberty's arm." Unfortunately for the world — of collectors — a letter to the lucky bar-tender, forwarded by an inquirer, was lately returned to its writer, unclaimed. For the honor of Montana bar-tenders let us hope that "Billy" has not "skipped," in the hope of finding one of those "standing offers." It would be better to believe that the whole story is a flight of fancy. But we fear that it was "Billy," not the dollar, that was "taken in."

Only a few days after this romance fell from the pen of the Western reporter, an enterprising New Yorker "discovered" one in the metropolis, which seems to be the same piece whose "discovery" has been frequently announced before, though its existence has long been known, and we believe there has been no mystery about it. But the story told concerning it is not half so interesting as the earlier one. This New York piece is punched, and in poor preservation in other ways, but its owner, of course, is said to have no doubt of its genuineness, whatever others may think; and that is the wonderful thing about these dollars, if we may believe the reporters,—there never *is* any doubt of their genuineness! This one has what most of the discoveries lack, a pedigree; the gentleman who is said to own it, in the clipping sent us, "got the coin from Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, of New York; Dr. Le Roy bought it in 1866 from an uncle of his, a Mr. March, who then lived in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., and who was a well-known collector of coins, etc., and it is known that he had owned this particular dollar for many years." The reporter goes on to say that its owner "admits its value is greatly lessened by the hole that has been punched in the piece," which as described is very much worn, portions of the head being indistinguishable, and the scroll on the reverse almost obliterated. We are told he has examined it most carefully under a strong glass, and was "unable to find anything that would lead him to suspect that the date or any part of the inscription has been set in." But this inability goes without saying. It invariably afflicts owners of discovered 1804 dollars.

This story has seemed to be the most plausible of any which has lately been told, and its appearance in print led one of our correspondents, who is perhaps the best expert on "1804 dollars," to call and see the coin. He writes that he finds it "an altered piece, notwithstanding the statement that it has been held by one person so many years. It is not nearly so well altered," he remarks, "as some pieces that I have examined: the left or *L*-shaped portions of the 4 are as heavy as the down-stroke, while they should be much thinner. The positions of the stars and letters do not correspond with an 1804 dollar, and the *lines* around the piece *run into the edge*, and are *not dots*, as in 1804." The force of the last remark will of itself be enough to establish the fact that the piece is an alteration, in the judgment of all who recall Mr. Nexsen's article in the *Journal* for July last, where an illustration, showing just what is meant by this statement, will be found.

In fact, the belief seems to be gaining ground, in view of Mr. Nexsen's paper, that it is extremely doubtful if there is such a thing as a genuine dollar of 1804, *struck in the U. S. Mint in that year*. While it may not be possible to prove that none were so struck, it seems to be equally impossible to prove the contrary. The ownership of about a dozen, believed to have an unaltered date, was given some time since in our pages, but the evidence seems to show that the existence of even these, previous to 1841, is "problematical."

TRANSVAAL COINAGE.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

SOME of the minor coins of the Transvaal, which were issued last year, have reached this country, though they have been attainable for those who desired to procure them, for a considerable period. In thus issuing a coinage of its own, the sturdy Boers of the South African Republic have taken another step in the direction of independence, for in minting them they do not appear to have consulted their English "suzerain;" at least there is nothing to show that they recognize the Empress-Queen as having any rights over them, so far as their coins are concerned. Somewhat singularly, the engraver has placed upon the penny, and perhaps on other denominations,—not, as Republics have been accustomed to do in the past, some emblem of liberty, or of the popular creed of equality and fraternity, like those which mark the coins of our own or the French Republic,—but the head of President Kruger, after the fashion of monarchs and sovereign princes, the world over.

The strong and not particularly handsome features of "Oom Paul" are distinguished by a gravity of purpose and a certain firmness of will which mark that stubborn determination of the race from which he sprung, whether Dutch or American,—for some have even claimed a Pennsylvania birthright for the South African ruler who has thus far so successfully repelled all efforts to deprive the Republic of the independence it claims; and although his countenance can scarcely be regarded as in any sense imperial, yet it is not difficult to trace some of that same imperiousness which, perhaps, led the German Emperor to find a kindred spirit in the head of the African Republic, which is bound to the Father-land by ties of blood.

On the reverse is a small anchor; above at the left, a lion, typical perhaps of Africa, which the Boer at the right has vanquished, although there are some who find in this device a covert allusion to the repulse of the attack by British subjects, not long before the coins were struck. Below the centre is shown the primitive "Trek-wagon," familiar to readers of Rider Haggard's stories and other tales of African adventure, while surrounding these devices is the legend 1 PENNY and the date, which, contrary again to usual custom, is not placed below the head. The obverse legend is ZUID AFRIK REPUBLIK. Doubtless some of the readers of the *Journal* have seen these pieces, but as no description of them seems to have been printed in this country, I have thought an account of this little coin might interest them.

November, 1897.

UITLANDER.

HEAVY COINAGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE gold from the "Klondyke" fields has begun to manifest itself in the U. S. mint on the Pacific. The influx during the coming spring promises to make the record for 1898 the largest in its annals. The report of the branch mint at San Francisco shows an increase of the coinage for the year 1897 of nearly \$4,000,000, and the largest business, with the exception of two years, since the mint was established, in 1854. The deposits for the last year have been correspondingly heavy, leaving nearly \$4,000,000 uncoined gold in the mint at the close of the year's business. The total of gold coined was \$33,522,500, of which \$29,405,000 was double eagles, \$2,347,500 eagles, and \$1,770,000 half-eagles. The total silver coinage was \$6,561,791.65.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 48.)

THERE are the following new entries for previous groups :

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. *Personal.*

Dr. Daniel Brainard (1812-1866), of Chicago.

1206. *Obverse.* Bust, to left (name not given). Inscription, above: COLLEG. MEDIC. RUSH. Exergue: CHICAGO 1893

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: OB INSIGNE IN REBUS ANATOM. EXQUIREND. STUDIUM. *

Silver and white metal.¹ 18. 28mm. In my collection.

Dr. Joseph Warren Freer (1816-1896), of Chicago. President of Rush Medical College.

1207. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and to left. Inscription, above: COLLEG. MED. RUSH 1894 Exergue: IN MEMORIAM | J. W. FREER, MED. DOCT.

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: OB · ANIMUM · STUDIIS · REI · MEDICAR · EXERCENDIS · DEDITISSIMUM +

Gold (value \$30), white metal.² 25. 40mm. In my collection.

Dr. Lemuel Covell Paine Freer (1813-1892), of Chicago.

1208. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and to left. Inscription, above: COLLEG. MED. RUSH 1894 Exergue: IN MEMORIAM | L. C. P. FREER

Reverse. As that of preceding.

Gold (value \$30), white metal.³ 25. 40mm. In my collection.

Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), of Philadelphia.

Besides Nos. 123-4, there is the following :

1209. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and to right, with queue, spectacles high upon forehead, and head resting upon bent left hand (name not given). Inscription, above: COLLEG. MEDIC. RUSH. Exergue: CHICAGO 1892

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: OB + REI + MED[†] STUD[†] AD + FINEM + PRAECLAR[†] | + PERDUCTUM +

Gold (value \$50), white metal.⁴ 25. 40mm. In my collection. My thanks are due to Prof. James Nevins Hyde, of the College Faculty, for the gift of these four medals.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Illinois, Chicago. Rush Medical College.

See above. The medallions of Drs. M. Gunn and J. S. Knox have already been given, Nos. 851-2.

F. 2. *Irregular Practitioners.*

"Dr." Walker.

1210. *Obverse.* Within field an irradiated mortar, with pestle; upon it: EUREKA Enclosing this, a triangle with star at its apex. Upon its bars: D^r WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS From upper point, a flowing band, on which:

¹ For the best accepted dissection in surgical anatomy. The omission of Dr. Brainard's name from the medal is to be regretted.

² For the best essay by members of the Senior Class.

³ For the best essay by members of the Junior Class. These two medals were founded by Mr. Nathan M. Freer, of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical Col-

lege, in memory of members of his family long identified with that institution.

⁴ For the highest examination for the degree. It is to be regretted that the name of Dr. Rush does not more directly appear upon the medal, for though his bust might not be mistaken in this country, it is not familiar to foreign numismatists.

PURELY — VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL At sides: PAT. — JUNE 16 68 Ex-
ergue: R. H. M DONALD & CO | AGT'S NEW YORK

Gilt shell enclosing mirror. 24. 38mm. In my collection.¹

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Personal.

Dr. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie (1783-1862), of London.

Besides Nos. 608-9, there is:

1211. *Obverse.* Bust, clothed, to right. Upon shoulder: J · MOORE · F. Inscript-
tion: LORD BROUGHAM

Reverse. Struck by G. R. Collis | to | commemorate | the inauguration | at Bir-
mingham | of the | National Association | for the | promotion of social science. | Octo-
ber 1857. | President: | Lord Brougham. | Vice-presidents: | John Ratcliff esq. Mayor, |
M. D. Hill esq. Recorder. | Presidents of Departments: | Lord John Russell, M. P., |
Lord Stanley, M. P., | Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. M. P., | The Bishop of London., | and |
Sir Benj. Brodie, Bart.

Bronze, struck. 34. 55mm. Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber, of
London.

Dr. Joseph Hume (1777-1855), of London. Surgeon to East India Company.

1212. *Obverse.* Bust facing, slightly to left. Beneath: T. H (alliday). F. Inscript-
tion: JOS. HUME ESQ. M. P. F. R. S.

Reverse. Beneath wreath of oak leaves: Of Civil And Religious Liberty, The
Virtuous And Enlightened Friend: Of Justice And National Integrity, The Impartial
And Undaunted Defender.

Bronze. 24. 37mm. Record of Royal Society, Cat. of the Medals, 1897, p.
191, No. 42.

B. 2. Hospitals.

Liverpool.

(1001.) *Obverse.* The building. Beneath: HALLIDAY F. Inscription: OF THE
MOST HIGH COMETH HEALING Exergue: NEW INFIRMARY LIVERPOOL

Reverse. THIS | MEDAL | INTENDED TO AID THE FUNDS | OF THE | LIVERPOOL
INFIRMARY | IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED | TO THE | LADIES PATRONESSES | OF THE |
CHARITY | BY THE PUBLISHER | THOS WOOLFIELD | BAZAAR | CHURCH STREET | SEP. 1831

White metal. 31. 49mm. Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p.
320. Dr. Weber has kindly obtained for me its description from the specimen in the
British Museum.

The regular sequence is here resumed:

F. 1. Barber-Surgeons (continued).

Caerwys, Wales.

1213. *Obverse.* THOMAS. WYNNE. OF. CARWIS | T. M. W. 1^p

Reverse. A tooth with three fangs, and another with two; above, a pair of for-
ceps. CHIRVRGEON. HIS. PENY. (16)68

Boyne, II, p. 1188, No. 14.

1214. As preceding, but slight variation of device, and (16)69

Ibid., II, p. 1189, No. 15.

Droitwich, Worcestershire.

1215. *Obverse.* GEORGE. LENCH. WILL. TOMSON: | THEIR HALF PENY.

Reverse. The town arms. OF. DROITWICH. 1667

Ibid., II, p. 1271, No. 35.

1216. As preceding, but LENCHE, and THOMPSON.

Ibid., II, p. 1272, No. 36.

Lench was a barber-surgeon, though this is not indicated upon the two tokens.

¹ The patentee is the same person who was included upon the piece there indicated.
among Pharmacists, No. 565, his title not appearing

Faringdon, Berkshire.

1217. *Obverse*. EDWARD. GOLDINGE | HIS HALFE PENY. E. A. G.

Reverse. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. OF. FARINGDON. 1668

Ibid., I, p. 22, No. 26.

Halifax, Yorkshire.

1218. *Obverse*. A skull and crossed femora. Upon a band: RESPICE FINEM

Reverse. John. Brearcliffe. in Halifax. his. halfe. Penny.

Ibid., II, p. 1317, No. 104. In the Weber collection.

Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

1219. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. EDWARD. STEAVENS. OF.

Reverse. HENLY. VPON. T

1220. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms.

Reverse. EDWARD STEVENS. — E. S.

Keary and Wroth, 17th Century Tokens in the British Museum, p. 62, No.

552.

Kingston-on Thames, Surrey.

1221. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. IAMES. WIGHT. IN. KINGSTON

Reverse. VPPON. THAMES. 1669 | HIS HALFE PENY I. I. W.

Boyne, II, p. 1138, No. 153.

1222. As preceding, save WHITE

Ibid., II, p. 1138, No. 154.

London, Middlesex.

In 1734 the Company ordered the following medal to be made, in silver.

Obverse. The picture by Hans Holbein of King Henry VIII giving the charter to the Company.

Reverse. The anatomical theatre built by Inigo Jones, with table bearing a cadaver, and inscription.¹

British Medical Journal, 8 May, 1897, p. 1185.

Manewden, Essex.

1223. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. THOMAS. BVLL. 1669

Reverse. OF. MAMVDINE. | HIS HALF PENY.

Boyne, I, p. 225, No. 233.

Manningtree, Essex.

1224. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. HENRY. CARTER. CHYRVGEON

Reverse. IN. MANITREE. 1669 | HIS HALF PENY. H. G. C.

Ibid., I, p. 226, No. 234.

Portsmouth, Hampshire.

1225. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. ROBERTS. TIPPETS. IN

Reverse. PORTSMOVTH. 1666 | R. E. T.

Ibid., p. 268, No. 165.

Reading, Berkshire.

1226. *Obverse*. A surgical instrument. THOMAS. VNDERWOOD

Reverse. IN. READINGE. 1666 | T. M. V.

Ibid., I, p. 35, No. 121.

Totness, Devonshire.

1227. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. PETER. GAILARD.

Reverse. IN. TOTNES. 1657 | P. E. G.

Ibid., I, p. 161, No. 353; Gill, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1876, p. 262.

¹ It is doubtful if this medal was ever struck, and therefore it is not numbered.

b. Ireland.

Dublin.

The seal of the Company of Barber-Surgeons (the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene) was until 1642, nearly the same as that of the London Company. It then became as follows: A helmeted shield; above, upon a wreath, a nude bust of St. Mary Magdalene, facing, with pot of ointment in upraised right hand. Upon shield, an English cross, with lion to left, in centre; in angles, three cinquefoils parted by a chevron, alternating with a crowned Irish harp. Supporters, to left a leopard and to right an Irish greyhound, with ducal coronet about their necks. Beneath, on ribbon: CHRISTI SALVS NOSTRA

Cameron, History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1886, p. 68, fig.

F. 2. *Dentists.*

Bolton, Lancashire.

1228. *Obverse.* Within cable circle: THOMAS CHAMBERS | Dentist | 18 | BARK STREET | * BOLTON *

Reverse. Within similar circle: ALL BRANCHES | OF SURGICAL AND | MECHANICAL | DENTISTRY | — | TEETH EXTRACTED | WITHOUT PAIN | — | ' WISE ' MAKER BIRM '

Brass. 18. 28mm. Rim milled. In my collection.

Caerwys, Wales.

See Nos. 1213-14, under Barber Surgeons.

Liverpool, Lanarkshire.

1229. *Obverse.* Within a circle: S. R. WILDE | DENTIST | 11 UPPER | PARLIAMENT | ST | OPPOSITE | ST JAMES'S ST | L'POOL Inscription: A SINGLE TOOTH FROM 5/ | — A COMPLETE SET FROM L 5. 5. 0 (rosette) (Neumann has ST JAMES'S CHURCH.)

Reverse. In field, a set of teeth. S. R. WILDE (between wreaths) | DENTIST (between rosettes) Above: J. PARK. MAKER 61 CABLE ST. Below: LIVERPOOL (Neumann has PARKE.)

Brass, copper. Edges milled. Two varieties. Batty, I, p. 121, Nos. 666-7; Neumann, No. 26,468.

London, Middlesex.

1230. *Obverse.* Blunt | Operator for the | Teeth and Bleeder | Great Windmill | Street near Brewer | Street Golden | Square (in script, engraved.)

Reverse. Blank.

Copper (an effaced half penny of the last century). 18. 28mm. Batty, I, p. 133, No. 805. In the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, of Utica, N. Y., and my own, the gift of Mr. John S. MacLaren, of St. John, N. B.

The tokens of Basil Burchell (NECKLACE FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH) will be hereafter described, under Pharmacists.

1231. *Obverse.* Two grimacing busts (Pitt and Fox?), facing. Inscription: Bleeding & Tooth Drawing Beneath: 1797

Reverse. Harrison | Hair | Dresser (between rosettes) | . . No. 64 . . | Long Lane (divided by rosette) | West | Smithfield.

Bronze, copper. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, II, p. 560, Nos. 418-19.

1232. As preceding, but smaller (farthing size).

Ibid., II, p. 560, No. 520; Conder, p. 114, No. 364; Prattent, No. 166; Atkins, p. 142, No. 759; Neumann, No. 23,328.

The medal of the National Dental College of London has already been described, No. 812.

Longton, Staffordshire.

1233. *Obverse.* GERRARD CHEMIST LONGTON. TEETH SCALED AND STOPPED WITHOUT PAIN.

Reverse. Bust of Victoria, to left. Inscription: MAPPIN TRUSS MAKER 61 NEW-HALL ST. BIRMINGHAM

Batty, II, p. 579, No. 718.

F. 3. *Irregular Practitioners* (18th and 19th Centuries).

a. England.

Birmingham, Warwickshire.

1234. *Obverse*. A man, with two assistants, sawing off a leg. Inscription: THOMAS BIRCH, SURGEON.

Reverse. AND . MAN . MIDWIFE . BIRMINGHAM . A man pointing to a naked figure, presumably a woman. In foreground an infant, with placenta attached.

Copper, brass. 24. 37mm. Storer, Medals of Obstetrics, No. 11. In the Government collection.

1235. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, with spectacles. Inscription: ALBERT ISIAH COFFIN, M.D. | FOUNDER OF THE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL BOTANY IN ENGLAND

Reverse. Branches of medicinal plants, tied by ribbon. Inscription: THIS MEDAL | WAS PRESENTED | TO | ALBERT I. COFFIN, M.D. | PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL BOTANY | AS A SINCERE TESTIMONIAL | OF GRATITUDE FROM HIS | FRIENDS IN BIRMINGHAM | WHO HAVE BEEN BENEFITED | BY HIS SYSTEM. | JAN. 12. 1849 Exergue: J. TAYLOR = FECIT — BIRM.

Bronze, tin. 31. 49mm. In the Government and Brettauer collections. I have impressions from Dr. Brettauer.

Derby, Derbyshire.

See under Pharmacists.

Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

See under Pharmacists.

Liverpool, Lanarkshire.

1236. *Obverse*. Within circle: D^r. WOODHEAD'S | MUSEUM | OF ANATOMY | 29 PARADISE ST^r | LIVERPOOL | CONTAINING | 500. MODELS Inscription: EVERY DISEASE OF THE HUMAN FRAME LAID BARE & FULLY EXPLAINED.

Reverse. Between two circles: D^r WOODHEAD | ' PARADISE ST^r. ' In field: 29 Inscription: A. H. ALLDRIDGE, MAKER EDWARD ST^r PARADE | ' BIRMINGHAM ' .

Copper. 17. 27mm. Edges beaded, rim milled. Batty, I, p. 122, No. 669. In my collection.

1237. As preceding, but outer inscription of reverse: J. PARK, 61 CABLE ST. | ... LIVERPOOL ...

Copper. 17. 27mm. Edges beaded, rim milled. *Ibid.*, I, p. 122, No 669a; Neumann, No. 26,469. In my collection.

London, Middlesex.

1238. *Obverse*. Within laurel branches, tied by ribbon: D^r EADY | 38 DEAN | STREET | SOHO

Reverse. A phoenix, rising from flames. Legend: HEALTH | RESTORED

Copper. 13. 20mm. Edges and rim milled. Struck about 1820. Batty, II, p. 558, Nos. 393, 5-7; Neumann, No. 26,485; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 8. In my collection.

1239. *Obverse* and *Reverse* as preceding, save 58. Tops of the branches nearly touch.

Copper. 13. 20mm. In my collection.

1240. As the last, save tops of branches further apart.

Copper. 13. 20mm. Neumann, No. 26,486; Batty, II, p. 558, No. 394; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 9. In the Government and Hunt collections, and my own.

1241. *Obverse*. A rhinoceros, to right. Inscription: SIR SAMUEL HANNAY'S ORIGINAL GENUINE & | ONLY | INFALLIBLE | PREVENTIVE | OF A CERTAIN | DISEASE

Reverse. SOLD | PRICE 10^s 6^d | AT N^o 7 | WINSLEY STREET | PANTHEON, | 2 G^r RYDER STREET | ST JAMES'S, & AT | N^o 2 BROADWAY | BACK OF | LUDGATE HILL

Copper. 17. 27mm. Edges milled. Two varieties; with rim plain, and engraved. Neumann, No. 26,498; Storer, Medals of Obstetrics, No. 29, and *Sanitarian*, Nov., 1889, No. 1177; Batty, I, p. 143, Nos. 947-8. In the Government collection, and my own.

[To be continued.]

DUTCH MEDALS RELATING TO "THE INDIES."

Editors of the Journal:

THE following Dutch medal, which seems to belong to the American Colonial series, I do not find in Betts — (at least there appears to be better ground for such assignment than for another to which I will refer later): a description may therefore be of interest to the readers of the *Journal*. It is a mortuary medal, struck upon the death of Thomas Ernsthuyse, Governor of the "Company of the West Indies, for Groningen and Ommelande," if I am not in error. It is mentioned by Van Loon, III, 305, and is of silver; it is not improbable that it was from the dies of the medal mentioned by that writer as struck in gold from treasure left by the Governor General of Del Mina in his will, to the directors of the company named, and distributed among them, but concerning which there seems to be a doubt whether that described by Betts was or was not the original piece. (See note to Betts, 64.) I have been unable to refer to Van Loon, but it appears from the authority cited that there were two rival mercantile corporations, one of which struck the piece described by Betts, with some qualification as to its origin, as 64; can this have been struck by the other? An inspection of the arms on the medal might possibly settle this point, but this I have been unable to make. I therefore send the description to you, in the hope that some further light may be thrown on its origin. Whether the theory suggested be true or not, the piece seems to be of sufficient interest to receive notice.

The obverse has an infant reposing on a shield bearing the arms of the "Compagnie des Indes Occidentales," and blowing bubbles, with a view of the fort of St. George del Mina, several vessels, and the legend *MEMENTO MORI*. On the reverse are seven escutcheons bearing the arms of the directors, united by a ribbon on which are the words *TER GEDACHTENIS VAN DEN HR. GENERAEL THOMAS ERNSTHUYSE*. [In memory of the Governor General Thomas Ernsthuyse.] The medal is of silver, as stated, and possibly may exist in other metals.

While on the subject of the "Compagnie des Occidentales," I should like to take the opportunity to inquire whether the piece in the Fonrobert sale, No. 7761, and mentioned also by Van Loon (III, 181-191), said to have been struck in honor of "Jean Root, a director in that company, in 1676," has not also some relation to the American series. I have not obtained a full description.

The piece given by Betts (No. 16) under 1596, but which he says has no date upon it, taking the probable year from Van Loon, I, 447 (though he remarks it does not appear on the piece as there engraved), was very likely struck as early as 1594; for one bearing the same design, and apparently identical, exists with that date in the *exergue* (compare Bizot, edit. 1690), and was offered not long since by a dealer in Amsterdam. This is stated by some writers to have reference to the equipment of the first fleet from Holland for the (East?) Indies, under the direction of Corneille de Houtman, which sailed under the command of Capt. Jean Jansz. de Molenaer. As there was another medal still, of similar type, "in memory of the advantages gained in the Indies, and *the treaties of commerce concluded by Molenaer*," it seems doubtful if these pieces, which have the legend "*SIDERE PROFICIENT DEXTRO NEPTVNTIA REGNA*," really belong to America. What is the ground for such attribution? With what people could substantial "treaties of commerce" have been made, at that period, of any real value?

J. P. C.

A NEW SERIES OF GREENBACKS.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ordered new plates to be engraved for the paper-money issues of the Government, popularly known as "Greenbacks." It is understood that the designs are to be somewhat less elaborate in the ornamental devices which they will bear, and more in accord with the conventional American Bank-note. For the One Dollar bill the device is to be the American eagle with widespread wings; the dome of the Capitol appears in the background, and the stars and stripes above. That for the Two Dollar bill is not finally determined, further than that it will bear the portrait of Washington, in the lower centre, supported by partially draped figures in a reclining attitude, — two in number, indicating, so far, the value of the bill. The design, it will be observed, is somewhat similar to that of the Two Dollar Silver Certificates now in use. Each of the other denominations, of which there are in all only nine, will be entirely different from the others, so that the value will be apparent at a glance, to whatever series the bill itself may belong, the same device being used on corresponding values in all. As at present there are twenty-seven different designs, this will be a great convenience to the public generally. The new Government or Treasury notes will be distinguished from the National Bank Currency and the Silver Certificates by the reading matter and also by the color of the seal and the numbers. For U. S. Treasury Notes the seal and number will be red; for the Silver Certificates, these will be in blue, that for the other series has not been fully determined, but it is intended to use some positive color, easily distinguishable from blue or red. The backs of all are to be green.

THE NEW JAPANESE COINAGE.

ON the first of October last, the new coinage law of Japan went into effect. By this law, which makes gold the standard of value (the unit being nominally the yen, struck in gold, and containing a trifle over eleven and one-half grains troy, of metal), some very radical changes have been brought into the old system. Of the new gold pieces, the smallest is one of five yen, — none of one yen being struck, as the little gold half dollars of our currency were never coined except for amusement. The five yen piece has a value almost identical with our quarter eagles, the ten yen being reckoned to be worth within a cent or two (\$4.985 exactly) of the half eagle, and therefore just between the British pound and the American five dollar piece. The largest coin thus far ordered is twenty yens.

New denominations of silver coins have also been provided for at a ratio of 32 to 1. In the Japanese system, which is a decimal one, one hundred

sen are equivalent to one yen. The new coins are to be of five, ten, and twenty sen, so that these last two pieces will be substantially of one-half the nominal value of our half dimes and dimes, no larger ones, equal to our "quarters" or "halves," being contemplated at present. For the minor currency, nickel pieces of five sen, and copper of one sen and five rin, the last only half the value of our old half cents, are to be struck! This is interesting as bearing on the low price of labor and the values of the necessities of life in Japan, for otherwise coins of such trifling value would be useless for circulation in the hands of the people. Gold coins are to be alloyed with copper in the proportion of one-tenth, and silver with the same metal, but one-fifth alloy. The nickel pieces so-called, are really so only in name, being three-fourths copper, while the little copper coins are to be composed of forty parts of tin and ten of zinc to nine hundred and fifty of copper. The gold coins are made a legal tender for any amount, the silver for five dollars or less, and the nickel and copper for fifty cents of our currency.

In order to bring the new coinage into circulation as speedily as possible, the old silver and gold coins, by imperial decree, ceased to be struck several months ago, except to complete existing contracts. The new silver coins are to be exchangeable for gold coins of the new issue, at par, at the convenience of the Government, it being the intention to call them in gradually, and six months' notice of the time when they shall cease to be received is to be given.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Japanese have fixed the ratio of silver to gold for this new issue at 32 to 1, as has been mentioned above. This is a step which shows how little the arguments of the American advocates of the retention of our ratio of 16 to 1 have influenced the Japanese financiers. It is said that there are now in circulation about eighty millions of sen of the old silver coinage, and the question what disposition can be made of this large amount is one which has attracted much attention. As the old issue shall be gradually presented for redemption, it will hardly be possible for this immense amount to find its way back into circulation. The Government will find itself unable to recoin them into subsidiary pieces, even if larger denominations should be struck, for there will be no demand for so large a quantity. If it should attempt to recoin them, which, with the lesson of America to guide them, we can hardly suppose will be done, it would but repeat the folly which has loaded our vaults with a useless mass of the white metal, and it would be without the relief of our silver certificates, dangerous as those are to the stability of our currency. On the other hand, if it does not coin them, it must seek a market for the silver bullion in some other country, and with the competition of American miners, even at the ratio of 32 to 1, this will be no easy matter. But it is said the Japanese Government

is acting on the belief that silver has at last "touched bottom," and that whatever change the future may bring, if there is to be any, will be for the better; in other words, it is acting on the belief that in time the whole amount withdrawn from circulation will cause no loss, and probably will so far appreciate, that it can be disposed of at a profit. This remains to be proved, and there are those in Japan who claim that this action of the Government will hasten the day when these hopes of an advance will be realized.

One important condition in the problem is, that the old standard being silver, the Japanese bonds issued within the last few years were made payable in silver. By the new law they are made payable in gold, at the new ratio. Thus, when they mature, if it should prove that silver has increased in value, we should find just the opposite taking place from what would be the effect to-day, so far as the creditors are concerned, if American bonds were made payable in silver coin at the option of our Government. And when the Japanese bonds are paid off in gold at a ratio of 1 to 32 of silver, supposing the latter metal to have appreciated, it may well happen that some will even object to a settlement in gold. On the other hand, if silver should fall below the ratio now established, under the new law, the Japanese Treasury will be the loser by whatever that difference may prove to be. The problem is an interesting one, and its outcome no one can foresee.

AN UNPUBLISHED VERNON.

MR. E. J. CLEVELAND sends us the following description of an unpublished Vernon Medal which seems to have escaped description hitherto, and which, he writes, "could appropriately be designated as Betts 304 a, and inserted in order on page 136 of his work on American Colonial Medals."

Obverse. Full length figure of Admiral Vernon at left, three-quarters facing to right; he wears a hat, and his left hand is extended, while with his right he is receiving the sword of Don Blass, who kneels on his left knee, his left foot projecting over the inner line of the circle which surrounds the field, between v and e. Don Blass is facing left, his hat in his left hand, and his sword in his right, the hilt towards Vernon. Behind the Don is the stern of a large ship displaying a large British flag. The words DON BLASS on Betts 304 are omitted on this. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBELED BY ADMIRAL VERNON; a floral ornament completing the circle. *Reverse.* Two small ships, one and one, to right of the uppermost fort; six large ships, of which two are on a line, and of the four others the first and third from the left are lower than the other two, and not on a line; water lines below the lower ships; all the ships are sailing to the right in the harbor. Legend and exergue as Betts 304 and 197. Brass. Size 24.

The chief differences as will be seen are in the obverse, where the drawing of the figure of the Don varies slightly from others described, and in the spelling of HUMBELED — this being the first one noticed, we believe, with this variation.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 27.]

I am now able to give the full description of three pieces, the existence of which was known to me but nothing further until quite recently; these are the following:—

DCXLIII. Obverse, Blind Belisarius sits begging at the foot of a broken pillar which is at the right of the field; his daughter is folded in his arms in front of him; her right hand is extended in supplication, and her left holds his helmet reversed; in front of her is a jar; his staff has fallen against the pillar beside him. Legend, LOGE DE BÉLISAIRES O.°. D'ALGER 5832 [Lodge of Belisarius, Orient of Algiers, 1832.] In exergue, ALPHÉE-DUBOIS (die-cutter.) Reverse, Two branches of laurel tied at the bottom and separated at the top by a radiant triangle which encloses a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G. On the sides of the triangle are BIEN PENSER | BIEN DIRE | BIEN FAIRE [Think well, speak well, do well]; and below, DÉCERNÉE A [Awarded to] The field below blank for name. A loop at the top-Tin, and perhaps other metals. Size 25.¹

DCXLV. Obverse, The square and compasses crossed; the square entwined with two branches of acacia and enclosing a blazing star of five points, on which is the letter G. Legend, LOGE LA FRATERNELLE O.°. DE BOLBEC and below, 5847 [Fraternal Lodge, Orient of Bolbec, 1847.] Reverse, Between two pillars, which rest on square bases and are surmounted by globes, is a bee-hive on a low platform and surrounded by swarming bees; on its left is a level, or triangular plumb, on its right a gavel erect; above, the radiant All-seeing eye; from the top and sides of the globes proceed trefoils. Legend, AIMEZ-VOUS LES UNS LES AUTRES [Love one another.] At the bottom, very small, TESSIER. F. Silver and bronze. Size 20.²

DCXLVI. Around a plain field, perhaps intended to receive an inscription, is the legend³ FIDÈLE MACONNE O.°. DE CHERBOURG Reverse, A dog seated, his head turned to the right and holding a sprig of acacia in his mouth; on either side is a pillar surmounted by a pomegranate; that on the left has J on the shaft, and that on the right B; the base of the left pillar has the All-seeing eye, and the other, two right hands joined; on the inner side, near the base of the left column is the conical ashlar; near the right, the compasses erect on their points; in the foreground are the square, gavel, two small crossed

¹ This Lodge was constituted by the Grand Orient of France, March 1, 1832. The device of the obverse, based upon the painting by David, alludes to the well-known tradition that the famous Byzantine General, Belisarius, whose victories in Africa won him a "triumph" in Rome, was blinded for a feigned conspiracy against the Emperor Justinian, and reduced to beggary; the tradition is now discredited. The piece is probably a "jeton de presence."

² The Lodge was constituted by the Grand Orient, Nov. 28, 1846, at Bolbec, a manufacturing town not far from Havre, France.

³ This medal is undoubtedly rare, for although I have long known of its existence it is only within a short time that I have seen the single specimen from which the above description is made. The legend is peculiar, inasmuch as the words denote a "Faithful Masonic sister." It is possible that the Lodge may have struck this for some of the so-called androgynous degrees, or perhaps it may refer to the "Mopses," but I have been unable to obtain any explanation of it; the Lodge had its Orient at Cherbourg, France, and whether the date is that of its foundation, or the issue of the piece is unknown to me.

squares and a trowel. Legend, on the left, UNION.: at the top FORCE.: and on the right, SAGESSE.: [Union, power, and wisdom.] In exergue, 5816. A loop for ribbon at the top. Type metal, cast. Size 16.

While completing descriptions of medals to which brief allusion has previously been made, it may be well to state here that through the kindness of Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, I have been informed by Mr. Carl C. Wiebe, of that city, that DCXCI (believed to have a place in this list from the Masonic emblems it bears as well as from the fact that it was sent me as a Masonic by a correspondent in Germany), was not struck by the Fraternity. Mr. Wiebe writes that the medal is not in the collection of either of the Lodges in Nuremburg (to which city it was correctly attributed), but exists in the collection of Lauer, by whom the dies were engraved. It was struck by a society called "Baühutte" (which is the German word corresponding to our Lodge-room, or place where Brethren assemble) in Nuremburg. This society was an offshoot of the Nuremburg "*Gewerbevereins*" or Union of Manufacturers, designed for the advancement of industrial matters and of manufactures; it occasionally held exhibitions, perhaps in connection with the Union, but is now extinct.

I have also ascertained that ML is the same medal as that numbered MLXIX, and MLI as MLXX. — These descriptions were sent me at different times, and the fact of their identity was discovered too late for correction. Inasmuch as it might cause some inconvenience if others with the same numbers should now be substituted, it seems best to let the matter pass with this explanation.

MLXXIII. Obverse, A group of three figures representing the three builders of the Temple: at the right, advancing to the left on a raised platform with a circular front, is the youthful King Solomon, beardless, wearing an Eastern crown and an ornate suit of armor; on his shoulders is a robe fastened by a clasp on his breast and falling backward upon a richly carved throne behind him, from which he has just arisen; above it is a baldachin and drapery; his left hand rests upon the arm of the throne, and in his right is a sceptre, the point of which he is placing upon an architect's plan on a partly open scroll before him on which appears a sketch of the proposed building, and which Hiram Abiff is unrolling with his right hand as he kneels before him and looks up to his face: between the two, in the background, is a third figure, doubtless intended for Hiram of Tyre, standing, facing, robed and wearing a turban differing in form from that worn by the architect; his left hand rests upon his breast and his right is extended downward with open palm to the front as he also inspects the plan. The satisfaction which is felt by the party is well expressed in the face of each: in the background are portions of a building with pillars and arches, the radiant sun in the space above the architect's head, and the crescent moon over the Tyrian's: in the foreground at the side of the architect are a level, gavel, and the compasses slightly extended: to the right of the last are three "hall-marks," that at the left too small to be clearly distinguished (probably the private mark of the

goldsmith) ; the centre is a tablet with I H (his initials?) and that at the right a lion passant. An ornate border surrounds the field, which has no legend. Reverse, Engraved ; on the field a shield bearing sable a cross or, with a fleur-de-lis argent in each angle. Crest, a falcon rising. Beneath the shield at the left, and curving to conform to its base, *A. D. 1790.* and at the right, *A. L. 5790.* Legend, PRESENTED TO B^r JAMES BANKES FOR HIS STEADY & UPRIGHT CONDUCT IN THE OFFICE OF R^t W^r MASTER. — At the bottom of the field are two hall-marks ; that at the right a lion passant, the other, in a similar tablet to that on the obverse, I H The edge is surrounded by an ornate border, wider and differing in pattern from that on the obverse, suggesting a loosely twisted cord. Gold. Elliptical. Size 38 by 30.¹

MLXXIV. Obverse, Bust of Queen Victoria, three-quarters facing to left ; she wears the small crown, a veil thrown back which falls upon her shoulders, necklace, earrings, etc., the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter and the Albert Medal, and another Order on her breast. The field is surrounded by a raised border in dead finish ; on the inner edge, a wreath formed by a sprig of wheat on the left and of olive on the right, which is crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon. Legend, above, ASCENDED THE THRONE JUNE 20TH 1837 and below, completing the circle, TO COMMEMORATE THE JUBILEE 1887 Reverse, On a burnished field the arms of the United Grand Lodge of England, with crest, supporters, and motto below, as frequently described ; the heraldic tinctures are indicated by the conventional lines. Below the lower fold of the ribbon which bears the motto, KENNING in small letters. Legend, above, H. M. THE QUEEN, CHIEF PATRONESS R. M. I. G. and below, completing the circle, G. PATRON. R. M. I. B. V. PATRON. R. M. B. I. Bronze. Size 48.²

MLXXV. Obverse, On the centre of a circular planchet which is surrounded by a garter buckled near the base and having on the end, which falls below, a small star of five points, are the arms of the United Grand Lodge of England, — per pale, dexter, gules on a chevron argent between three castles proper, a pair of compasses extended proper ; and sinister, quarterly, azure and or, a cross between the quarters, the lion, ox, etc., with the crest, supporters and motto on a ribbon beneath the arms, as previously described. Legend, on the garter, NORTH & EAST YORKSHIRE EDUCATIONAL FUND. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. On the top of the medal, on a wreath, an earl's coro-

¹ For my knowledge of this very rare, and in many respects one of the most interesting Masonics which has fallen under my notice, I am indebted to Mr. James Lenox Banks, of New York, its owner, who has kindly sent me a photograph of the medal. It formerly belonged to his great-grandfather, who was an English merchant. The piece was doubtless struck in London, though whether the Brother to whom it was presented (who was born Jan. 1, 1749), was the Master of a Lodge in that city has not been ascertained. He seems from documents in the hands of his descendants to have been engaged in business as a shipping merchant, presump-

ably at some seaport ; his family, as I learn from Mr. Jas. L. Banks, were from the North of England, and the device on the reverse, having nothing Masonic, probably shows his family arms. I should be happy to receive any information from England which would enable me to locate the Lodge which presented this piece to its Wor. Master, or to identify its maker, whose initials are clearly I (not T) H.

² In the Lawrence collection. The initials are those of the English Masonic Charitable Societies, the "Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," that for "Boys," and the "Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution."

net, for the Earl of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master at the time it was struck. This was worn suspended by a sky-blue ribbon from a clasp on which is the word STEWARD. On the ribbon is a small shield with the arms of the City of York, — a cross gules, charged with five lions passant, argent, one, three and one. Silver-gilt and white metal. Size, as engraved, 20 nearly.¹

MLXXVI. Obverse, A triple tau, surrounded by the letters H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. Reverse, A star of six points, formed by two equilateral triangles, braced: on the centre of the star, in two lines, A. INV. | 3381 (The date is probably intended to be reckoned in the Royal Arch chronology, but does not correspond to the system adopted by American Chapters, and I am unable to determine it.) Bronze. Size, 18 nearly.²

MLXXVII. Obverse, On a field of blue enamel are the arms of the Duke of Sussex; quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, for England: 2, or, within a double tressure flory counter flory a lion rampant gules, for Scotland: 3, azure, a harp or, stringed argent, for Ireland: differenced with a label argent, of three points, having on them the accessories specially assigned to the Duke, but which are too small in the photograph sent me to be distinguished; over all, on an inescutcheon, the arms of Hanover, which are per pale and per chevron 1, gules, two lions of England, for Brunswick: 2, or, semee of hearts a lion rampant azure, for Lunenburg: 3, gules, a horse courant argent, for Westphalia; the inescutcheon ensigned with an electoral bonnet and surmounted by a coronet. Around the field is a garter with the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. On the upper rim a ducal coronet. Reverse, The inscription engraved in script, in nine lines, the third line in ornate Roman, *Celsiss | Princeps Aug. Fred. | SUSSEXIÆ DUX | Totius apud | Anglos Sodal. Archit. | Curio Max. | Prov. Dunelm. | adiit. |* A. D. 1822. .ÆRÆ ARCHIT. 5826. the last line curving upward. [I take *Celsiss* here to refer to his Masonic title, and so read it Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, M. W. G. M. of the whole Society of Freemasons in England, visited the Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham, A. D. 1822, and of the Masonic era 5826.] Gold. Size 23. This medal was worn by a broad ribbon and bow of dark green silk with a crimson border.³

¹ For an engraving of this jewel I am indebted to Bro. Hughan, who informs me it was struck in 1889, in a limited number, and impressions were presented to the subscribers to stewardships for the Educational Fund of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, at its first festival, held May 8, of that year. The tinctures are described as engraved.

² Bro. Hughan informs me that a single impression only was struck of this piece, for use in the Royal Arch bodies in Ireland, but was not accepted, and it is believed none were ever issued. It is somewhat similar to pieces known as "Mark Pennies" in America, a few of which have already been described, and others will be given hereafter.

³ I am indebted to Bro. Hughan for a photograph of this medal and information concerning it. It is

known as the Lambton Lodge medal, and the original refers to a visit made while the Duke was Grand Master (1813-43) in the year 1822, to Lambton Lodge, No. 375, Chester-le-street, to which event the inscription on the reverse alludes. By permission of H. R. H., the Brethren of the Lodge were allowed to wear the decoration as their Lodge jewel, but I presume with the reverse plain for engraving the owner's name, and perhaps of a different metal. Some particulars concerning the piece will be found in the *London Freemason* for 9th February, 1895, and in the "Ars" of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, of London, for the following April. I can hardly believe the jewel was originally a Masonic medal, as similar badges or jewels, struck with the arms of Royal personages, were issued nearly a century earlier; I have before me an engraving of one struck in May, 1747, on the occasion of the inaugu-

MLXXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the All-seeing eye. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, L [in] □. : ★ PERSEVERANTE ★ AMITIÉ ★ [Lodge of Persevering Friendship.] Reverse, A cipher in script letters of P and A. Legend, separated as on obverse, JETON ★ DE ★ PRESENCE A large star at bottom. Octagonal planchet, an angle at the top. Brass. Size 15.¹

MLXXIX. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the All-seeing eye. Legend, □ DISCIPLES DU PROGRES [Disciples of Progress.] In exergue, ★ PARIS ★ Reverse, A radiant star of five points on which is the letter G Legend, RECOMPENSE AU ZELE □ □ L < ▽ □ • Octagonal planchet. Bronze. Size, side to side, 18.²

MLXXX. Obverse, Within a circle of dots are the square and compasses. Legend, ACCORD PARFAIT O. : DE ROCHEFORT. [Lodge of Perfect Accord, Rochefort], and at the bottom, completing the circle, ★ 5779 ★ Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, the ends joined at the bottom and slightly open at the top, the inscription in three lines with a five-pointed star above, JETON | ★ DE ★ | PRESENCE Legend, LIBERTE EGALITE and below, completing the circle, FRATERNITE. [Liberty, Equality, etc.] The words have the proper accents and are widely spaced. The date is that of foundation. Copper. Size, 20 nearly.³

MLXXXI. Obverse, A bee-hive and other emblems, similar to the obverse of DCCLXXXV, but having a rosette at each end of the legend. Reverse, Similar to the reverse of the same piece, but there are no working-tools on the junction of the acacia branches at the bottom, the branches being tied with a bow of ribbon. Within the wreath is the inscription in four lines, the first curving, SOUVENIR | DU | 29 OCTOBRE | 1882. Below the wreath, in very small letters, curving to the lower edge, DUSEAUX R. PASTOURVILLE 29. (The name and address of the engraver.) A knob and ring at the top. Copper, silver plated. Size 15.⁴

ration of Prince William IV, of Orange, as "Stadt-houder" of the United Provinces, which bears his arms within the ribbon and motto of the Garter, and having the reverse engraved with the date, which except for the difference in the armorial bearings closely resembles that above described. After the presentation of the original, the Brethren of Lambton Lodge, desiring to keep the happy event in the history of their Provincial Grand Lodge in perpetual remembrance, may have sought and obtained the necessary permission to wear similar jewels. At least this seems to be the true explanation of the custom, since there is nothing Masonic in the jewel save the engraved inscription.

¹ This is in the Lawrence collection, and is perhaps though not certainly, the same as that referred to as hitherto undescribed, under DCXII (from Merzdorf 117), but in view of the uncertainty, and as this is a somewhat unusual form, it seems proper to give it a number.

² I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons, of Boston, for the description of this piece, which is in the Lawrence collection. The cipher seems to be some-

what different from that generally used by the French Lodges, if correctly engraved (which I doubt), and read with the bases of the characters on a line with the base of the Roman letters; if, however, they are to be read turned in the opposite direction, like the figures in a coin-date, for example, it was perhaps intended to signify DEVOIR (duty). I have been unable to ascertain when the piece was struck, and it is apparently one of the jetons given to members for their regular attendance. The □ on the obverse contains . :

³ In the Lawrence collection. The inscription sufficiently explains the character of the piece. The Lodge has its East at Rochefort, a strongly fortified town on the west coast of France, and a port of great military importance.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. This jeton, which commemorates some event of local interest to the Lodge La Ruche Libre, of Paris, somewhat resembles also DCCCCLXXXVII, but varies in details, and in size. It was worn by a knot of ribbon woven of the Lodge colors, viz. : red at the left, white on the right, and between these are narrow stripes, white on a red ground.

MLXXXII. Obverse, A skull to left, the lower jaw lacking, resting upon a thigh bone, which passes beneath the back of the jaw ; the emblems of mortality are partly surrounded by a branch of cypress, the stem beneath the bone, and the leaves passing upward at the left and over the skull : no legend. Reverse, An inscription in five lines, the first at the top, semi-circular, DE □ DE DRIE KOLOMMEN 7.'. 28 | AAN | HAREN GED.'. M.'. | N : M : DE LIGT. | 5853. [I read this, The Lodge of the Three Columns to its Worshipful Master N. M. De Ligt, Sept. 28, 1853.] Silver? Size 20?'

MLXXXIII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a star of five points composed of formal rays, is a circle enclosing the compasses and a graduated square, within which is a radiant enamelled G ; the implements are surrounded by a wreath of olive branches, crossed at the base and open at the top ; on the field outside the compasses at the left, R ; at the right, E and beneath, between the points and the sides of the square on either side, A [*Rit* etc., for Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The field is surrounded by a circle, outside of which is the legend * R.'. L.'. MARIANO ARISTA. N. 154 * above, and below, completing the circle, OR.'. DEL POTOSI. AGOSTO 7. DE 1891. Below the stems of the olive branches F. D. T. very small, the initials of the engraver. At the top is a ring and loop for the ribbon. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver. Size of circle, 22 nearly ; of the star, from point to point, 28.²

W. T. R. M.

To be continued]

MEDAL OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WE are indebted to Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., for a Medal of Wendell Phillips, which was, if we may judge from the reverse legend, dedicated to, or perhaps cut for presentation to Mr. George William Curtis, soon after his eulogy on the famous anti-slavery orator. So far as we are aware no description of this piece has been published. The obverse has a clothed bust in profile of Phillips to left, with dates of his birth and death, ♦ 1811 ♦ 1884 ♦ below, curving to the truncation, and is a very fair likeness. The reverse has what we suppose is intended to be a view of the City of Boston, from the harbor ; but save for the Bunker Hill Monument at the left, and the prominence of the dome of the State House in the centre, a native Bostonian would hardly recognize his birthplace in the device. The dome is elevated on a group of lofty columns which lift its base high above the

¹ I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for a pencil sketch of this rare medal, which was struck by a Lodge in Holland, the location of which I have not ascertained. As he had not himself seen the piece, he was unable to name the metal or the exact size : that given in the text is that of the drawing.

² For my knowledge of this, as for so many other Mexican Masonics, I am indebted to Bro. Bastow, who has kindly sent me a rubbing. The Lodge has its

Orient in San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of the same name. Mariano Arista was President of Mexico from January, 1851, until January, 1853, when he resigned because Congress would not grant him extraordinary powers to suppress a Revolution of the Church party against the Government. Dr. Bastow writes that this is struck on a planchet somewhat thinner than ordinarily used.

neighboring steeples; the houses — out of all proportion — extend to the water's edge; there are no wharves to be seen, and the ships and steamers in the harbor are insignificantly small in comparison, while just at the left of the dome rises a gabled building with another at its left, which has no counterpart that we can recall in any of the twelve-story structures that have spoiled the familiar sky-line of the city as our fathers knew it; the ends of the view at right and left are cut off as squarely as if by a saw. Certainly a more correct as well as more artistic view could easily have been given us. Legend, above, TO GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and below, completing the circle, FROM CITY OF BOSTON Under the view in three lines, BOSTONIA | CONDITA A. D. | 1630.

The impression before us is of white metal, silvered, and size 24. We may hope that none were struck in more costly metals for presentation to the orator, if this is to be considered as an example of Boston numismatic art. No name of designer or of die cutter appears, but we have been informed that the latter was Mr. Conrad Egge, of Boston. With the ability of Mr. Henry Mitchell accessible, who would have given us a medal worthy of the "silver-tongued orator," we can only regret that he was not called upon to do so.

A BOSTON MEDAL.

THE Groton Historical Society owns a specimen of a Boston medal which may be new to some collectors. It is in white metal, an inch and a quarter in diameter, and was struck probably thirty or forty years ago. On the obverse, in a circle near the edge, are the words: * OLD NORTH CHURCH * above, and BOSTON below, and on the field within the circle in two lines ERECTED | AD. 1723. On the reverse, in a circular line nearly surrounding the field, SOUVENIR MADE FROM THE * and on the field within, the inscription in four lines, PIPES | OF THE | OLD | ORGAN.

This memorial medal refers to Christ Church, in Salem street, Boston, which is the oldest structure of its kind in the city standing on its original site. Who knows the history and date of the piece?

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Groton, Mass.

USING BEADS FOR MONEY.

PERHAPS one of the most singular uses to which glass has been put is one which has lasted almost without interruption from the first making to the present day. The Phœnicians, who were the great commercial people of that age, scoured the known and much of the then unknown world in their trading vessels. The African coast was regularly visited, and for the use of the ignorant natives glass beads were made. Some of the same beads then used and known to us as "aggry" beads, are said to have been found among the Ashantees and other natives of the Gold Coast of Africa. Similar beads for the same use are now made in Venice, and it is claimed that there are exported from that city every year thousands of pounds' worth of them of various sorts.

BOOK NOTICE.

DAS BRASILIANISCHE GELDWESEN VON JULIUS MEILI (*Part I*). DIE MUNZEN DER COLONIE BRASILIEN, 1645-1822. *Zurich, Switzerland*, 1897. Royal octavo, pp. 358, with 59 photogravure plates and numerous phototypes inserted in the text.

Mons. Meili has added another sumptuous volume to the admirable series on Brazilian issues which he has already published, references to which have from time to time appeared in the *Journal*. The present volume is the first part of a carefully prepared and chronologically arranged Catalogue, profusely illustrated with excellent engravings, in most cases and perhaps in all, photographed from originals in his own cabinet, which we have been informed has few equals and perhaps no superior in those departments to which he has devoted attention. The issues described are those during the period when Brazil was a colony of Portugal (1645-1822). A second part is in preparation, which will continue the accounts of the same coinage through the next sixty-five years, including the time when Brazil became independent, and until the fall of the "Empire," or from 1822 until 1889; a third part is to be undertaken with the assistance of Senhor Galvao, of Rio-de-Janeiro, which will be devoted more especially to paper money. The first part of the work under notice would of itself be sufficient, even if no other evidence existed, to show how thoroughly equipped and how competent Mons. Meili is, to perform the task which he set for himself, and how carefully he has covered the ground; he has not contented himself with merely giving references to other writers which might throw light on this issue or that, but he often adds copious citations from the original, — German, French, or English, — which bring more clearly before his readers the various circumstances attending the coinage of one or another piece described; but those who are familiar with his previous works, and we name especially the beautiful volume on Brazilian medals, to which the editors of the *Journal* have frequently resorted for information, — vainly sought elsewhere — do not need to be told how admirably this new task has been accomplished. Certainly the volumes announced to follow will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

W. T. R. M.

OBITUARY.

DR. J. W. BASTOW.

WE regret to learn of the death of our esteemed correspondent, Dr. J. W. Bastow, which occurred very suddenly in the City of Mexico in the present month (January). Particulars have not reached us, but we are informed that the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia.

HENRY DAVENPORT.

MR. HENRY DAVENPORT, one of the oldest members of the Boston Numismatic Society, died in New York City on the 24th January, 1898, where for the last few years he has been residing with the family of his son-in-law, Dr. Clement Cleveland. His death was due chiefly to his advanced age, for he had passed his eighty-seventh birthday, though heart disease was the immediate cause. He was born in Boston, and for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city, having held a respon

sible position in the office of the Pacific Mills until he retired from business, some ten years ago. He was one of the first members, if not one of the founders, of the New England Genealogical and Historical Society; in the Boston Numismatic Society he was for many years its Curator and Vice-President. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. His widow, two sons, and a married daughter survive him.

LEA AHLBORN.

WE regret to learn of the death of Madame Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, for many years connected with the Royal Mint of Sweden, which occurred early in December last. Her ability as an engraver of dies was of the highest type, and she was often called upon to design and cut medallic dies for various societies and individuals in lands far distant from her home. She was well known to American numismatists for the medals she had produced for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York (of which she was an honorary member), for one of the best of the Columbian Medals, struck for private parties in New York, and more recently for the beautiful Lincoln Medal, endowed for the High School in Brookline, Mass., by Mr. Wm. H. Lincoln, of that town. A choice little gem, for which she made the dies, was a medal commemorative of Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor, struck by order of the Swedish Government.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DECORATION FOR NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

THE State of New York has provided a Decoration for the sharpshooters and marksmen of the National Guard, which is to be worn by those whose skill has won that privilege. It consists of a cross patee, on the centre of which is a circle bearing the State arms, surrounded by the legend SMALL ARMS above and PRACTICE below, enclosed within a wreath of oak on the left and olive on the right. The reverse, we understand, is to bear the name and Regiment of the winner, engraved. This medallic decoration is to be worn with a suitable clasp, bearing the word EXPERT or MARKSMAN or SHARPSHOOTER, as the case may be, one or all, and a fourth clasp has also been provided, with the words CHAMPION MARKSMAN in two lines. Acorns adorn the ends of the clasp, and it is surmounted by an eagle with wings extended. L.

RESTRIKE OF AN INDIAN MEDAL OF GEORGE II.

Editors of the Journal:

I NOTICED in a Coin Sale not long since, a "restrike" of an Indian Medal of George II was offered, but was unable to obtain any information of the piece in season. Can you tell me what this was, and why "restruck?" I find no mention of such a piece in the article on Indian Medals which appeared in your pages some few months ago.

Nov., 1897.

J. P. S.

We learn on inquiry that this was the well known medal struck from dies cut at Philadelphia by Edward Duffield, a watch-maker of that city, at the request of the "Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means." The striking is said to have been done by Joseph Richardson, a member of the Society, which was composed of gentlemen presumed to have been more or less closely associated with the religious body known as Friends, or Quakers, and the dies were used for some years probably, certainly until too badly broken to admit of further service. A full description and engraving of the medal will be found in Betts (No. 410), pp. 179-80. See also the *Journal*, XX, p. 48, for some account of its history. — EDS.

A PRIVATE MINT FOR CALIFORNIA.

IN an old paper printed in May, 1849, appeared the following item:—

“What Congress failed to do for California, private enterprise has taken in hand. A party have just gone from Northampton, Mass., taking with them a mint, or rather all the implements necessary for coining gold and silver, and a competent assayer. Their object is to establish a private mint, purchase gold at a fair price, and coin it for circulation. They will be able to coin \$10,000 per day, and their enterprise is said to have the sanction of the Government. What a commentary is this upon the enterprise of our Government.”

Can any of the *Journal* readers inform us what was referred to in the statement, and who were engaged in it? It would be interesting if it could be verified and the history of the enterprise put on record.

C. C. R.

EDITORIAL.

NUMISMATIC WORK IN THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ROME.

PROF. WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, of the University of Chicago, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, in his Report for the year 1895-96, printed in the first number of Vol. I (for 1897-98), of the “American Journal of Archaeology” (second series), after describing the work and methods of the School, makes a statement, which we print below, and which we cannot doubt will be received with the liveliest satisfaction by American numismatists. It is unnecessary for the Editors of this Journal to enlarge upon the advantages which must be gained for the science to which this magazine is devoted, from the opportunities afforded at Rome, which have been so generously placed at the disposal of American students, and with so eminent a scholar as Professor Stevenson to guide their studies.

Prof. Hale says: “In addition to the courses already mentioned, [Lectures upon Classical Topography and Christian Archaeology by Prof. Frothingham; on Epigraphy, by Prof. Hale; and on Palaeography by Prof. Melampo, Director of the Austrian Historical Institute, which was also open to the students of the American School], it seemed desirable to provide for our students, if possible, a course in Numismatics, not only because of the general interest in the subject itself, and its importance to Roman History, Roman Portraiture, and Roman Epigraphy, but also because of the zeal with which several of them had privately begun to study coins. This course should be given by a trained specialist, with a large collection of coins at his service. A most suitable person, if arrangements could be made with him, was unquestionably Professor Stevenson, Curator of Coins at the Vatican. Such a course had never been given, however, nor was the public admitted to the coin-room, and Professor Stevenson was in doubt whether the plan was possible. It could not be carried out without the consent of the highest authority. His Holiness the Pope, however, with that liberality with which he has always treated questions affecting the advancement of scholarship, gave his approval, and the arrangement was made. Only students of the American School were admitted to the course, and, since the treasury of the School bore all charges, it may be viewed as our own course,—though made possible for us only by the generosity of the Papal government and the enthusiasm of Prof. Stevenson himself. In order to save time, the hour in Numismatics was set directly after the hour in Palaeography. The course was intended to continue ten weeks, with two exercises a week. In consequence, however, of the illness of the lecturer during part of the time, only twelve lectures were actually given. The course in Numismatics began in the second week in January, upon the opening of the active work of the Vatican after the holidays.”

The lectures were continued into March, and we can but hope that notwithstanding the necessity which prevented the completion of the plans of the Director of the School, the results were such as to lead to an endeavor to carry on, this winter, the work so auspiciously begun. We shall therefore look with some impatience for the next report of the Director, that we may have his judgment of the results attained.

The early subscribers to the *Journal* will no doubt recall the fact that at the foundation of this magazine it was intended to give Archaeology a prominent place in its pages; at that time the foreign Schools had not been thought of, and it was soon found impossible to secure contributions on the topic, from those who were students of the science; it was not, however, until the beginning of the present volume of the *Journal* that the Editors reluctantly abandoned the hope that had been cherished from the start, of making it a bulletin for the publication of papers by students of Archaeology as well as of Numismatics. Although from time to time such papers have been printed by us—chiefly on subjects relating to the archaeology of our own land—yet upon the appearance of a magazine specially devoted to the science, it seemed best to omit that portion of our title which was designed to open our pages to students of the kindred science, and we gladly hail the new series of the beautifully printed *Journal* which will devote itself exclusively to a branch of learning which has brought to light in the last decade such a wealth of knowledge.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COINAGE.

THOSE who have carefully watched the course of the market as indicating the preferences of coin-buyers, have observed for some time, not in this country only, but abroad, a rapidly increasing interest in the coinage of Spanish-America. In this coinage there is much to attract, and a certain romance attaches to it—from the various issues of Proclamation pieces, by which it has been characterized almost from the first, and by which Church and State, Archbishops and Viceroy, sought in the Colonial days to show their loyalty to the new King, and at the same time to increase their own personal popularity. As the oldest coinage of the continent it has a peculiar interest, for the abundance of silver in the New World, in those portions at least under Spanish masters, made coinage on the spot, rudely executed as it frequently was, a matter of sheer necessity. When the Catalogue of such a sale as that of the Benjamin Betts Collection comes into the market, one begins to appreciate how wide is the field in which he was quietly gleaning for so many years. But not the least interesting point in connection with this is the fact that the value of the cabinet was so well appreciated. The total receipts were over \$3,500, and we learn not only that nearly half of this was sold on orders given to a single dealer, who may perhaps have seen the tendency we have mentioned a little earlier than some of his associates, although all the leading buyers made their presence known, but that German collectors sent orders in large amounts: how extensive is the interest abroad in pieces relating to America, was revealed in the Fonrobert sale several years ago. We are happy to be able to give in our present number descriptions by Mr. Betts, with engravings of some of the rarest of the undescribed Proclamation pieces which adorned his cabinet. A third plate of these will follow in the next number, and we have the promise of still further contributions, with illustrations, from the same gentleman, on Mexican coins.

THE "FLORIDA" PROCLAMATION PIECE.

IN the *Journal* for April last (p. 119), there appeared a descriptive note on a Proclamation piece, which, because it bore upon the reverse the words "FLORIDA ORIENTAL" it was thought might have some reference to Eastern Florida, though as there stated, it could not have been minted there, and if it belonged to that part of the United States, must have been sent thither, in 1789, when the news of the accession of Charles IV (proclaimed in Spain, January 17, 1789), reached the Spanish settlements in that territory. This piece, whatever its origin, had apparently been unnoticed by American collectors; it was sold in the Nesbitt Collection, April 12, 1897.

Our readers will be interested therefore to read Mr. Betts's remarks on this piece, in the present number of the *Journal*, and it would seem that he has succeeded in assigning its true location to the town of Florida, in the "*Banda Oriental*,"—a portion of what is now Uruguay. One of these pieces was sold in the recent sale of the Betts Collection, on the 12th instant.



18 obv.



19



18 rev.



21 obv.



21 rev.



20 obv.



22



20 rev.



24 obv.



24 rev.



23 obv.



25



23 rev.

UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—*Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.*

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1898.

No. 4.

SALZBURG AND THE PROTESTANT EMIGRATION MEDALS.



AMONG the many historical medals issued in Europe, which have a certain relation to America, and more particularly to its colonial history, the Salzburg pieces of 1732 may not improperly receive some attention. While they bear no allusion to this country, yet they have a certain interest because they mark an event which, among other things, resulted in the settlement of one of the oldest towns in Georgia. Just as the sons of the Pilgrims of New England look back behind the strange life of their ancestors in Holland to the early days at the little hamlet of Austerfeld and in the villages of Essex, so may the descendants of the old German families which settled at Ebenezer, in Georgia, under Oglethorpe, turn back with interest to the Austrian city of Salzburg, whence their fathers were driven forth by a more cruel persecution even than that which banished the Pilgrims and Puritans from England.

Salzburg, a city of Upper Austria, about one hundred and fifty miles southwest of Vienna, stands in a narrow defile of the mountains, half encircled by one of the southern ranges of the Alps, where the little river Salza passes out with widening channel to join the Inn, one of the principal affluents of the Danube. The stream, which flows through scenery scarcely inferior to the finest parts of Switzerland, divides the town into two unequal parts,—the greater portion being on the left bank,—and is crossed, when it passes through the place, by a bridge nearly four hundred feet in length. The town is ancient, having apparently had its origin in a Roman camp and colony, which was destroyed by Attila and his northern hordes in 458, and was afterwards rebuilt by the Dukes of Bavaria. The city is still redolent with medieval memories, and was for centuries, and we believe is still, surrounded by a wall, having ten gates. It is overlooked by a fine old castle, which frowns upon it from a lofty height on the east; many of the buildings are of marble, but in spite of the brightness of the material, the crooked

streets of the older parts of the city are narrow and gloomy. On the "Domplatz," one of the principal squares, stands the cathedral, an imposing structure in Italian style, four hundred feet in length and two hundred and fifty in its greatest width, crowned by a dome and two towers. Here, for more than a thousand years, until his temporal power was taken from him and his domain "secularized," in 1802, reigned a Prince Archbishop, who, like his master at Rome, was scarcely less powerful as the temporal than as the spiritual head over the flock which he shepherded: he coined money, which bore the family arms of the incumbent of the see, and had his "soldiers under him."

According to some authorities, the first archbishop received the pallium from Leo III, in 798, when, if ever, the Church was militant in its literal sense, and the Pontiff held unquestioned sway over monarch and peasant, nobles and common people; but Max Gandolf, Count Khuenburg, boasted an earlier date for the foundation of his archbishopric, striking a medallion piece in 1682, which claimed to commemorate its eleven hundredth jubilee or anniversary, and which bore on its obverse his arms supported by two saints, and on the reverse a group of five saints.

The cathedral, where the present archbishop still has his episcopal throne, is of comparatively modern date; the building is said to have been begun in 1614, when Marcus Sitticus von Hohenembs was the occupant of the see; it was finished sufficiently to be used for worship in 1628, during which year Paris, Count Lodron, consecrated it with the pompous ceremonies of the Church and struck a medallion thaler, bearing a view of the building, to commemorate that event. The date of its completion is given as 1688, the last year of the archbishopric of John Ernst, Count Thun. Adjoining it is the archbishop's palace, an extensive edifice, at present chiefly occupied for public offices; but the episcopal residence was long in the old castle, already mentioned, now dismantled and used only for barracks.

In the ancient days, when this successor of the Apostles ruled over Salzburg and its vicinity, and some two hundred thousand souls were counted as his subjects, the archbishop ranked as one of the Princes of the Holy Roman Empire and an Elector of the Emperors who succeeded the great Charlemagne (who had restored Leo to the papal throne only a few years before the first of the prelates of Salzburg was consecrated, if the later date be accepted). In the castle, where they held their courts, there is still shown, in one of its towers, the torture chamber with its cruel instruments which were so successfully used in the early part of the eighteenth century as finally to drive out many thousand Protestants from the town.

Not far from the cathedral is a church dedicated to Saint Peter, which contains a monument to Haydn, and near by is a famous cemetery, with many ancient tombs of curious device. Attached to the church is an elegant hall,

with a library of fifty thousand volumes or more, and a cabinet of valuable coins, medals, engravings, etc., and at no great distance the birthplace of Mozart is shown to the visitor.

When the ecclesiastical government was secularized in 1802, the city and adjoining territory passed first to Tuscany, next to Bavaria, and subsequently the greater part of the principality became an Austrian possession. Its archbishops—one of whom, about 1088, was constituted Legate of all the German Churches—were zealous in defending the authority of the Holy See from the earliest times, and exercised their power with but little mercy. In 1498 they expelled the Jews, and a century and a half before that date a Council, over which one of these prelates presided, sentenced a priest to be burned at the stake by the secular power, for denial of “the real presence.” Thus early did some of the Roman clergy in this ancient city, to which so many German Protestants in later days looked back as their home, rebel against one of the chief doctrines of the Church; and when, centuries later, the Waldensians were driven from their mountain homes in Piedmont, about 1690, some of them found friends and again planted the seed of the Reformed Faith in Salzburg.

Persecution soon followed the revival of the new doctrines, which culminated in 1730–31, when some 30,000 people, unable longer to endure the oppression of their spiritual masters, emigrated to Prussia and the Netherlands. Charles VI, who had married, in 1708, Elizabeth Christine of Brunswick, having but lately closed one war with the Turks, by the Peace of Passarowitz in 1718 (commemorated by a medal), and with the war of the Polish succession impending, was too busily occupied, even had he felt inclined to oppose the power of the Church, to protect his persecuted people in Salzburg. He had been proclaimed King of Spain at Vienna in 1703, and though supported by the forces of the Protestant Queen Anne of England in his quarrel with Philip V, he had little regard for the opponents of the Roman faith. He was crowned Emperor at Frankfort, 22d December, 1711, and died at Vienna in 1740.

But the Netherlands freely welcomed the exiles, and Prussia offered them a refuge; its King, Frederick William I, who had been educated with Prince George of Hanover (afterwards George II of England), had shown his sympathy with the Reformed Faith by interfering in behalf of the Heidelberg Protestants, in the autumn of 1719; and many of the Salzburg emigrants sought and found a home under his protection.

Unlike the Huguenots of France, the Protestants of Salzburg had no such powerful friends and leaders as Condé and Coligny, to encourage them to take up arms against their persecutors; and as, in spite of royal proclamations forbidding them to emigrate, the French Protestants were finally driven from their homes by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, so, without any

organized attempt to maintain their possessions in the face of proscription, of torture and of death, the Protestants of Salzburg departed in multitudes from the city they loved and the graves of their fathers, as the Israelites went out from Egypt. The name of the archbishop at that time, as may be learned from the coins which he struck as a temporal prince, was Leopold von Firmian.

Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, a native of England, who, when a youth of twenty, had served under Prince Eugene in Germany, obtained from George II a charter for the settlement of Georgia on the 9th June, 1732; thither he sailed on the 16th of November following, and founded Savannah the next year. He seems to have learned in some way of the Protestant emigration into Germany, and in March, 1734, we find him present at the reception of the Salzburg emigrants, after their arrival in Prussia. Some of these he persuaded to continue their pilgrimage across the ocean, and seek a home in his new plantation. Here they founded a town, about twenty-five miles from Savannah, which they called "Ebenezer," a name signifying "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us," given it, no doubt, in recognition of their final escape from their sufferings and the close of their wanderings. Here for a few years they received occasional accessions from their former companions, and added a new element in the attempt to build the Colony into a Commonwealth. From these early emigrants of German blood some of the older families of the "Empire State of the South" are proud to trace their lineage.

There are quite a number of medals commemorating the events of the Salzburg emigration, the origin and causes of which have thus been outlined, but of these a brief description only must suffice. For more complete accounts the reader is referred to Van Loon, Supplement, where two at least are engraved (figures 60 and 80), and to the German Catalogues, especially that of Zeller, who has described many of the Salzburg issues. The medals may be roughly divided into two groups for the present purpose. The first refers to their reception into Belgium, where, as has been mentioned, a portion of the multitude went. Of these, Holtzhey engraved two of which I have knowledge: one has an emigrant train on the obverse, with a view of Salzburg in the distance, and a long inscription of thirteen lines on the reverse; the obverse of the second marks their reception in Belgium, with the legend *PERFUGIUM MISERIS* (a refuge for the distressed), and on the reverse is a seated female figure, an ox at her feet on the left and a ship on the right, with *BELGIUM FOEDERATUM* as the legend; while a third has an armed warrior protecting the emigrants, and the Netherland maiden and the national arms on the reverse.

Of the second group, which alludes more particularly to their Prussian experiences, there is a piece by P. P. Werner with the bust of Frederick

William I on the obverse, etc., and on the reverse Prussia, personified, stands addressing the exiles.

A second, extremely rare, commemorates their departure from their home. It was struck in silver, and is one of the class known as "box-medals," containing twenty-four little pictures in color, signed by A. Reinsch, which unfold when the obverse is unscrewed from the reverse. On the obverse is a figure of the Saviour bearing the cross, with the motto *SEQUERE ME* (Follow Me), surrounded by a crowd of emigrants, one of whom has a horse and another a cart in his care. On the reverse, Luther, Melancthon, and the Duke and Elector of Saxony are shown before an altar on which are the arms of the Electorate and the Duchy of Saxony.

A third is also a "box-medal" of silver, with seventeen pretty colored pictures enclosed, alluding to their enterprise, which were printed by David Hockhinger. The inscriptions are in German, and are taken from Acts, chapter VII, verse 3; translated they read, "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and come into the land which I shall show thee:" the allusion being, of course, to the call of Abraham "when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran." A fourth shows on the obverse a female figure standing, with a party of emigrants near her, and on the reverse Christ seated on clouds; a fifth, Christ blessing them on the obverse, and on the reverse Christ and Saint Peter. Still another has a group of three emigrants on the obverse and the cloudy pillar on the reverse,—referring to Israel's wanderings in the desert. Others still might be mentioned, but these will suffice.

May I be allowed to say, in conclusion, that while the events thus commemorated are perhaps unknown to many American collectors, as bearing even the remotest reference to our Colonial history, yet I trust that what has been said may give some new interest to those pieces which chance to have a place in American cabinets, and that the distant connection which they bear to the so-called "American series," claimed at the outset, has been established.

CAXTON.

SOME BIG COINS.

It is said the largest gold coin now in circulation is the gold ingot or "loul" of Anam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a flat, round gold piece, and on it is written in India ink its value, which is about \$220. The next sized coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang" of Japan which is worth about \$55; and next comes the "benda" of Ashantee which represents a value of about \$49. The California \$50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Anam, where the silver ingot is worth about \$15; next comes the Chinese "tael," and then the Austrian double thaler. — *Ex.*

SOME HITHERTO UNNOTICED VARIETIES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

[Concluded from Vol. XXXII, p. 67.]

Villa-Clara? Cuba, W. I.

18. *Obverse.* Laureated bust in armor to right; the hair long and tied with ribbon. Beneath the bust * ANT^o Gallo * Legend: CAROLVS·IV * * H_o ET I_o R_o P_o * A border of pellets. *Reverse.* A sort of rude cornucopia, from which on each side depends a bunch of grapes and a stalk of wheat? above, VBERTAS_o (fertility); below, v-c. 1790^o. Border a double line of pellets, alternating (°°°°°) Edge plain. Silver. 30.

H. classes this piece (No. 236) as uncertain (*incierta*), and while resembling the above in a general way, it presents many points of variance; the head and bust are quite differently treated; there is no name under the bust, and the legend reads CAROLVS * IV_o * H_o ET I_o R_o P_o *; the reverse shows an eight-pointed star above the inscription, and two small stars below it; there is no cornucopia, but four branches (two on each side) bearing bunches of grapes are apparently attached to the trunk of a small tree or shrub; there is no hyphen between v and c and the border is a single row of small pellets. Inasmuch as pieces of Villa-Clara were struck in the two following reigns, and the letters v-c are the initials applicable to that town, I have felt justified in giving it as the place of issue.

FERDINAND VII. Proclaimed Heir 1790; Succeeded 19 March, 1808.

Colonia? Uruguay, S. A.

19. *Obverse.* In field, F. 7^o and above, a monogram V4 The border corded. *Reverse.* A curving line over which is a "monstrance," the receptacle of the Host, or wafer, used in the Holy Eucharist, and beneath COL^A (the curve may be intended for the base of the monstrance.) Border corded. Edge plain. Silver, cast. 30.

The piece pictured in H. (No. 93) while the devices on both sides are nearly the same, yet has differences which are quite observable on comparison, though they are difficult to describe satisfactorily. The details of the letter F on the obverse vary essentially, and there is no period under the letter A on the reverse. H. classes it as uncertain (*incierta*). In this he follows Rivadeneira, who, however, in a note, after describing the piece says:— "The person from whom I obtained it gave it to me wrapped up in a piece of paper which I keep, with the classification of Santiago de Compostella, which agrees with all its details."

My reasons for attributing it to Colonia, are first that the name of that town was originally "Colonia de Santissimo Sacramento." The Host or

monstrance as a device would therefore seem to be most appropriate. Again, the abbreviation COL^A appears to me much more expressive of Colonia than of Santiago de Compostella. The monogram may possibly mean value (*valer*) 4 reales. Colonia is a fortified maritime town of Uruguay, on the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres.

Guatemala, Central America.

20. *Obverse.* Laureated and armored bust to right, with mantle and Order of the Golden Fleece. Legend: . FERDIN · HISP · VII · GUAT · II · and the date · 1808 · at the bottom. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A crowned shield divided horizontally (heraldically, per fess). In the upper division or chief, a horseman armed with a lance is charging to left upon some retreating soldiers. In the lower division or base, there are three conical mountains. The bordure of the shield is a ground-work of fine horizontal lines, and is charged with eight mussel shells. In the field at the sides of the shield · I — R · Legend: * INTER * SUSPIRIA * FIDES * [Freely, In the midst of our sorrow we have faith.] Border dentilated. Edge engravd □◦□◦□◦ Silver. 21.

This is somewhat like H. No. 16, which has on the obverse pg under the bust, and on the reverse, the figure and letter at the sides of the shield are punctuated thus · I · — · R ·

Potosi, South America.

21. *Obverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath, the inscription in five lines POTOSI • | PRO | FERDINANDO VII • | ANNO | 1808 • below the date is a full blown rose with two leaves; the third line of the inscription cuts through the wreath at each side. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A high conical mountain; on its side are several mine entrances, and a small building near the base to left. A crowned double-headed eagle is partly shown at the mountain top, the wings extended as if in flight. At the base of the mountain on either side are the pillars of Hercules, and in front a rounded hill on which are a flock of sheep, or probably llamas, running to the left, two men, and another small building. Legend: • OPTIMO • PRINC • PUBLICE • FIDELIT • JURAT • * Border dentilated. Edge engravd ◀◀◀◀ Silver. 40.

In H. No. 50 the first line of the inscription is much further from the wreath than in that just described; in other respects they are nearly the same. The reverse is exactly the same, apparently from the same die.

San Nicolas Actopan, Mexico.

22. *Obverse.* Arms of Spain crowned, surrounded by palm branches. Legend: FERNANDO VII · REY DE ESPANA · Y DE LAS INDIAS · • A circle of small pellets surrounds the legend; rim slightly dentilated. *Reverse.* Within a circle of small pellets the inscription in seven lines, above which is an

Zamora, Mexico.

very narrow and slightly raised above the field. The stems of the laurel and palm are crossed below the bust, which is in unusually high relief. *Reverse.* Blank, with a narrow rim slightly raised. Edge plain. Copper. 33.

The piece pictured by H. (No. 1) although in most respects nearly the same, still has differences in detail. The uniform is evidently full dress, and displays much lace and embroidery, and the collar and lapels of the coat, which is further decorated by an Order band over the right, and an Order chain (apparently of the Golden Fleece) over the left; other minor variations are also noticeable.

NEW YORK MEDAL FOR CHARTER-DAY.

A RECENT issue of the *New York Herald* has a cut of a medal in preparation for striking by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, to commemorate the consummation of the union of New York with the cities surrounding it, which was accomplished on the 1st of January last. The Society has an excellent custom of issuing medals in honor of events of local interest to the citizens of the metropolitan city, which is deserving of high commendation; and if the practice is continued, as we hope it may be, the series will in time become of great value, and of more than ordinary importance.

The same Society, as we are informed, is also contemplating the issue of a second medal which will mark the general conference of charity organizations, to take place in New York some time next month, and its preparation has been put in charge of Mr. Victor D. Brennan, one of the members.

The Charter-day medal is said to have been designed by Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, and the pieces are to be struck by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, in gold, silver, and bronzed copper. The size will be 40, American scale (or two and a half inches in diameter). The obverse represents the five municipalities which now make up "Greater New York," symbolized by five female figures in classic garb, vested and garlanded, seated in an exedra, their hands clasped to betoken union. Behind the central figure, who typifies the metropolis, are two Corinthian columns surmounted by a pediment, with an inscription of three lines in the space between them: NEW YORK | JANUARY 1 | MDCCCXCVIII — the date when the act of the Assembly took effect. In the background is a distant view of New York harbor. Beneath the figures are the names of the municipalities, in three lines: QUEENS at the left, RICHMOND at the right, in the first line, each word under one of the figures; in the second line, BROOKLYN at the left, THE BRONX at the right; and in the third, in the centre, is MANHATTAN. Beneath, and curving to conform to the lower edge, MAY 4, 1898, divided by a portion of a circular tablet

containing the seal or device of the Society, the oak-leaves, etc., as on other medals of the series. The legend is separated from the field by a circle, and reads: COMMEMORATING THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES ABOUT THE PORT OF NEW YORK

The reverse bears the fans of a windmill, the well-known emblem of the old Dutch town on Manhattan Island, which divides the field into four sections; in the top section is an ancient ship, its sails spread, with the Palisades at the right, and a group of Indian wigwams showing their pointed tops on the shore at the left; in the foreground is a boat with a sailor about to make a landing, or perhaps an Indian visitor returning from the "Half Moon," Hendrik Hudson's vessel. In the division at the left is a group of figures; Peter Minuit, in the costume of the period with pointed hat and small-clothes, and wearing a sword, the belt of which crosses his breast, is negotiating with an Indian chieftain in native dress and feathered coronet, for the purchase of New Amsterdam; in the background, at the right, are some of his companions, and three wigwams in the distance. In the right quadrant of the field, the familiar figure of old Peter Stuyvesant with his wooden leg, is shown marching sword in hand, leading his forces out of the gate of Fort Amsterdam; behind him is a drummer followed by the troops, one of whom bears the Dutch flag, while in the distance the ensign of Great Britain is seen floating over the fort. In the quadrant at the base we are shown a part of the American army drawn up in order, and listening to an officer in Continental uniform, who is reading to them the Declaration of Independence on the Common where now stands the City Hall. The legend is separated from the field by a circle which touches the arms of the windmill; surrounding and respectively opposite the four scenes described above are the dates of the several events commemorated; over the top, SEPT. 2, 1609 (that of the discovery); at the left, MAY 4, 1626 (that of the purchase from the Indians); on the right, SEPT. 8, 1664 (the date of the British taking possession), and at the bottom, JULY 9, 1776, when the Declaration was read to the troops of the Continental Army. These various dates are separated by four devices suggestive of the different eras commemorated, and which are quite happily selected. The first is an escallop shell, symbolizing the voyage of discovery; the second, a tulip, a pleasant hit at a well-known event in Dutch history; the third, a crown, for the English period; and the fourth, the eagle, our national emblem.

The designs, both of obverse and reverse, as will be seen, are all suggestive and appropriate to the events commemorated, historical in their character, and generally well managed. Perhaps the group of females in the sketch of the obverse, shown in advance of striking, and from which our description is made, might be improved; the seated attitude given them all was very likely chosen to signify the equal rights of the various municipal-

ities ; but it would be most unfair to criticize the design, having only the rough sketch, which has been furnished us by a New York correspondent, by which to judge it, and an inspection of the medal when completed, we are very sure, will disarm all unfavorable comment. M.

A MEDIEVAL MEDAL OF ST. HUBERT.

It is well known that during the Middle Ages it was customary to wear medallic amulets as a protection against danger. These were frequently prepared for specific cases. Travellers about to take a long journey provided themselves with coins or medals, which often bore religious devices with an appropriate motto ; the custom has been traced by some to a much earlier period than medieval days ; the Romans used a small piece called the *tessera hospitalis*, i. e. a "token of hospitality," which was broken into two pieces, and the presentation of one piece to the holder of the other entitled its possessor, though a stranger, to protection and the privileges of a guest.

In the days of Edward III, the gold nobles of that prince were specially valued by travellers exposed to danger in countries distant from their home, for they bore a Scripture text, which translated signifies, "Jesus passing through the midst of them went His way." This was a favorite talisman against thieves, as well as against other anticipated dangers ; its motto is taken from St. Luke's Gospel, iv : 30. It was also worn in battle, for the same purpose. Then there are the "touch-pieces" presented to those who had been touched by the sovereign as a cure for "the King's evil." These sometimes bore the device of St. Michael overcoming the dragon, and were usually struck in gold or silver, and worn or carried to prevent the return of the trouble. The custom lasted as late as Queen Anne's time, and it is said that Dr. Johnson wore or possessed one which had been given him when a child, by the Queen. The story is told in a recent number of the *Journal* that it was not till the reign of George the First that the custom was discontinued ; and that when the King was asked to give his royal touch to those who were suffering from the disease, he declined, wittily saying he would leave that duty to the Pretender.¹ Even the thief and the profligate used amulets to further their ends—to save themselves from discovery, or from the consequences of their acts. Of the former, Mercury was the patron among the Romans, and for the latter a rhinoceros was the favorite device.

When Alchemy was generally practiced, many medals with occult symbols were struck, and in accordance with the old proverb "*Omne ignotum pro magnifico*"—meaning when liberally rendered, "Whatever is not understood is held to possess wonderful power," their mystical devices made them of

¹ See note on "touch pieces" by Dr. Storer, in the *October Journal*, p. 47 of the present volume, where several of this class were described. — EDS.

peculiar value to those who hoped to derive protection from the interposition in their behalf of the secret and magical influence these pieces were supposed to possess. The slaves of the medal, like the famous slave of the lamp in the wondrous tales of the Arabian Nights, were deemed to be subject to its charm, and ready to respond to the summons of the holder.

There are those who hold the theory — which has already been given in the *Journal* — that the Contorniates, concerning the use of which there has been so much discussion among numismatists, were struck or cast for a similar end, and that, by the devices and mottoes they bore, victory might be secured to one party or another, in the games and races provided by imperial command, to amuse the populace.

The medieval pieces to which this occult power was supposed to be given by a religious formula pronounced by some high ecclesiastic, usually bore as might be expected, a religious device: — the passion of our Lord, or the figure of some Saint were held to be of the highest efficacy. When the former was used, it was not unfrequently combined with the words which are said to have accompanied the vision of Constantine *EN TOTTO NIKA* or their Latin equivalent — *In hoc signo vinces* — By this sign thou shalt conquer. Combined with the devices of the Saints we often find a short petition for their intervention in an emergency, and the custom has its followers, especially in the Roman Church, until the present day. Devotional medals with a prayer for protection against pestilence are doubtless familiar to many, and a number have been described in the articles on Medical Medals, contributed to the *Journal* by Dr. Storer.

The use of these medals was, however, not confined to those who sought supernatural protection against danger or death; some were also worn by those who desired such assistance in their daily employments, or their amusements. It is to a piece of the latter class that I wish to call attention — a curious medal moulded in lead, of which an illustration is given in the last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* (p. 229). The obverse shows Christ upon the cross, with St. John at the left; the Virgin kneeling and clasping His feet, at the base; and another draped figure (? St. Mary Magdalene) standing at the right. There is a socket or heavy line below the group, cutting off the exergue from the field; in exergue is the date 1584. The field is surrounded by a circular line springing from the ends of the socket, intercepted near the top on each side by the expanding terminals of the arms of the cross; the short arm at the top has no such terminal, but is crossed transversely by a diagonal band. Legend, outside the circular line, · IN · HOC · SIGNO · VINCES ·. The reverse shows St. Hubert, the patron of huntsmen, kneeling; about his head is a halo, and his hands are clasped in prayer; before him at the left is the stag with the cross between his antlers, and behind him, on the right, another stag is approaching from the forest;

at the top there is seen an angel holding a scroll. The legend is separated from the field as on the obverse, but the quaint medieval letters are not all legible in the engraving, and I can only decipher HVBERTVS the name of the Saint, and portions of another word or two.

The medal has a loop at the top for suspension, and as engraved, is about size 28, on the American scale. There are numerous pieces in honor of St. Hubert, who dates from early in the eighth century: the chief value of that under notice depends upon its age, and the curious style in which the artist has worked up his subjects, both on obverse and reverse. The piece formerly belonged to the late Mons. Dumont, and is now in the cabinet of M. Hamal-Mouton, of Liege, and is believed to be of great rarity, and perhaps unique.

The story of the Saint may be of sufficient interest to conclude this paper, which I condense from Mrs. Clement's account.

St. Hubert of Liege was a nobleman fond of pleasure, who lived in Aquitaine in the days of Pepin d'Heristal. A leader in all the gayeties of the Court, he was also devoted to the sports of the chase, and cared nothing for the days which the Church set apart for a cessation from all worldly pleasures; he even hunted on those specially appointed for fasting and prayer, and the event, of which a representation appears on the medal, took place on such a day. It was in Holy Week, just before Easter, that he was following his hounds in the Forest of Ardennes, when there appeared to him a milk-white stag, with a crucifix between his branching antlers. Hubert was astonished at the sight, repented of his sins, and became a hermit, with his cell in the wood where he had so often hunted for amusement. To the robbers and idolaters who frequented the forest, as the tradition tells us, he preached a better life, and finally became a priest, and in time the Bishop of Liege. His body is said to have been interred in that city in the Church of St. Peter, and thirteen years after his death, when his tomb was opened, his remains were found to be uncorrupted and his episcopal robes unstained. A century later the remains were transferred to the Abbey of the Benedictines in the Forest of Ardennes, and he was beatified as the patron of the chase, and chapels were erected to his honor where devout huntsmen might offer their petitions for success. Upon his intercession those afflicted with *rabies* placed great reliance, and the pilgrimage to the little village in Ardennes, where his bones repose, was long one of the most celebrated in Belgium, but faith in his power has ceased to have much influence. C.

We suspect that the medals of St. Hubert were carried by those who "followed the hounds" rather as a safeguard against *rabies*, than for any such assistance to the sportsman's skill as our correspondent seems to think probable, and if so, this would place the piece among the protective medals or amulets, which he first discusses, although they may have also been used for the other purpose. — EDS.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 77.)

THERE are again entries in past groups to be made, of new or undescribed medals.

I. CANADA. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

London, Ontario.

1242. *Obverse.* Within chased circle, bust, crowned, to left, with ear-rings and necklace; in front of it, an upright olive branch. Upon shoulder: P. W. ELLIS & CO TORONTO Beneath: DIAMOND | REGISTERED | JUBILEE Inscription, upon vine ornamented border: 1837 — VICTORIA — 1897 Exergue, upon a scroll: QUEEN | AND | EMPRESS

Reverse. Beneath a locomotive and tender, for crest, a shield bearing two sheaves, chevron, and beaver, and supported by a moose and bear standing upon a scroll, upon which: LABORE ET PERSEVERANTIA Under the shield, incused: P W ELLIS & CO Beneath all, crossed maple branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: · VICTORIA HOSPITAL · | · LONDON CANADA ·

Aluminum. 24. 34mm. In my collection, through Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA—MEXICO. D. *Epidemics.*

Cholera, 1833.

1243. *Obverse.* Within an incompleting circle: * | SANTO DIOS | SANTO FUERTE * | SANTO INMORTAL | LIBRANOS S. (SEÑOR) DE | * TODO MAL * | * A. 1833 * (O God, Holy, Mighty, Immortal, Deliver us, Lord, from All Evil.)¹ Exergue: Two olive twigs, divided by a star.

Reverse. Within a similar circle, tipped below by two stars, a Latin cross studied with pellets. At each side of its base, an olive twig.

Bronze. 24. 39mm. Edges chased. Perforated, within circle of eight stars. I have rubbings from the late Dr. J. W. Bastow, to whom I have been under repeated obligations.

Yellow Fever, 1883. Port of San Blas, Territory of Tepic (Pacific Coast).

1244. *Obverse.* Within a circle, a pelican feeding its young. Inscription: SALVO A LOS ATACADOS DE | * FIEBRE AMARILLA EN 1883 *

Reverse. Within circle, an irradiated mirror, encircled by two serpents, between crossed laurel branches. Inscription: EL MUNICIPIO DEL PUERTO DE S. BLAS | * DR FEDERICO PEDRERA *²

Gold. 17. 26 mm (?). Edges scalloped. I have drawings from the late Dr. Bastow.

F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

1245. *Obverse.* A serpent entwining a chalice. Above: BLANCO

Reverse. Cuartilla, above prickly pear.

Brass. 17. 27mm. Betts Cat., II Jan., 1898, No. 447.

¹ The above medal differs materially from the ordinary Mexican religious pieces. I have previously shown in the *Journal* (for July, 1889), and in *The Sanitarian*, that there were similar medals struck in other Catholic countries during the cholera epidemic of 1830, which reached this country in 1832, and Mexico in

1833. They were intended as a constant reminder of danger, and an ever-present prayer for heavenly protection.

² The recipient, Dr. Pedrera, is now a resident of Merida, Yucatan.

V. THE UNITED STATES. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

New Jersey. Newark.

1246. *Obverse.* NEWARK CITY | 50 | DISPENSARY

Reverse. Similar.

Celluloid. Square. 23 x 23, 35 x 35mm. The numbers run from one to fifty. I have impressions from Dr. W. S. Disbrow.

1247. *Obverse.* An eagle facing and to left, with outspread wings, supporting a shield. In centre of this, the State arms. Above, upon a plicated band, incused: NEWARK SANITARY Below, upon a scroll, incused: POLICE In upper angle: 14.

Reverse. Blank.

Brass. 52 x 38, 85 x 60mm. With pin attachment. No longer used. I have drawings from Dr. Disbrow.

1248. *Obverse.* The Geneva cross, upon white enamelled field, within blue enamel ring. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank, save BRAXMAR — NEW YORK.

Brass, gilt plated. 12. 18mm. (Button.)

Worn by members of the N. J. Order of Military Surgeons, when on fatigue or civil duty. See No. 1009. Communicated to me by Dr. Disbrow.

New York.

1249. *Obverse.* Within circle, the Geneva cross, red enamel on white field. Inscription, in blue enamel border: SOCIETY FOR THE FIRST AID TO THE INJURED *

Reverse. Blank, save JOHN FRICK | — N. Y — (Incused.)

Silver. 15. 23mm. With pin attachment. Established in New York, and perhaps other cities. I have drawings from Dr. Disbrow.

Texas. Waco.

1250. *Obverse.* Building. Inscription: THE NATATORIO — SANITARIUM | WACO. TEXAS.

Reverse. Building. Inscription: THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE | WACO. TEXAS.

Aluminum. 24. 38mm. I have drawings from Dr. B. P. Wright, of Utica, N. Y.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

1251. *Obverse.* State arms of Pa., surrounded by seven stars. Beneath, 1897. Inscription: AMERICAN. PUBLIC. HEALTH. ASSOCIATION. PHILA.

Reverse. Blank, save BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE. PHILA.

Silver, bronze. Yellow upon blue enamel, with silver beading at edge. 12. 20mm. (Button.) Struck upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association. I have drawings from Dr. Disbrow.

1252. *Obverse.* The Western hemisphere. Across it, upon a band: SEP'T. 15. 16. 17. 18. At sides: 18-96 Inscription, divided by twigs of laurel: AMERICAN — PUBLIC | HEALTH — ASSOCIATION

Reverse. Blank.

Brass. Diamond shaped, suspended by ring, and red, white and blue ribbon, from a pin, surmounted by a bison, to right. I owe a drawing to Dr. Disbrow.

F. b. *Irregular Practitioners.*

I am now able to describe the following:

(251.) *Obverse.* D^r D. L. FLEMMING | 636 | VINE st | N. E. COR. 7TH. ST | PHILA.

Reverse. D^r N. B. LEIDY | BLOOD | PURIFIER. | 213 N. 6th st | PHILA^A P^A

White metal. 14. 22mm. Edges beaded. I have impressions from Dr. Wright, of Utica.

F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

1253. *Obverse.* FOR INFANTS | MELLINS | FOOD | * AND INVALIDS *

Reverse. Blank.

White rubber. 29. 45mm. Communicated to me by Dr. Wright.

1254. *Obverse.* GOOD FOR DRINK | — OF — | PEPPER'S PHOS-FERRATES | AT ANY
1ST CLASS | —O— | FOUNTAIN

Reverse. PHOS-FERRATES | BRAIN FOOD (upon scroll) | & TONIC (upon scroll)
| SERVED IN 2 GLASSES | ► PALATABLE ◄ | ARTESIAN M'F'G | & BOT. CO. | — WACO ·
TEX · —

Aluminum. 18. 30mm. I have impressions from Dr. Wright.

(298.) Barry & McDannel, Knoxville, Tenn.

Occurs with milled as well as smooth rim, and is smaller, being size 11 instead of 12. In my collection.

F. d. *Medical Apparatus.*

1255. *Obverse.* Within circle: C. A. W. Inscription: GENUINE ELECTRO MAG-
NETIC AMBER BEADS Exergue: A star.

Reverse. An eagle to left, with spread wings, between lightnings and two stars.
Beneath, a cog-wheel above two jars touching superiorly, and the flukes of an anchor,
looped with a rope. Upon a transverse band: C. A. W. Exergue: TRADE MARK

Brass. 22. 35mm. I have impressions from Dr. Wright.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Joseph Barclay Pentland (1797-1873), of London. Comparative Anatomist.

1256. There exists a bronze medallion by David d'Angers.

The regular sequence is now resumed:

F. 3. *Irregular Practitioners.* (Continued.)

Thomas Holloway (1800-1883), of London. Founder of hospital for the insane
poor at Virginia Water.

1257. *Obverse.* Within circle, nude head, to left. Upon neck, in raised letters:
J MOORE F. No inscription.

Reverse. MEMORIAL MEDAL OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT INTRODUCED TO
THE PUBLIC 15 OCT^R 1837 PROFILE OF THE PROPRIETOR THO^S HOLLOWAY ENGRAVED
FROM LIFE BY JOSEPH MOORE BIRMINGHAM 1858.

Bronze. 38. 60mm. In the Weber collection.

1258. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. In the Brettauer collection.

1259. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon neck: J. MOORE F. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 24. 37mm. *Numismatic Chronicle*, XII, 1892, Part III, p. 245. In
the collection of Mr. W. S. Lincoln, of London.

1260. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon neck, incused: J. MOORE Inscription:
PROFESSOR — HOLLOWAY Exergue: LONDON

Reverse. Hygieia seated, with patera, from which a serpent drinks, that is en-
twined round burning altar at right; at left, a pillar surmounted by a globe. Upon
base, at right, J. M. (incused). Inscription: HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Ex-
ergue: 1857

Bronze. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Neumann, No. 22,651; Fonrobert Cat.
(Australien, etc.), No. 295; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. ii, No. 613; Atkins, p. 381; Grue-
ber, *Num. Chronicle*, XII, 1892, p. 246; Stainsfield, Australian tokens, p. 61, No. 263;
Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 4. In the Brettauer, Hunt, and Disbrow collections,
and my own.

1261. *Obverse.* As preceding, but name upon shoulder is in raised letters, in-
stead of incused.

Reverse. The dress of Hygieia is plain, without ornamented border, and the
letters upon base, at right, are absent.

Bronze. 22. 34mm. In my collection.

1262. As the last but one, but 1858. Engraver's name incused.

Bronze. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Neumann, No. 22,649; Fonrobert Cat. (Australien, etc.), No. 297; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, VI, 3d series, 1886; Stainsfield, p. 62, No. 265; Atkins, p. 381; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 6. In the Government and Bretttau collection, and my own.

1263. Presumably the counterpart of No. 1261 also exists, with raised letters, for 1858.

Bronze. 22. 34mm.

1264. As No. 1260, but smaller, 1857. Engraver's name incused.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. Neumann, No. 22,652; Fonrobert Cat. (Australien, etc.), No. 296; Stainsfield, p. 62, No. 264; Atkins, p. 381; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 5. In the Bretttau collection and my own.

1265. As preceding, save with the differences of No. 1261. Engraver's name raised.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. In the Bretttau collection.

1266. As the last but one, with incused name, save 1858.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. Neumann, No. 22,650; Fonrobert Cat., No. 298; Stainsfield, p. 62, No. 266; Atkins, p. 381; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 7; Howarth, *Coins and Tokens of the British Colonies*, p. 79. In the Bretttau collection and my own.

1267. Presumably the counterpart of No. 1265 also exists, with raised letters, for 1858.

Bronze. 18. 28mm. The above were struck for circulation in Australia.

1268. *Obverse*. Field lined and pearly, with central perforation. Inscription: MUSEE ANATOMIQUE + DU D^r KAHN +

Reverse. Blank.

Gilt copper. Neumann, No. 28,296. Despite its French inscription, this is said to be a London token.

James Morison (1770-1840), of London.

1269. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: T. R. PINCHES. LONDON. Inscription: JAMES MORISON THE HYGEIST. | BORN MDCCCLXX. DIED. MDCCCXL.

Reverse. Above: JAMES MORISON THE HYGEIST. Within field: PROCLAIMED | FIRST | THAT THE VITAL | PRINCIPLE IS IN THE BLOOD | SECOND | THAT ALL DISEASES | ARISE FROM IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD | THIRD | THAT SUCH IMPURITY CAN ONLY BE ERADICATED | BY A PURGATIVE SUCH AS | THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE | BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH LONDON | FOURTH | THAT THE DEADLY POISONS USED AS | MEDICINES BY THE DOCTORS ARE | TOTALLY UNNECESSARY IN | THE CURE OF DISEASES. Upon rim: * THE * GREAT * MEDICAL * REFORMER *

Bronze, white metal. 32. 65mm. Very rare. Duisburg, *Suppl. I*, p. 13, No. DCX^a; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., VI, 1886, p. 305; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 3, and July, 1891, after No. 1671. In the Provincial Museum at Halifax, N. S., the Bretttau and Government collections, and my own.

1270. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon truncation: BADDELEY BRO^s LONDON. Inscription: H M. S. H. THE PRINCE OF MANTUA & MONTFERRAT.

Reverse. TO HIS MOST SERENE HIGHNESS C. O. GROOM NAPIER, PRINCE OF MANTUA. - - - - - DISCOVERER OF THE VEGETARIAN CURES OF INTemperance, CONSUMPTION AND CANCER &C.

White metal. 21. 32mm. I owe the description to Dr. F. P. Weber, of London.

1271. *Obverse*. Inscription: J. W. REIMERS + In field, lined and pearly circles, enclosing perforation.

I Dep. Surg.-Gen. Huntington, U. S. A., to whom, as to his predecessor, Dr. J. S. Billings, I have owed so much assistance, having relinquished the charge of the Army Medical Museum to his successor, Col. and Ass't

Surg. Dallas Bache, U. S. A., I am glad to acknowledge that this gentleman also seems as interested in medical numismatics, and as ready to assist in its development as could be desired.

Reverse. Blank.

Gilt copper. Edge of obverse beaded. Neumann, No. 28,337. This token was of an "anatomical museum" in London. It resembles No. 1268.

1272. *Obverse.* Nude bust, to right. Inscription: JSAAC — SUAINSON

Reverse. A female holding herbs over a furnace, to right. Inscription: HYGEIA PREPARING VELNOS' VEGETABLE SYRUP * Exergue: P(onthon).

Silver, copper. 18. 28mm. Only twelve known, the issue having been called in and the dies destroyed because of erroneous spelling of the name. Neumann, No. 23,305; Batty, I, p. 177, No. 1430; Conder, p. 238, No. 234, pl. III; Pye, p. 34, No. 10; Atkins, p. 138, No. 725; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 2.

1273. *Obverse.* Bust of Geo. III, as Prince of Wales, to left. Inscription: GEORGIUS P(RINCEPS) . S(ENESCALLUS) . S(COTIAE) . C(ORNUBIAE) . D(VX) . 1799. [This is the obverse of a silver medal designed by Col. Fullarton for Ayrshire.]

Reverse. As that of preceding.

Copper. 18. 28mm. Batty, I, p. 177, No. 1430^a; Atkins, p. 299, No. 4; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1671.

1274. *Obverse.* FOR . THE . PROPRIETERS (*sic*) T. TOWNSHEND ALCHYMIST TO HIS MAJESTY . 1760. THE . ORIGINAL . SPAW (spa) . IN . ST . GEORGES . FIELDS . SO . MEMORABLE . IN . THE . PLAGUE . 1665. Beneath: T T

Reverse. Bust, to left. Inscription: LAZARUS RIVERIUS¹ . NON OMNIBUS DORMIO . | MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO . (A specimen in the Imperial Cabinet at Berlin is reported by Duisburg to have upon the rim: ROB^t BAKER ESQ^r TWICKENHAM.)

Silver plated. 20. 31mm. Duisburg, p. 45, No. cxxv; Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d ser., VI, 1886, pp. 310, 315; Storer, *loc. cit.*, October, 1887, No. 243. In the Government collection.

[To be continued.]

AN UNDESCRIBED WASHINGTON.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us rubbings of a large Washington Medal, which he has had the opportunity of examining in New York, but the name of the owner is not given. An inspection of the lists of Washington pieces compiled by Mr. Appleton for the *Journal*, from his collection, and of other lists accessible to us, fails to show any medal exactly agreeing with it, and it was unknown to dealers consulted in New York; we therefore believe it may properly be classed as undescribed. The description is as follows:—

Obverse. Clothed bust of Washington three-quarters facing to the left. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. The date 1789 between two stars of five points at the bottom, completes the circle.

Reverse. Within a wreath of olive branches crossed and tied by a bow of ribbon at the bottom and open at the top, with a small five-pointed star between their tips, is the date 1789 over which are two hands clasped and beneath which are two pipes, bowls upward, their long stems crossed. Legend, above, FRIENDSHIP and below, THE PIPE OF PEACE; seven five-pointed stars between the divisions of the legend on the left, and six on the right. Silver. Size 38, nearly.

The rubbing is not entirely clear in all the details, but the workmanship is evidently much later than the date,—that of Washington's first inauguration as President—and although the design suggests the Indian Peace Medals, we should hardly place the time of issue much if any before 1840. Of its history we have learned no particulars. If any of our readers can enlighten us on the origin or purpose of this medal, we shall be glad to hear from them.

¹ Dr. Lazare Rivière (1589–1655) was of Montpellier, France.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 87.]

MLXXXIV. Obverse, An equilateral triangle enclosing the square and compasses with the letter G in the centre. Legend, on the left side of the triangle, RESP.: □ PEDRO OGAZON; on the right side, N^o 108. R.: E.: A.: A.: and on the base, OR.: DE MEXICO 1890 [Worshipful Lodge Pedro Ogazon, No. 108, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite]; in the lower left corner of the base, RAMIREZ (the name of the engraver), very small. Reverse, Plain. The space around the square and compasses has been removed, and very likely the working tools were separately struck. A loop at the top of the planchet, by which it was suspended from a dark red ribbon. Silver. Length of side, 34.¹

MLXXXV. Obverse, On the field is a radiant G enclosed within and the rays surmounted by the square and compasses; below the working tools are two acacia branches, the stems crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon; the points of the compasses extend to the wreath; at the ends of the sprigs and below the bow are mullets, or five-pointed stars pierced. Legend, RESP.: LOG.: REGENERACION NUM. 103 DE LA OBED.: DE LA GR.: DIET.: OR.: DE MEXICO D. F. [Worshipful Lodge Regeneration, No. 103, of the Grand Diet, Orient of Mexico, "Federal District."] Reverse, Beneath a small irradiated triangle on which is the All-seeing eye, is the inscription in six lines, E. J. CERVANTES. | M. ROMERO. | L. J. BULLARD. | C. XICOY. | C. KLEINERT. | H. C. WALKER. the names of the founders or charter members of the Lodge. Legend, above, FUN.: POR SU V. M. MIGUEL BAYONA Y LOS QQ.: HH.: and below, completing the circle, ★ A.: L.: 5650 MARZO 6 1890 E.: V.: ★ [Founded by its Worshipful Master, Miguel Bayona and the dearly beloved Brethren (*queridos hermanos*) (named on the field), in the year of Light (*Año Luz*) 5650, and of the vulgar era, March 6, 1890.] A loop at the top, by which it was suspended with a ribbon of red, white and red vertical stripes, from a broad clasp, designed to be engraved with the owner's name. Silver. Size 24.²

MLXXXVI. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a six-pointed star made by two equilateral triangles, which have balls on the terminal points and an inner parallel line, are two concentric circles enclosing the square and compasses, within which is the letter G; the points of the compasses rest on two hemispheres, inscribed with meridian lines and parallels; that to the left is marked EUROPA and the other AMERICA. Legend, between the circles, above, □ N^o 10. SIMON BOLIVAR.: AGOSTO and below, completing the circle, ★

¹ This is probably a later issue by the Lodge which struck that already described under MXXX. The □ contains ∴. In the note on that piece will be found further particulars concerning the Lodge. These and the following descriptions of Mexicans were sent me by the late Dr. Bastow only a short time before his lamented death, and were accompanied by a carefully

prepared pencil drawing of each, with explanations of the Spanish abbreviations.

² This Lodge is under the obedience or jurisdiction of the Grand Diet of Mexico, which as has been already stated, is the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Republic, and independent of the so-called higher grades.

DE 1868 * [Lodge No. 10, Simon Bolivar, August, 1868.] On the points of the star, beginning at the upper left one, is an ornate letter, one on each point, MEXICO Reverse, Plain, for engraving. A loop at the top, for a ring. Copper, silvered. Size from point to point, 32; of the circle, 16.¹

The following is a Member's jewel, and though struck, can hardly be regarded as a medal. A figure of the front of a temple composed of a dome, supported by three columns which rest upon three steps. On the dome is incused a radiant triangle with the All-seeing eye; on the cornice, OR.: MEXICO; on the upper step, RESP □ N° 10. On the second FILADELPHOS. and on the third, R.: E.: A.: A.: 5639. [Worshipful Lodge No. 10, Philadelphians, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 1879.] The letters are incused. The metal between the columns removed. Reverse, Plain. Pierced at the top for a ring. Silver. Height, 24; breadth, 16 nearly.²

MLXXXVII. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCCCLXII, and apparently from the same die (Arms of Spain, with the legend RESP.: LOG.: RIEGO etc.) Reverse, Bust to right, three-quarters facing, in military uniform with high embroidered collar which is slightly open, with a broad ribbon across the breast from the left shoulder: this is probably a portrait of the Spanish General whose name is borne by the Lodge. Legend, above, * MURIO POR LA LIBERTAD * [He died for liberty.] A die-projection at the top by which the piece is worn suspended from a ribbon of red, yellow and red, the Spanish colors, diagonally across which is fastened another with the Mexican national colors, red, white and green. Silver. Size 23. The obverse die was by Pena.³

MLXXXVIII. Obverse, A planchet in the form of an equilateral triangle, enclosing the square and compasses, within which is a large letter G; the field around the working tools is removed. Legend, on the left bar of the triangle, □ PATRIE —; on the right, HUMANITE and on the base, OR.: DE MEXICO 5886. [Lodge of Fatherland and Humanity, Orient of Mexico, 1886.] Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which the jewel is worn suspended from a ribbon of the French national colors and having an oblong bar or clasp at each end. Silver. Length of side, 36.⁴

MLXXXIX. Obverse, A five-pointed star, each point having facets at slight angles to each other, and the terminals having small balls, superimposed on a wreath of olive which is formed by two branches crossed at the base and having one of the balls between the stems; attached to and partly sur-

¹ I understand this Lodge has its Orient in the City of Mexico, and it is named of course for the famous General. The □ has .:

² Dr. Bastow remarks that the name of this Lodge is neither good Spanish (as spelled) or any other language, and should have had F in place of the PH. The □ has .:

³ The Lodge which struck this medal is named for Rafael Riego, who was born in Asturias, Spain, about 1785; he was a leader of the insurgents who took up arms against Ferdinand VII in 1820, for the Liberal Constitution of 1812; subsequently he was made Captain-General of Asturias and President of the Cortes.

He resisted the French army which invaded Spain in 1823, and having been taken prisoner, was hung and quartered at Madrid, November 7, 1823. The Lodge was founded in 1879, and is composed principally of the Liberal element of Spaniards residing in the city of Mexico, and works in that language.

⁴ This is the members' jewel of the Lodge named, working in the French language in the City of Mexico. Dr. Bastow wrote that though not strictly a medal, it is included among Masonic Medals by Mexican collectors; the triangle seems to be cast, the letters burished and the field roughened, while the central device was apparently struck and attached. The □ has .:

mounting the top of the wreath is a folded ribbon, the forked ends of which are much narrower than the central upper portion, and fall at the sides, half way down the wreath. Incused on the upper fold in three lines curving upward, R. □ HIJOS | DE | TEHUACAN [Regular or Worshipful Lodge Sons of Tehuacan.] Reverse, Plain. The spaces between the star and wreath removed. A clasp at the top by which it is worn suspended by a dark red ribbon. Silver. Breadth, 25 ; height, 30 nearly.¹

MXC. Obverse, The square and compasses irradiated and enclosing the letter G, all within a wreath of acacia branches, open at the top, the stems crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon below. Legend, above, EL RESP. CAPIT. BESSER N^o. 1 and below, completing the circle, ★ VAL. DE MEXIC. ★ [The Worshipful and Capitular Lodge, Besser, No. 1, Valley of Mexico.] Reverse, A radiant cross bottony. Legend, above, CAMP. TEMPLARIO NACIONAL MEXICANO and below, completing the circle, ★ A. O. 769 ★ [Mexican National Encampment, *Anno Ordinis*, year of the Order 769, i. e., 1887.] A die-projecting loop at the top, by which it was worn suspended by a ribbon of the Mexican national colors. Silver. Size 18.²

MXCI. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a seven-pointed star, the spaces between the points filled with groups of rays making seven more points, are two concentric circles ; within the inner one is inscribed an inverted equilateral triangle bearing 33 in large figures ; above the triangle is a triangular level, its base lacking ; at the right the square and compasses, and at the left two crossed mallets. Legend, between the circles, above, GR. OR. ESTB. DE ANAH. and below, completing the circle, but with considerable space between the parts of the legend, ★ EE. UU. MM. ★ [For *Gran Oriente, establecido de Anahuac*, i. e., Grand Orient established in Anahuac, the ancient or Aztec name of Mexico, which means 'close to the water,' and has reference to the position of the Aztec city of Mexico on a lake ; United States of Mexico.] Upon each point of the star is a small five-pointed star, and the points of the large star terminate in small balls. Reverse, Plain. A loop at the top by which it was attached to a pendant Mexican eagle, with wings displayed, at the top of which was attached a ribbon of the Mexican tricolor. Cast. Silver, the reliefs burnished, and the figures 33 in gold subsequently added. Size, from point to point, 32 nearly ; of the exterior circle, 20.³

1 The same remarks apply to this as to the preceding and several others described from Dr. Bastow's drawings, as to its medallie character. The piece appears to be a cast, though the lines are sharp and in high relief. The □ has ∴. It is a member's jewel of the Lodge named, which is located at Tehuacan, in the State of Puebla. The date of foundation or of issue has not been ascertained.

2 This is a medal of a body which seems to have been designed to confer not only the degrees in a Lodge of Perfection but also the Templar grades ; but

Dr. Bastow wrote he was informed that this body was never recognized as legitimate, and was short lived ; the medal is therefore probably rare. Besser is presumed to have been the name of an individual, but who he was has not been discovered.

3 Dr. Bastow stated that this medal was issued by irregular Masons, some of whom had been expelled from the regular body, who attempted to institute a Grand Consistory, but it was never recognized and soon became defunct. This medal is believed to be rare.

MXCII. Obverse, A Delta, or equilateral triangle, surrounded by formal rays and having upon it the letter J Legend, IL.: RESP.: LOG.: CAP.: DE PERF.: ALPHA N. I. DEL DIS.: FED.: with a small five-pointed star at the base [Illustrious and Worshipful Chapitral Lodge of Perfection, Alpha No. 1, of the Federal District]. Reverse, A cubic stone with conical top, having the radiant sun upon the face or front of the cube. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, L.: Q.: U.: L.: V.: N.: S.: L.: M.: [For *Lo que una la virtud no separa la muerte*, i. e., That which, or better perhaps in the plural, Those whom virtue unites death can not separate]. Loop at the top by which it is worn suspended from a dark red ribbon. Silver. Size 19.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

A BOSTON NAVAL MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:

As you have expressed the desire to give a record in your magazine of the Historical Medals of America, I send you the following description of one which is both historical and local in its character, and it may also be fairly said to be of national interest. It has been described elsewhere, especially by Snowden, in his "Medallic Memorials," and the reverse has been engraved in the Life of Commodore Perry, by Rev. Dr. Griffis, so that my account lacks the merit of novelty; nevertheless, as the *Journal* has apparently overlooked it, you will perhaps like to give it mention, for future reference.

Obverse. Head of Commodore Perry, to left; beneath the truncation, F. N. MITCHELL, F. Legend, on the left, COMMODORE and on the right, M. C. PERRY This was cut by the elder Mitchell, one of the best medallic engravers that have appeared in this country, and is an excellent specimen of his work.

Reverse. Within a wreath composed of oak and laurel branches, the stems of which pierce an heraldic naval crown—a circlet heightened with the sterns and hoisted sails of ancient ships alternating—is a long inscription: PRESENTED TO COM. M. C. PERRY, SPECIAL MINISTER FROM THE U. S. A., BY MERCHANTS OF BOSTON, IN TOKEN OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES IN NEGOTIATING THE TREATY WITH JAPAN SIGNED AT YOKU-HAMA MARCH 31 AND WITH LEW CHEW AT NAPA, JULY 11, 1854. Size 40.

One impression in gold was struck and presented to Commodore Matthew Colbraith Perry, and others were made in bronze and given to the subscribers to the fund for preparing the medal, and to a few others. The event which it commemorates is sufficiently explained by the piece itself; it was one in which Boston merchants were particularly interested, as they were for many years more actively engaged in trade with China and the neighboring nations than any of their fellow-countrymen.

BOSTONIA.

¹ This is a medal of a Lodge of Perfection, working Mexico, which corresponds to our District of Columbia, under the Scottish Rite, in the "Federal District" of

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE last issue of *The Chronicle*, for 1897, — the organ of the Numismatic Society of London, — has an interesting account of the Annual Meeting of this Society, which has just passed its "Diamond Jubilee," having been founded in the same year in which Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria ascended the throne. It is evidently in a highly prosperous condition, both as to its membership and its resources. The President, Sir John Evans, K. C. B., D. C. L., etc., in his Address, which is printed in full, gives a valuable *resumé* of the proceedings of the year then closing, with a brief summary of the more important papers which have been read at the gatherings of the Society or printed in *The Chronicle*.

Sir John Evans occupies many positions of dignity and responsibility, some of which we cannot doubt are very exacting in the demands which they make upon his time and thought; for he is Treasurer of the Royal Society, Vice President, and formerly we believe, President, of the Society of Antiquaries, Fellow of the Geographical Society, Correspondent of the French Institute, etc., but amid them all he finds time to preside with regularity at the meetings of the Numismatic Society, and not merely to preside, but to bring before his associates the rich results of his experience, and particularly his knowledge of the early coinage of Great Britain, concerning which he has read many papers. His annual addresses, many of which are before us through his kind remembrance, show the careful study which English scholars are giving to the science, and furnish a very complete history of the great progress which has been accomplished there during the last quarter of a century. M.

A NEW CONTORNIATE.

IN the last number of the *Rivista Italiana Numismatica*, Signor Francesco Gnecci, one of the editors of that periodical, gives a description of a Contorniate which has hitherto escaped notice. Signor Gnecci very pleasantly apologizes for bringing it to the attention of numismatists, inasmuch as he has advanced a theory as to these pieces which has met with considerable approval, but which, if generally accepted, would exclude them from the category of coins; he says that even if numismatists agree with his opinion as to their character, he yet feels confident that in such an event the collectors of medals will welcome his description, because of the excessive rarity of the piece, bearing as it does the head of Hadrian; Cohen and Sabatier mention only two Contorniates with the head of this emperor; two others were added by Charles Robert in his second edition of Cohen, and Gnecci now adds a fifth. The description is as follows: —

Obverse, Laureated head of the Emperor to the right, in profile. Legend, behind the head, HADRIANVS and in front, the letters somewhat effaced, AVGVSTVS Reverse, Equity, personified by a draped female, standing, and turning to the left; she holds the scales of justice in her right and a sceptre or staff in her left hand. Legend, COS III In size it is very small, measuring only 30 mm., or less than 20, American scale. The piece is a cast, and so well executed that Signor Gnecci considers it much superior to the ordinary Contorniates of the period, and suggests it may have been made by taking a plaster cast of some coin of Hadrian, from which the

mould was prepared ; otherwise it was a very careful copy of such a coin. At the same time he finds the defects that so frequently occur on Contorniates, the best of which show the inability of their makers to equal the originals they followed. The reverse is not so well done, and suggests the possibility that it is a copy of one of the old sestertia, from which the letters s c had been removed. The piece is illustrated by a photogravure.

F. C. F.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE RECAMIER MEDALS.

AT the time of the burning of the Charity Bazaar in Paris, that terrible catastrophe in which so many perished helplessly, in the panic and confusion, as well as by the flames which consumed the building, Dr. Joseph C. Recamier rendered most valuable assistance in saving life. In recognition of his devoted services, the French Government presented him with one of its "Life-Saving Medals" in gold, and the Czar of Russia sent him one of the Russian Medals in silver, for the same service. The obverse of the French Medal bears the head of the Republic to left, laureated, the hair fastened in a knot ; above is the legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE ; underneath the neck is the date, 1896, and the name of the engraver, O. ROTY, in two lines. The reverse shows the muse of history, seated at the base of a column, with two laurel wreaths near her ; her head is turned to the left, and she holds a tablet with her left hand, and is about to record upon it the name of the recipient, with a stylus, which she holds in her right. Legend, MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR, below which in four lines, the last two engraved, ACTES | DE DEVOUEMENT | DR. RECAMIER. JOSEPH C. | 1897. The medal has a loop and ring attached, by which it is worn with a ribbon of perpendicular stripes, of the French tricolor, surmounted with a small silver palm branch. Size 27 mm.

The Russian medal bears on the obverse the head of the Czar, to left, unsigned, but the same as that which appears on the new Russian coins. The legend in Russian, translated is "His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II, Emperor and Czar of All the Russias." The reverse has a palm branch, the stem knotted with a ribbon, with which are fastened leaves of oak and laurel, extending upward to the left ; in the field above, in two lines (freely translated) "For saving life in cases of disaster." Size 30 mm. A loop and ring at the top for suspension. This medal is worn with a ribbon of black, red and black, arranged in perpendicular stripes, like that of the preceding.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JONATHAN.

MR. ED. FROSSARD has sent us the rubbing of a pendant, struck from dies, which consists of a circle surrounded with four groups of rays arranged to form a cross, the central rays of each group extending beyond the rest ; on the central circle is the American eagle with shield, etc., and the legend KN^{TS} ST JONATHAN above, OUR COUNTRY FEB. 22, 1832 below. Reverse, Blank. A large ring at the top for suspension. The piece is of silver, and the size from point to point about 18. He asks for information concerning its origin and purpose.

We recall only a single reference to this cross, which appeared some years ago, but have been unable to turn to it ; doubtless the piece is quite rare. Its date, just a century from the birthday of Washington, may perhaps place it among early Centennials ; but if our memory serves us, the reference to which we have alluded above suggested that it was the badge of a political Order, opposed to the so-called Order of St. Tammany, out of which was developed in after years the famous Tammany Society of New York. The name, "Knights of St. Jonathan," alludes of course to the popular epithet, "Bro. Jonathan," sometimes applied to our country abroad, as that of "John Bull" is to England by us. Whether the political affilia-

tious of the self-styled Knights were Whig (at that period the party in opposition to the Democrats or "loco-focos"), or were favorable to a movement then beginning to make itself known, which later formed the Native American party, or whether as is not impossible, the Society had private ends, we are unable to say. We shall be glad of any information on the history of the piece.

"FORT WILLIAM MEDAL."

Editors of the Journal:—

IN a Catalogue recently sent me by an English correspondent, and published by Messrs. W. S. Lincoln & Son, of London, is the following:—

Fort William College. Obv. Curious Indian buildings, boat and palm trees. Legend, REDIT. A. NOBIS. AURORA. DIEMQUE. REDUCIT. IV. MAY. MDCCC. Rev. Within a wreath the inscription, HONORARY. MEDAL. COLLEGE. OF. FORT. WILLIAM. FEBY. VI. MDCCCXI. Size 13½. [Mionnet, or about 30, American scale.] Gold. *Rare*.

From the "Indian" allusion I am led to ask what this piece is. Can you inform me? It is too late a date to appear in Hawkins, Franks and Grueber's *Medallic Illustrations*.

J. C. L.

Fort William is, or was, one of the largest and strongest fortresses in British India, and was constructed by Lord Clive in 1757, for the defence of Calcutta. Fort William College was founded at that place by the Honorable East India Company, for the benefit of the members of the Company's civil service, and took its name from the fort, which in turn was perhaps named for William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, who was Secretary of State, having supreme direction of the war at this period, when his fame was raised to the highest pitch by a succession of victories in Canada, India and Europe. To what the dates refer we have not ascertained, but very likely the earlier one is that of the foundation of the College, and the other may be that of an award of the medal. The obverse legend is from the *Georgics* of Vergil (1: 249). — Eds.

OBITUARY.

NICOLAS JOSEPH JULES ROUYER.

It is with great regret that we find in the last number of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* a notice of the death of M. Rouyer, a distinguished Numismatist of France, which occurred at Thiaucourt, on the 10th of February last. He was born at Carvin, Pas-de-Calais, December 17, 1820, and in early manhood devoted himself to the study of the science, among the leading spirits of which he at once took a prominent place. His first publication appeared in 1844, and he gave special attention to the monetary history and coins of Tournai and of the Low Countries. The interesting series of medieval jetons and the quaint mereaux of these and neighboring countries were discussed by him in a number of essays, and his *History of the Jetons of the Middle Ages*, published with the aid of M. Hucher, in 1858, of which only the first volume was printed, remains to this day as one of the leading authorities on this subject. An interesting article from his pen on one of the curious pieces of the Bishops of the Innocents, which bears a singular rebus, appeared in the *Journal* for October last, translated especially for us, and it has excited so much interest that another translation from an article on "The Name of Jesus, and the Sacred Monogram on Pieces of the Fifteenth Century," which he contributed not long ago to the *Revue Belge*, is in preparation for our next volume. Another and more extended paper, which appeared in that magazine in 1893-94-95, on the works of Nicholas

Briot and more particularly his jetons, has received high commendation. He held at one time the office of *Directeur départemental des Postes*; he was a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and a member of many of the leading numismatic and antiquarian societies abroad. Only a few days before his lamented death he presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, a splendid collection of nearly 5,000 historical and medieval jetons, dating from the thirteenth century; this is probably the most complete cabinet of these pieces ever assembled. The announcement of this legacy was made to the Academy of Inscriptions at their meeting on the week following his death, by M. Ernest Babelon, who paid a eulogistic tribute to his memory, which is printed in the *Chronique* of the current number of the *Revue Numismatique* of Paris. His death inflicts an irreparable loss upon the science.

ALFRED VON SALLET.

ALFRED VON SALLET, Honorary Member of the Berlin Numismatic Society, died at Berlin, Germany, on the 25th of November last. He was the son of the poet Frederic von Sallet, and the last survivor of an old Lithuanian family. Born 19 July, 1842, at Reichau, Silesia, he early gave evidence of his ability and skill as a numismatist, so that when only twenty-eight years old he was appointed assistant to the distinguished Friedländer, then Director of the Medallion Department of the Royal Cabinet at Berlin. At that time the Cabinet was of comparatively small importance, but by the zealous efforts of these two eminent scholars, it was raised to its present position, ranking as one of the best in the world, and very rich not only in ancient coins but in medieval thalers and artistic medals as well. On the death of Friedländer in 1884, he succeeded him as Director. He was a frequent contributor of numismatic papers to the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, nearly every one of the twenty volumes of that leading journal (which he founded) containing articles from his pen, a list of which will be found in the last number of the *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* (pp. 132-135). His "Numismatic History of the Kings of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and Pontus," which he published in 1869, was his first work of importance and won for him his doctorate. Another was devoted to the "Princes of Palmyra under Gallienus, Claudius and Aurelian," and he subsequently prepared a descriptive catalogue of the ancient coins in the Royal Cabinet at Berlin—a work which his early death prevented him from completing. Two volumes of the latter work were issued in 1888 and 1889.

As Hermann Dannenberg says in an appreciative tribute to his memory in our contemporary the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, "he was a true and worthy priest in the temple of Juno Moneta, and his memory will long be cherished by the lovers of the science,"—a sentiment which will be cordially echoed by those Americans who are familiar with his scholarly labors.

W. T. R. M.

During the last few months an unusual number of deaths among prominent numismatists have been recorded. In addition to those mentioned above, M. Svoronos, of Athens, Greece, has furnished to the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris), a tribute to the memory of his associate, M. Achille Dem. Portolaccas, whose death occurred on the 25th of August last, at the age of seventy-six. For thirty years he was connected with the National Numismatic Museum, at Athens, to which he rendered a service similar to that given by Von Sallet to the Royal Cabinet at Berlin,

raising it from a merely nominal existence to its present importance, and he published numerous articles of value, describing its acquisitions, some of which have been noticed in this *Journal*.

We also note with regret the death of Dr. George W. Massamora, of Baltimore, who for the last thirteen years has been a Corresponding Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, and whose name was well known to collectors.

EDITORIAL.

THE FIELD OF THE JOURNAL.

As the present number completes another volume of the *Journal*, which has now become the oldest American magazine exclusively devoted to the science, having been published without intermission for thirty-two years, the Editors take this opportunity to extend thanks to the friends who have, during the year now closing, given us so great assistance in its conduct. We have been able to illustrate the magazine more freely than ever before, and thus have given to collectors engravings of a number of rare and undescribed pieces. We have had the pleasure of welcoming a number of new contributors to its pages, — among them several gentlemen whose reputation on the other side of the ocean places them in the front rank of numismatic authorities; and we have the promise that during the coming year, articles of a similar character will be furnished us.

Opportunities for the fascinating study of ancient coins are lacking to most American students; we have in this country no such collections as those which adorn the British Museum, the Royal Cabinet at Berlin, the National Cabinet in Paris, and others of similar rank; nor have we the endowments in our municipal Museums of Art and those under the patronage of the National Government, which might enable them to secure the aid of such eminent scholars as Dr. Head and Mr. Grueber of the British Museum, the lamented Von Sallet of Berlin, of Svoronos of Athens, of Babelon and his associates of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and others whose names have given lustre to the departments over which they preside, whose labors we would gladly emulate: for the present, therefore, it is hopeless to expect that our scholars can engage in the discussion of the origin and meaning of the types which appear on the old Greek and Roman coins that from time to time are brought to light in the old world, the origin of the coins themselves, or the interesting historical questions which are constantly arising from these and similar sources, and we can only accept with gratitude the fruits of their labors, while we congratulate them on the privileges which are denied to us. Let us hope that the increase of wealth and a higher culture will at no distant day provide us with equal privileges. American archaeologists have been quick to take advantage of their opportunities, in classic lands, and have achieved results of which we may well be proud, and in time, we believe a similar spirit will be found among our numismatists.

But the field of investigation in which we can employ ourselves must, for the present, have different boundaries; the historical and local medals struck to commemorate various events of interest, though many may be sadly lacking in artistic skill, have a peculiar value, and the day will come when our successors will turn to them as way-marks in our development; it has been our aim to garner up in the *Journal*, as far as may be possible, accounts of medals of this character which are constantly coming to light, and especially those relating to our early history, giving such information concerning their origin as will be valuable hereafter, when a complete medallic history of American pieces shall be compiled. To this end we shall always welcome contributions from those who may possess medals not hitherto described, that will perfect this list. If it had been possible to preserve such a record of British Medals, the

LYMAN H. LOW,

NUMISMATIST,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY; THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON; THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED having retired from the management of the Coin Department of the SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., of which he had entire charge for upwards of eight years, begs to inform his friends and the public that he will continue the business on his own account, at the address given below, and will give special attention to cataloguing and preparing collections for Public Auctions, and to the execution of bids for Coin Auction Sales on commission: and he relies on his long experience and the generous support heretofore given him by the Numismatic fraternity for a continuance of their patronage in the lines indicated.

He will also deal in the more valuable classes of Coins only, and his extensive foreign connection affords him unexcelled facilities for procuring on order the most desirable specimens.

He also offers his services as an expert in appraising Cabinets, etc.

(Established, 1879.)

LYMAN H. LOW,

36 West 129th Street, New York.

And at Room 216, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., daily, except Saturdays.

601 I. 39
301

39

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XXXII.—No. 4.]

[WHOLE No. 160.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

APRIL, 1898.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplet in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY
T. R. MARVIN & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO., L'D., 18 E. TWENTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
1348 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPINK & SON, 2 GRACECHURCH STREET, E. C., LONDON.

ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

ADOLPH E. CAHN, NIEDENAU 55, FRANKFORT, A M.

J. A. STARGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.

EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

